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Falgun 23, 1901(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. II Contains No. 1 to 10)

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C O N T E N T S

No. 3 Thursday, March 13, 1980/Phalgun 23, 1901 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, March 13, 1980/Phalguna
23, 1901 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Labour Force

*41. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total labour force in the country as on 1st January, 1980;

(b) the classification thereof; and

(c) the employment potential in comparison with the increase in the labour force?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). According to available projections the Labour force in the country as on 1-1-1980 was 285.18 million of which 234.01 million were in the rural areas.

(c) The Government proposes to give the matter a detailed consideration in the background of formulating a new plan so as to maximise creation of employment potential keeping in view the increase in the labour force.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how many of the urban labour force are employed and how many of them are unemployed? It may also kindly be stated whether registered or unregistered, the rural labour force has increased over the years and how many of them are employed and underemployed. How many days in a year are they employed? I

2726 L.S.—1

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would also like to know whether there are reports of unemployed starvation deaths because we think that there are starvation deaths.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Sir, as far as the rural labour forces go, in the rural areas there are 151.03 million males and 82.98 million females and as far as urban labour force is concerned, there are 41.37 million males and 9.80 million females. Now, regarding the unemployed labour, the Employment Exchange figures say that in 1979 there were 14.3 million jobless people in the country. He has referred to the reports about the starvation deaths. Now, this is a point which the Opposition harps on that there are starvation deaths in the rural areas. But as far as Government is concerned, there is no report of starvation deaths from any part of the country.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether unemployment has been increasing throughout all these years? And according to an estimate of the previous Government, the urban unemployed exceeds 2.2 crores and as far as rural unemployment is concerned, it is at least 4.0 crores. But if you include under-employed also in this figure, it would work out to 10.0 crores. Is it a fact or not that every year, starvation deaths are occurring because 70 per cent of our country's population are living below the poverty line? What steps the Government are going to take to see that all are gainfully employed so that they do not die due to starvation?

MR. SPEAKER: Before the hon. Minister answers this question, I would request the hon. Members to ask pointed questions, and not make the time during Question Hour, so that the time of the House is utilised usefully. The

questions should be relevant, the replies should be relevant and I would see to that.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: The hon. Member has referred to the question of unemployment over the years. I do not know which particular period he means. If we take into consideration the years of the Congress rule from 1951 to 1977, according to the statistics that are with us, about 120 million jobs were created in the country. In 1972-73, the unemployment figures were 16.8 millions and in 1977-78 the figure of unemployed persons was 16.8 million which clearly shows that the increase of 33 million in labour force was absorbed by the jobs created during that period by the then Government.

As far as the Janata Government is concerned, during the last three years of their rule, they promised to create 11 million jobs, but they were not able to do that. The growth rate in industry has declined very much and the unemployment figures also show that they have failed to honour their promise.

Regarding the plans of the Government for removal of unemployment in this country, it is very well known that this Government is committed to create employment on a large scale, but at present, the economy is in a shattered position. First, the economy has to be put in order and after that is done, the various plans and projects of the Government would be implemented. Government believes in a new Five Year Plan and that Five-Year Plan would be employment oriented.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: What steps does the Government propose to take to check the movement of labour force from rural areas to urban areas and to see that the labour manpower is gainfully employed in the rural areas itself?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: The only way to check the movement of labour force

from rural areas to urban areas is to revitalise the 20-Point programme and this Government has promised to do and by this new jobs would be created in the rural areas. Particularly, in the rural areas, it is the landless people, the marginal farmers, small farmers etc. who need to be taken care of. The entire 20-Point programme is meant for creating jobs for these classes of people, which belong to the weaker sections of the people. By revitalising this programme and by various projects, the Government wants to absorb the labour force in the rural areas itself so that they do not migrate to urban areas.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that there has been deceleration of employment in the organised industry and in the public sector industries and whether he is also aware of the fact that this deceleration has been caused by large scale retrenchment, closure, rationalisation, automation etc. In view of this, the general employment has gone down in organised industry and public sector in our country. What particular and specific steps does the Government propose to take with a view to providing employment in organized and public sectors?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered that question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: No, My question is whether he is aware of the fact that this deceleration of employment..

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered. Now Mrs. Dandavate.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनएम्पलाएड लेबर फोर्स में महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है, उन की क्या परसेन्टेज है? 1951 के बाद से अन-एम्पलायमेंट में महिलाओं की संख्या बढ़ती गई है—क्या यह सच है? 1977 के बाद जब जनता पार्टी सत्ता में आई, उस समय महिलाओं ने अपने सभाबंद कर विमोज-अनएम्पलायमेंट को एक स्पेशल-इंशू बनाने का

अनुरोध किया था। पिछले कई सालों में एग्रीकल्चर से इण्डस्ट्रीज तक, अनआर्गेनाइज्ड से तक, आर्गेनाइज्ड तक, महिलाओं में बेरोजगारी बढ़ती गई है—इस के बारे में हमने बहुत सोच-विचार कर कुछ खास सुझाव रखे थे और यह कहा था कि महिलाओं को ज्यादा रोजगार दिये जाने चाहिए। क्या वे सुझाव आपके विचाराधीन हैं या नहीं—इन के बारे में बतला दीजिए।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I have already given the figures regarding the labour-force—male-wise and female-wise. As regards her claim that during the Janata and Lok Dal regime, jobs were created for women, I don't have figures with me. She has referred to the Adult Education Programme. Everybody knows about that programme, how that programme was run by the RSS elements, and how that programme has been discredited.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र: मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—देश में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी को देखते हुए क्या आप सिद्धान्तः एक ऐसा नियम बनायेंगे जिस में एक आदमी को केवल एक काम दिया जाय ? ऐसा देखने में आया है कि एक आदमी के नाम से खेत भी है, बिजनेस भी है और उसे सर्विस भी मिलती है। क्या आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि एक व्यक्ति को एक ही काम मिले?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: This is a suggestion for the consideration of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Question 42.

Report for Wage Board for Journalists

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*42. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have received the Wage Board report for Non-Working Journalists and Working Journalists;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists Newspaper employees had submitted interim reports in 1977 recommending interim wage rates. They did not submit their final reports. The Wage Boards were replaced by Tribunals for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists Newspaper employees on 1-2-1979. The reports of the Tribunals have not been received yet.

(c) The recommendation of the Tribunals are expected shortly.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Already, it is in the newspapers that the recommendations of the Tribunal have excluded the employees of the news agencies. Is the Minister aware of this? They have protested against this exclusion, and are going to take a one-day protest action throughout the country on the 18th March. Has the Government received the representations of the employees of the news agencies regarding this protest? Is the Minister in favour of reconsidering the Tribunal's award, and recommending to the Tribunal to include the cases of the employees of news agencies, so that their discontent is removed,

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Let me tell the House that there are no recommendations by the Tribunal; they are only proposals. The recommendations of the Tribunal would only be available to the Government after the proposals have been duly circulated, opinions received, consultations made among the various parties with the Tribunal and Tribunal gives its final recommendations to the Government. Only after that we will be in a position to consider the recommendations of the Tribunal. It is a fact that the Journalists' Associations are very much perturbed over non-inclusion, as they say, of their

demands in the Tribunal's proposals. The Tribunal has a point. They say that the four news agencies have been benefited by the rise in their pay scales on 1-9-1976 when the Samachar came into existence; and they feel that this is sufficient not to call for any wage revision at present. I am only presenting before the House the proposals of the Tribunal. Well the News Associations are free to represent to the Tribunal. Whatever representations they have given to the Government, those have been forwarded to the Tribunal and only after the recommendations of the Tribunal are available to the Government, the Government would think of further action in his regard.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: At the Press Conference which was organised by the Minister, it is the Press report which says that Mr. Patnaik says the government would take a decision within 15 days of the submission of the final wage proposal by the Tribunal. He expected the Tribunal to release its tentative proposals by the end of this month. It was in February.

MR. SPEAKER: But they have not yet come.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My point is that at the Press Conference it was said that the Board would like to invite objections by the end of April and it was only, after the report was finalised, the government would give due consideration after it has been received. They assured the correspondents attending the news conference. This is the assurance given by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Let April come.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: On the 18th March, they are going to have one day strike. The situation is not that we should keep silent on this.

MR. SPEAKER: That he has already said.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: He has not said about their strike decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you anything to say about this?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The action has to be taken before their protest action. That is my point. He must give some assurance that their demands will be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants an assurance. If you can give it, please give it.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: It is not that the Government is not informed of their strike decision. But after the recommendations are received, then the government can take action in this regard. I stand committed to what I had said before—after the recommendations are received by the Government, the Government would expedite its final decision.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that during the Janata regime the employees of the news agencies asked for the implementation of whatever was given to them by the Tribunal and the then Prime Minister categorically stated that they can get it implemented through the court of law. That means no assurance or help was given from the government. It resulted into ultimately—so far as *The Times of India* is concerned—a long strike. May I have the information from the hon. Minister that whatever recommendations the Tribunal give for implementation, there will be sufficient help given to those for whom the recommendations are made and they will not be dragged to the court of law.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: It was the Congress Government in 1975-76 which appointed the Wage Board with the present Tribunal as the Chairman and it is again this Tribunal's report which should be available with this government. The Government does not want any litigation in this regard and government wants expeditious implemen-

tation of the Tribunal's Award after it has seen and take a final decision on it.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Instead of dragging them into a court of law, what help the government would give so that it can be implemented without their being dragged into a court of law.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: If they are dragged into a court of law, we cannot do anything in this regard.

Survey Re: Health of Students

***43. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey regarding the health of students in the (i) Pre-Primary, (ii) Primary, (iii) Secondary Schools and Colleges/Universities of the country in the International Year of the Child (1979);

(b) if so, the findings of this survey and the steps taken to cure the ailments stated in the survey; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a survey at the earliest so as to identify the physical ailments to which the students are prone?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). The Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have not undertaken any survey regarding the Health of school/college students in the country. Nor is there any current proposal to undertake such a survey.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The previous government was interested neither in students nor in health or education. In view of the fact that the government has changed now and our party is interested in students' health and also in view of the fact that students from the poorer sections, especially in the rural areas receive little medical attention in their formative years, would the hon. Minis-

ter consider the proposal for a survey especially when health and education are both concurrent subjects?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a fact that the rural children need our attention regarding their health, we are very much concerned with it. The hon. Member's suggestion is a good suggestion.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am somewhat surprised at the answer given by my good friend and successor Shankaranandji. In fact I am aware that a large number of surveys have been undertaken in the field of student health. I am surprised—that he should say that it is not so. The National Institute of Nutrition in Hyderabad has undertaken over the last twenty years a series of studies in depth. The ICDS which is an integrated child development programme has for the last four or five years been undertaking extensive surveys among the school population. Even the WHO has undertaken surveys. My submission to the hon. Minister is that the surveys are there and certain action has also been initiated, for example, vitamin A programme to prevent blindness. Instead of saying that no such things are done, he may look into the record care fully and take up the threads where they are and push forward with a comprehensive programme for the welfare of our students.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member who was the former Health Minister has not looked to the question which has been asked. My reply was in view of the question that was asked.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the hon. Minister inform us whether he is aware of several surveys recently done by various social institutions and research institutions as mentioned by Dr. Karan Singh and whether the alarming facts that there were serious vitamin deficiencies in the age group of 8—12 and that there was an alarming rise in the percentage of VD and drug addictions in the age group

of 16—20, why these have not been brought to the notice of the government and if so whether the government will immediately institute a comprehensive Health survey of the student population with some survey programme?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member's question refers to the general health care of the students at large. The question is not concerned with it. It is a question which covers a large number of students. In this country there are about 475,000 primary schools covering 500 lakhs of children, 111,000 middle schools covering 220 lakhs and 42,000 secondary schools covering about 180 lakhs, excluding university and higher education that alone will come to about 900 lakhs. It is a gigantic task and the government is concerned about the health of children.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked about drug addiction by students.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I need a separate question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: While agreeing with the hon. Minister that this is a vast task, are the government aware of the existence, since 1952, of unique institutions, like the self reliant institution called Students Health Home in Calcutta. It has been recognised by the Association of Indian Universities as the model in this field. Does he know anything or has he cared to find out about the activities of this Institution and will the Government give them any help and assistance to see that their work which is supposed to be a model in this field is pursued further?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a separate question. It has nothing to do with this question.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants notice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I know it is a separate question. But will he find out,

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : स्कूलों और कालेजों के छात्र छात्राओं में नशीली वस्तुओं के सेवन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह बात है या नहीं है और अगर है तो वह इस विषय में क्या कार्रवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पूछा जा चुका है।

श्री हाकम सिंह : गांवों में जो विद्यार्थी रहते हैं उन में जो बीमारियां पैदा हो जाती हैं और उनका जो स्वास्थ्य खराब हो जाता है क्या उसकी तरफ भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा और उनको जो पहले काफी चालीस पैसे में मिला करती थी और पिछली सरकार के जमाने में साठ पैसे में मिलनी शुरू हो गई थी, उसकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान देंगे और उनको कापियां आदिस्स्ती मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था भी आप करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है। नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन।

Railway Dispensaries

*44. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Railway hospitals for local purchase of medicines for (i) Class I & II (ii) Class III, and (iii) Class IV employees separately during the current year; and

(b) the reasons why the railway dispensaries are not equipped with medicines like the CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) From 1-4-1979 to 31-12-1979.

Railway	Class I and II	Class III	Class IV	Total
Central	1307.70	2985.90	1993.22	6286.82
Eastern	67902.27	461072.12	551232.30	1080206.69
Northern . . . . .	..	..	..	1542114.00
N. E. . . . .	..	..	..	104195.00
N. F. . . . .	..	..	..	159947.00
Southern	9761.09	45339.82	58653.14	113754.05
S. C. . . . .	..	..	..	102491.00
S.E.	22769.79	43595.51	37795.41	104160.71
Western . . . . .	..	..	..	504761.00
GRAND TOTAL Rs. . .				37,97,916.27

On the Northern, Northeast Frontier, N.E., South Central and Western Railways, separate figures, classwise, are not maintained.

(b) The Railway dispensaries are equipped equally well, like the CGHS Dispensaries.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The Railway hospitals generally have no medicines. There is a rule, if there is no medicine available in the hospital, the same can be bought from the market and the cost be reimbursed. But this is rarely done. Is the Government aware that there is a secret circular issued to the doctors of the Railways that they should not prescribe such medicines which are not available in the hospital. Even if the patient needs them, they prescribe only on white paper and do not put their signatures for reimbursement to be made.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I am not aware of such things. The local purchases were made whenever certain medicines were of utmost need were not available in stock. If the Member can bring to my notice any specific cases, we will examine.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The statement that you have laid on the

table of the House fails to indicate the position in regard to the Northern, North/Eastern and South Central Railways. But whatever you have given, you have given for the Central Railways, Southern Railways and South Eastern Railways. Why have you failed to give figures in regard to Northern, Northeast Frontier, North Eastern, South Central Railways, That is number one.

It shows that for these Four Railways for which figures have been given, for Class I and Class II you have bought medicines worth Rs. 1,01,739 but for Class IV you have bought medicines worth Rs. 6,51,673. Will you kindly state what is the percentage of Class I and Class II officers in the Indian Railways and what is the ratio by which you have bought these medicines?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: There are no instructions for the Rail-

ways to mention record of separate figures classwise in this contract. The rate for everybody is uniform. It is a classless society and we do not believe in making any class distinction.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Ratio of Class I, Class II and Class IV.

MR. SPEAKER: For that you have to give separate notice.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Ratio is already there.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking the number.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The statement that has been laid on the Table of the House shows the amount of medicine bought for Class I and II and Class IV.....

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has gone through that.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I have answered that. There are no instructions to have any classification or to make purchases of medicines on the basis of classification of officers. We believe in classless society. I do not know why office is maintaining these figures.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I know that. If you go through the statement you will find that the figures for Class IV and Class III are more than that of Classes I & II.

Late Running of Trains

*45. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the late running of trains continue on par with the position obtaining at the time of the outgoing Ministry;

(b) whether Government propose to improve the operation efficiency of

the running of trains on the level it existed in the year 1976; and

(c) if so, by what time pre 1977 position will be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The punctuality performance of Mail/Express trains has shown improvement from January '80 and various measures including monitoring at different levels are being taken to bring the performance at par with 1976-77 levels. It is hoped that very soon the railways will be able to attain these levels.

SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: May I know what steps were taken in 1976 to improve the punctuality of the running of trains and if steps have been taken, why is it that the same steps were not producing the same results as they were producing in pre-1977 days?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: In 1976 we can have a look at through the figures. In 1976-77, the punctuality figures were 93 per cent on broad gauge and 94.5 per cent on metre gauge. The corresponding figures for 1977-78 were 90.3 per cent and 91.8 per cent; for 1978-79 and these figures further dropped to 85.7 per cent and 88.3 per cent. In 1979-80, upto December, 1979, these figures relating to punctuality came down to 84.5 per cent and 86.5 per cent respectively. For January, 1980 the figures were 86.9 per cent and 89.5 per cent. For Feb. 1980, the figures were 88.6 per cent and 89.1 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member wanted the enumeration of the steps you have taken to improve the punctuality of the trains.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: From the day we have taken over, one could see from the performance of the trains that the punctuality rate has gone up to about 90 per cent.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The factors for running of trains are the rail track and the driver himself. May

I know whether the Government will institute an enquiry as to why the factors being the same वही इंजन, वही कोल, वही ट्रक before 1977, between 1977 and 1980 and from 1980 onwards, the trains were running punctually before 1977, late between 1977 and 1980 and again punctually from 1980 onwards? The constant factors remaining the same, what are the reasons for this?

श्री सी. के. आफर शरीफ : पिछले तीन साल से बिगड़ गई थी, अब सुधर रही है। ठीक हो जायगी।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: The main reason for late running of trains are that the engines are not getting proper service, the railway tracks are out-dated....

MR. SPEAKER: Are you giving information?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I am putting a question, (*Interruptions*). Is the Government aware that the late running of trains is due to the fact that most of the equipment supplied by the Indian Railway workshops are not being made available to the railwaymen? Is it also a fact that 50 per cent of the track has outlived its life and because of that accidents are taking place and trains are running late?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Again the question of my friend reflects the maintenance of assets during the last three years. We are improving it and we will improve it further. (*Interruptions*) It had recovered for some time and in the last three years it had gone back.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is the hon. Minister aware that the late running of trains during the Janata period was due to robberies and dacoities on the way? Is this one of the reasons for late running of trains? What protection has been given to see that robberies and dacoities do not take place on the way?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a question on this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question is: whether it is a fact that late running of trains during that period is because of increase dacoities and robberies?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a question on that. I have taken note of your question. (*Interruption*) Why don't you listen to me? Your question is covered by another question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that in the last session I put a similar question regarding late running of trains particularly in regard to suburban services in Bombay area of Central Railway. In that answer the Minister has assured that certain improvements will take place but they have not taken place. I would like to know whether you would agree to visit the Bombay area for improvement of the suburban services.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not covered by the main question.

Conversion of Roads into National Highways in Gujarat

*46. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of roads which are under conversion into National Highways in Gujarat State and the progress made;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert any other State road into National Highways during the next plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No road in Gujarat is being converted into a National Highway at present.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री अहमद मोहम्मद पटेल : पिछले 20 वर्षों में रोड्स स्कीम के मृताबिक गुजरात में 3600 किलोमीटर का लक्ष्य सिद्ध करने की नीति तय हुई थी, लेकिन पिछले 19 साल में गुजरात में 318 किलोमीटर राज्य मार्ग को ही नेशनल हाईवे में कन्वर्ट किया गया है जो कि करीबन 8.5 परसेंट है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जब इस स्कीम को खत्म होने में एक साल ही बाकी है तो यह लक्ष्य सिद्ध हो सकेगा या नहीं? नहीं, तो इसकी वजह क्या है? कम-से-कम गुजरात के एम. पीज को क्या वह इसका आश्वासन देंगे कि अगले पांच सालों में ये लक्ष्य सिद्ध हो सकेगा?

श्री ए. पी. शर्मा : गुजरात में नेशनल हाईवे 1398 किलोमीटर है। फिफथ फाइव-यीअर प्लान में किसी भी स्टेट में नेशनल हाईवे में कोई एडिशन, बढ़ाव नहीं हुआ है। सिर्फ गुजरात में 46 किलोमीटर की एडिशन हुई है। माननीय सदस्य देखेंगे कि यद्यपि और राज्यों में कोई बढ़ाव नहीं हुआ है, केवल गुजरात में हुआ है। इसलिए उनको इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री अहमद मोहम्मद पटेल : 1978-79 के दौरान रोडज प्रोग्राम के लिए एक वर्किंग ग्रुप और एक प्लेनिंग ग्रुप बनाया गया था। उस ग्रुप ने गुजरात के चार राज्य हाईवेज को नेशनल हाईवे में कन्वर्ट करने की रोकमोडेशन की थी। क्या उस रोकमोडेशन को स्वीकृत कर लिया गया है या नहीं? अगर नहीं, तो उसकी वजह क्या है और कब तक यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा?

श्री ए. पी. शर्मा : यह ठीक है कि गुजरात राज्य से इस तरह के प्रस्ताव आये थे, लेकिन अभी जो स्थिति है, उसमें मौजूदा नेशनल हाईवे का ही इन्तजाम ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकता है, इसलिए इस वक्त फंडज की कमी की वजह से चार रोडज को नेशनल हाईवे डिक्लेयर करने पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

श्री भोरावदन के. गधावी : राज्यों में जिन नेशनल हाईवेज की मरम्मत नहीं हो रही है, क्या सेंटर उनकी तरफ ध्यान देगा?

श्री ए. पी. शर्मा : नेशनल हाईवेज की मरम्मत की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है। इसलिए इसकी बराबर देखभाल हो रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में बजट में पैसा भी रखा गया है।

श्री मोतीभाई बार. चांधरी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि नागपुर प्लान और बीस वर्षीय प्लान में गुजरात के लिए कितने किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजपथ का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और उसमें से कितना पूर्ण हुआ है? इस मामले में गुजरात अन्य राज्यों के मुकाबले में सब से पीछे है। केवल 40 किलोमीटर नेशनल हाईवे देने से गुजरात का क्या फायदा हो सकता है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं।

श्री ए. पी. शर्मा : मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि यद्यपि फिफथ फाइव-यीअर प्लान में किसी भी राज्य में नेशनल हाईवे में एडिशन नहीं हुआ है, गुजरात में 46 किलोमीटर की बढ़ाव रही है। उसकी स्टेट कैपिटल के साथ जोड़ने के लिए जरूरी समझा गया, इस लिए यह एडिशन की गई।

श्री मोतीभाई बार चांधरी : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि लक्ष्य क्या है।

MR. SPEAKER: For that you put a separate question in the next budget session.

Conditions of Beedi Workers

*47. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the measures like social security, provident funds and other measures which have been taken to improve the condition of Beedi workers in the country;

(b) whether many of the facilities have not been extended to the Beedi workers in Southern States even now despite existence of legislation; and

(c) if so, what action, Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The measures undertaken to improve the condition of beedi workers in the country include *inter alia* regulation of their employment and working conditions under the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966; financing of various welfare programmes from the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund; coverage under the Em-

ployees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 extension of benefits under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, etc.

(b) and (c). Action to provide facilities as contemplated under the relevant Acts is being progressively taken in the Southern States also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: For the last two and a half years the beedi workers specially of Southern States, have been urging that all the benefits accruing to them under the welfare measures should be extended to them. But, unfortunately, even though there are existing legislation to that effect, they have not been given effect to in the Southern States. I would like to know what is this clandestine campaign that is going on and what are the instructions issued from Delhi by the previous Government to scuttle the entire benefits that would have accrued to the beedi workers. In view of the criticisms levelled against the officers and the previous Government will you have a probe against those officers who were responsible for denying justice to the beedi workers?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I assure the hon. Member that I shall examine the whole issue and all the welfare measures for the beedi workers will be expeditiously implemented in regard to the beedi workers in the Southern States.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of this assurance of the hon. Minister, I would like to know whether he would examine to what extent the accumulated benefits accrued to the beedi workers in the Southern States have been pending and what action you propose to take against such officers and whether there will be any punitive action against the lapses on the part of officers. Will you kindly give an assurance to this House regarding improving the conditions and security of the beedi workers in Southern States concerned?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Sir, I have already said that the social security measures....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question is accumulated benefits accrued to the beedi workers in Southern States have been pending since how long and to what extent. I want to have a categorical reply.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I am answering that. The welfare measures come under the Acts such as the Employees State Insurance Act, the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, the Maternity Benefits Act, Payment of Gratuity Act and Workmen's Compensation Act. All these Acts cover the welfare measures for beedi workers and all these Acts have been extended to all the Southern States where a large number of beedi workers are there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, my question is regarding benefits accrued to the beedi workers.

MR. SPEAKER: He is coming to that.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Sir, in regard to the extension of the Employees Provident Fund Act, there are certain parties which have gone to the Supreme Court. As far as the Government is concerned, the Government is fighting on behalf of the beedi workers and the Supreme Court's decision is awaited.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps you know that the beedi workers have to work in very bad conditions. For that reason their health deteriorate and most of them are attacked by T.B. So, I would like to know whether for the welfare of the beedi workers there is any scheme with the Government and whether there is any health scheme for the beedi workers so that Tuberculosis and other diseases by which they are attacked can be treated properly.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Sir, there are 2.5 million beedi workers all over the country and the Government knows that many of them or most of them work in unhealthy conditions and it is the desire of the Government to bring all these beedi workers under the coverage of the welfare measures.

As regards the health conditions of the beedi workers, wherever there is a concentration of 500 beedi workers, the Government is establishing a ESI hospital for their treatment and many areas of the country have been covered by ESI hospitals.

श्री ठाकुर शिव कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर बुरहानपुर, सागर, मंडला आदि में बीड़ी बनती है। वहाँ पर बीड़ी वर्कर्स की काफी छंटनी की जा रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शासन का ध्यान इस ओर पूरी तरह केन्द्रित है कि छंटनी काफी बड़ी तादाद में हो रही है जिस से यह जो सुविधाएँ देने की बात की जाती है और जिस के लिए हम लोग यहाँ बैठ कर कानून बनाते हैं, एक ओर तो उन को वह सुविधाएँ मिलती नहीं हैं, दूसरी ओर उनकी छंटनी की जा रही है? जहाँ फैक्ट्रियों में तीन तीन और चार चार हजार बीड़ी वर्कर्स काम करते थे वहाँ तीन सौ और चार सौ पर उनकी तादाद आ गई है। तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में शासन कोई कानून बनाने के लिये सोच रहा है कि उनकी छंटनी न हो? साथ ही क्या उनके स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में भी उचित ध्यान दिया जायगा?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I do not have any answer off-hand to this particular question in Madhya Pradesh, but it is the sphere of the State Government. The State Government has to implement these laws in protection of the workers. This has not come to the attention of the Government of India. We will certainly write to the Madhya Pradesh Government regarding protection and employment of the beedi workers.

श्री भारद्वाज राय : सरकार के जो नियम और कानून हैं वह बड़े बड़े कारखानों पर तो कुछ हद तक लागू होते हैं लेकिन जो छोटे-छोटे कारखानेदार हैं जो 25, 50 और 75 लोगों को एम्पलाय करते हैं वे बड़े अनहाइजीनिक कंडीशन्स में वर्कर्स से काम करवाते हैं जिसकी वजह से बड़े पैमाने पर वर्कर्स में क्षय रोग फैलता जा रहा है तो इसके बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Government is thinking about them. In fact, wherever beedi workers are more than 20 in a particular place, they are covered by all these welfare Acts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They are not implemented.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: They are covered as far as legislation is concerned. I have clearly stated in my previous answer that it is for the State Governments to implement them. The Central Government can only function in an advisory capacity. As regards T.B. and other diseases, we are having hospitals in those areas on behalf of ESI.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I have experience of this. The Minister knows it very well that legislation is one thing and actual implementation is another. Actual implementation is not being properly done, and most of the amounts collected by way of provident fund are being misappropriated. I have already written to the Minister and he has replied to me that he is going to enquire into it. I want to know whether he is going to have a thorough enquiry to find out whether the provident fund money is being misappropriated or being credited to the accounts of these people. As a matter of fact, there is an agitation on behalf of the workers that there should be more reduction by way of provident fund. So, I want to have a clear answer from the Minister.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: If the hon. Member draws my attention to specific cases, we will certainly enquire into them.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I have already written to him regarding Nizamabad of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I do not remember.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have written, he will take note of it.

1977-79 के दौरान रेल यात्रियों की लूटने की घटनाएं

*48. श्री रंजीत सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977 से 1979 के दौरान रेल यात्रियों की लूटने की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं तथा इनके पूर्व के वर्षों में होने वाली घटनाओं से इस संख्या का अनुपात क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने रेल यात्रियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to information obtained from State Police authorities during the period from 1977 to 1979 in all there were 754 cases of looting of passengers (dacoities and robberies) as against 811 cases during the period from 1974 to 1976. There was a decrease of 7 per cent in the incidents of looting of railway passengers during the period 1977 to 1979 as compared to 1974 to 1976.

(b) and (c). Law and Order being a State Subject, under the Constitution the responsibility of ensuring the safety of the passengers and their belongings rests with Government Railway Police functioning under the State Governments. Due to inadequacy of Government Railway Police in various States, difficulties were expressed by them in the discharge of this responsibility effectively. Ministry of Railways have since agreed to share the cost of Government Railway Police of the States on 50:50 basis. The States have also been advised to accept this and send proposals for augmentation of Government Railway Police. The Railway Protection Force, on the other hand, is

meant for the protection of railway property. Besides,

(1) the Railways maintain close liaison with the State Police authorities at all levels.

(2) vestibuled doors of coaches are closed between 2200 hrs. and 0600 hrs.

(3) TTEs/Attendants/Conductors have instructions to remain vigilant to prevent entry of unauthorised persons into reserved compartments.

(4) whenever there is a spurt of crime in particular area the attention of the State Government is drawn for better protection to railway passengers and necessary assistance is rendered whenever required.

(5) as a further measure about 2,000 Railway Protection Force personnel have been deployed on escort duties in passenger trains to deter criminals and instil confidence among the travelling public. In all 353 trains are under exclusive escort by Railway Protection Force, 314 are jointly escorted by R.P.F. and G.R.P. and 519 by Government Railway Police exclusively.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: May I know if it is a fact that the railway staff, especially the RPF, are conniving with the thieves?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I do not think so.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I had no intention to clash with Mr. Jaffar Sharief.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you realise this is the question on which I wanted to call you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: During the period 1977 to 1979 robberies and dacoities were on the increase and many debates were held during that period. I was also a Member of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Simple question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: At that time no trains used to run in time. That

was one of the main reasons why the whole railway funds were utilised to fight the dacoities.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you answering or putting a question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Putting a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Do put a question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I know whether the present Government will streamline the running of the trains, whether they are going to take any stringent steps and stop such kind of robberies and dacoities in running trains?

What measures taken? Will kindly explain that?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It is certainly our endeavour to ensure the safety of the passengers and we shall certainly take any stringent measures that are required to ensure that the passengers are safe and the trains run smoothly.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How would you check it? I also asked whether he would concede that during the previous regime, such robberies and dacoities increased. Give me the figures.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Basically the responsibility for Law and Order is that of the State Governments. (Interruptions). If the hon. members can bear with me and have some patience I shall give them all the information Mr. Lakkappa was trying to explain about the robberies and dacoities during 1977—79. (Interruptions). Law and order is a state subject. It is my friends who are sitting on the other side who were in charge then and they should know it better than I. Now actually our Government has taken very many steps. Some of the trains are being escorted by RPF although the RPF is meant to protect only the property of the Railways. In spite of that, we have asked them to escort the trains. We have also made arrangements with the State police on 50:50 basis so that the crimes can be curbed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: From the statement that has been laid on the table of the House, it is clear—I am reading an extract from that statement—"During the period from 1977 to 1979, there were 754 cases of looting passengers i.e. dacoities and robberies as against 811 cases during the period 1974 to 1976." So, on his own admission it is clear that in 1977—79, the number of robberies had gone down. I want to know, if the number of robberies went down in the period 1977—79, will they continue the same measures that were taken in 1977—79 so that there will be a further decrease in the number of robberies and looting.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: My predecessor has raised a very relevant question. Between 1974 and 1976, you know the conditions which were prevailing then. The instigation was more and the crimes were more. During 1977—79, whatever my friend claims to have ensured in the matter of reduction in the number of crimes, I can assure them that we will take more effective steps than what they took during their period to curb the crimes to a further extent.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: After the present Government took charge, about 32 cases of dacoities and robberies have taken place in the Railways. What steps does the Government propose to take to check the robberies and dacoities which are on the increase in the last two months i.e. after the installation of the present Government?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The position is that in 1979, in full year, there were 68 dacoities and 185 robberies, etc. i.e. total 253 and in 1980, upto February, 14 dacoities and 16 robberies, i.e. total 30. I hope, this will satisfy the hon. Member.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Percentage of Women Workers in Mining Industry

*49. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Mining Industry the percentage of women workers is more than men according to the Labour Bureau of Union Labour Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is due to the fact that the employment of women is cheaper than the employment of male workers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) does not arise.

बोनस संबंधी विधेयक

*50. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बोनस अधिनियम को व्यापक और स्थायी बनाने के लिए संसद में विधेयक लाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

एग्जेंट और नागर विमानन तथा धन मंत्री (श्री जे. बी. पटनायक) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार की आशा है कि अगले त्यौहार मौसम से पहले एक विधेयक संसद में लाएगी । सरकार को इस संबंध में विभिन्न सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनपर विचार हो रहा है ।

Condition of Indians in U.A.E.

*51. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Arab Emirates have taken drastic steps for exodus of Indians from that country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the persons affected as a result thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that UAE are discriminating against Indian nationals there; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government for their rehabilitation in the UAE and India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (e). In January 1980, the Government of the UAE announced certain measures for repatriation of expatriate workers of any nationality whatsoever, who might be staying in that country without proper documents and authorisation. These steps are not part of any new legislation of theirs, but rather measures to implement more stringently their existing regulations. Along with workers of other nationalities, these measures will indeed affect Indian workers staying in the UAE in an unauthorised manner.

2. The Government have been in constant touch with the UAE authorities in the matter. An official delegation headed by a Secretary to the Government recently visited the UAE and held discussions for minimising personal and economic hardships to affected Indian workers;

3. The details of the persons affected as a result of their measures are:

Those who had entered the UAE on employment visas but are no longer working with their original sponsors;

Those who had entered that country illegally without a valid visa; and

Those whose resident permits have expired.

4. The UAE authorities have stated that their measures are non-discriminatory and applicable to all expatriate workers of any nationality. Government have received no reports of discrimination against Indian nationals.

5. Our Embassy in Abu Dhabi and our Consulate General in Dubai are providing all assistance to workers affected by the recent measures. Our concerned offices are being kept open beyond office hours so as to deal with cases expeditiously. The UAE authorities have also been requested to adopt a liberal and flexible approach in the matter, recognising the humanitarian aspects involved, in determining the categories of workers who should eventually be asked to leave the country and further to ensure that those persons who have to leave the country are well treated and consular access and other facilities are allowed to them.

Visit of U.S. Congressional Delegation

*52. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Congress have kept India's views in mind while formulating a decision on the resumption of arms supplies to Pakistan; and

(b) whether any assurance was given by the Leader of the Six-member Congressional delegation which visited India recently?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) & (b). India's views have been made known to the Congressional delegation, and also to other members of Congress. The results of these efforts cannot be forecast as yet.

Child Labour in Plantations

*53. SHRI ANAND PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proportion of child labour in all the plantations rose from 4.9 per cent in the first survey to 8.4 per cent during the third survey; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The increase was entirely in the tea plantations. The Survey does not bring out the precise reasons for this increase.

Coal Transportation to Thermal Power Plants

*54. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the supply of wagons for transport of coal for the thermal power plants in the country so that they have adequate stocks to avoid power breakdowns;

(b) if so, what is the extent of increase in the supply of wagons;

(c) what has been the number of wagons loaded each month for transport of coal for thermal power plants in the country during the last 3 years; and

(d) what steps have been taken to ensure regular and adequate supply of wagons for transport of coal for the said power units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. As will be evident from the statement loading of coal for thermal power plants has increased from 2421 wagons in Jan. 1977 to 3290 wagons in Feb. 1980.

(d) The Zonal Railways have been directed to ensure adequate supply of wagons for transport of coal to the thermal power plants even in preference to other consumers.

Statement

Daily average number of wagon loaded for power House during 1977, 1978, 1979 upto Feb. 80

Month	1977	1978	1979	1980
January . . .	2421	2421	2679	2913
February . . .	2386	2386	2600	3290 (Prov)
March . . .	2831	2628	2807	
April . . .	2492	2664	2775	
May . . .	2643	2225	2715	
June . . .	2764	2710	2806	
July . . .	2939	2593	2828	
August . . .	2425	2529	2669	
September . . .	2509	2425	2861	
October . . .	2467	2411	2607	
November . . .	2418	2428	2733	
December . . .	2326	2441	2860	

Seats for Working Women and Trainees in Vocational Training Centres

*55. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government propose to increase the seats for working women and trainees in the vocational training centres and especially in the engineering occupation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): The Vocational Training Centres are run by the State Governments and action to increase the existing capacity or to set up new Vocational Training Centres is taken by the State Governments from time to time depending upon the local demand.

2726 LS—2.

The Government of India have, however, a project assisted by S.I.D.A./I.L.O. for assessment of the training needs and expansion and diversification of training facilities for women, both in engineering and non-engineering trades. The first phase of this project which was to be completed by 1980 is proposed to be extended to 1982.

Initiative for talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan

*56. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some initiatives have been taken by India to bring round

Pakistan and the present Afghanistan Governments for talks to ease the tension created by big powers in the region; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) While there have been no specific initiatives taken by India to encourage the Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan to initiate a dialogue between themselves for easing the tension created by the possibility of big power confrontation in the region, Government of India have separately consulted with both the Governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan and shared with them India's assessment of the situation, specifically emphasising the need for defusing the situation and for keeping the region free from super power confrontation.

(b) Does not arise.

Benefits of CGHS to Adult Unemployed Dependents of Central Government Servants

*57. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adult unemployed dependents of Central Government servants are not entitled to enjoy the benefits of CGHS if they are occasionally engaged in daily wages or private service like working in shops etc; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). According to the definition of 'family' under CGHS—"Husband or wife as the case may be, wholly dependent children or step children and parents who are mainly dependent on the Government servant are entitled to benefits under CGHS." As such other persons who are not included in the definition are not entitled to CGHS benefits.

Representation from All India ESIC Employees Association

*58. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any representation from the All India Employees' State Insurance Corporation Employees Federation about their grievances;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to ameliorate them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All India Employees' State Insurance Corporation Employees' Federation have represented for payment of bonus to the employees of the E.S.I. Corporation. The Federation has also requested that Government's decision on the recommendations of the Pay Committee be expedited.

(c) The matter is receiving attention and decisions are expected to be taken soon.

Talks held with USSR Ministers

*59. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication was issued after the talks with USSR Ministers who recently visited India; and

(b) the details of the communique issued?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The USSR Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. A. Gromyko visited India from 12 to 14 February 1980. A copy of the press

statement issued at the end of the visit is placed on the Table of the House.

The Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR Mr. I. V. Arkhipov visited India from 22 February to 1 March 1980. No press statement was issued at the conclusion of the visit.

Statement

Soviet-Indian Joint Statement issued on 14-2-1980

At the invitation of the Government of India, A. A. Gromyko, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU, Central Committee and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, paid an official visit to India from February 12 to 14, 1980.

During his stay in Delhi, A. A. Gromyko was received by the President of India, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy and the Vice President of India, Mr. M. Hidayatullah.

A. A. Gromyko called on the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and conveyed to her a message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L. I. Brezhnev and had a detailed exchange of views with her.

He held official talks with the Minister of External Affairs of India, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual trust and cordiality, the international situation, including the developments in the region and around it, was reviewed.

They also reviewed bilateral relations in the perspective of their long and traditional friendship and in the spirit of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation of August 9, 1971.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination not only to preserve but also to develop further and strengthen mutually-beneficial relations between the two countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the visit of the Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central

Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, A. A. Gromyko, to India.

They also noted that the talks and discussions had helped the two sides to strengthen mutual understanding.

The two sides expressed their agreement to maintain the exchange of opinions between the two countries on issues of mutual interest on a continuing basis.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership and L. I. Brezhnev General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, A. A. Gromyko, extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. He also extended an invitation on behalf of the Soviet Government to the Minister of External Affairs of India, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union.

The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The timings of the visits will be agreed upon later.

A. A. Gromyko expressed his thanks to the Indian leaders for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him during his stay in India.

Fast Direct Train from Bhubaneswar to New Delhi

*60. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce a fast direct train from Bhubaneswar to New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to introduce a pair of Tri-weekly Express trains

named 175/176 Mahasagar Express between Puri and New Delhi via Bhubanewar, Tatanagar, Bokaro, Gaya and Varanasi with effect from 1-4-80.

Broad Gauge Link from Baroda to Raipur

*61. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a broad gauge railway line from Baroda to Raipur via Chhota Udaipur; and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been done and when the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat for conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udaipur as well as Ankleshwar-Rajpipla N. G. sections to B. G. primarily to serve the Narmada Project for transportation of materials. The State Government had been advised that the survey for these lines could be undertaken as a deposit work chargeable to the State Government.

ईस्टर्न रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग वर्कर्स यूनियन की ओर से ज्ञापन

291. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईस्टर्न रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग वर्कर्स यूनियन ने पूर्व रेलवे की दानापुर डिविजन के सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट को एक 21 सूत्री ज्ञापन पेश किया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) उसपर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, किसी भी स्त्रोत से प्राप्त

कर्मचारियों के अभ्यावेदनों पर यथाचित विचार किया जाता है और उन पर यथावश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है । सभी कोटियों के कर्मचारियों, जिनमें इंजीनियरी विभाग के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, की मांगों पर विचार किया जाता है और सामूहिक सौदेबाजी तंत्र के विभिन्न टियरों-स्थायी वार्ता तंत्र और संयुक्त परामर्श तंत्र एवं अनौपचारिक विचार-विमर्श के माध्यम से उन्हें सुलझाया जाता है ।

Coal Crisis in Gujarat

292. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons engaged for transporting coal to Gujarat State at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is facing coal crisis in the State; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot more wagons for transporting coal to Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) In the Railway transport system, wagons are not earmarked for transportation of coal or other commodities to any particular State.

(b) Occasional reports are received regarding scarcity of coal from Gujarat as well as from other States.

(c) Action has been taken to step up coal loading for consumers in Gujarat State as well as for other States. While in January '80 on an average 624 wagons per day were loaded for Gujarat State, in February it improved to 662 wagons per day.

Meetings of Provident Fund Trustees Board

293. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of the Provident Fund Trustees Board have been held in 1979; and

(b) the decisions taken in these meetings"

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund held five meetings in 1979. A statement showing the decisions taken is enclosed.

Statement

I. 78th Meeting held on 5-2-1979.

The Board approved that:—

(i) Paragraph 68-J of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 may be amended so as to empower the Commissioner to relax the condition of obtaining Employees State Insurance Corporation certificate in cases of undue hardship.

(ii) Paragraph 68-B of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 may be amended so as to reduce the minimum period of lease from 40 years to 30 years.

(iii) The Board approved the Revised Estimates for 1978-79 and Budget Estimates for 1979-80 in respect of Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes.

(iv) The Board recommended that interest at 8.5 per cent per annum may be allowed to be credited to the accounts of the members of the Employees' Provident Fund for the year 1979-80.

(v) The Board recommended that interest @ 8 per cent per annum upto Rs. 25,000/- and 7.5 per cent per annum on amounts above Rs. 25,000/- may be allowed to be credited to the Staff Provident Fund Members' Account (Contributory and non-contributory) for the year 1979-80.

(vi) The Board approved the proposal to seek further liberalisation

of the investment to secure a better income from out of the investments.

(vii) The Board decided that data be collected from a representative sample of exempted establishments on a proforma to be devised on the interest paid by the exempted establishments the pattern of their actual investment and difficulties, if any, faced by them in the matter of investment.

(viii) The Board approved estimates amounting to Rs. 20,97,500/- prepared by the C.P.W.D. for the construction of the office building for the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan at Jaipur.

(ix) The Board appointed a sub-committee consisting of two members each from the employees', employers' and State/Central Governments to go into the structure of the Organisation and the conditions of service of its employees.

(x) The Board decided that the matter of completion of staff quarters at Indore may be considered by the Building Sub-Committee with Shri N. K. Panda and Shri Faqir Chand also participating in the deliberations.

(xi) The Board approved the introduction with effect from 1-1-1979 of the Group Insurance Scheme for the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(xii) The Board approved the continuance of 815 posts sanctioned for the administration of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 upto 29-2-1980. The Board further decided that the posts as have been in existence for more than three years may be made permanent.

II. 79th Meeting held on 19-5-1979.

The Board approved that:—

(i) Section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 may be

amended so as to enable the members to contribute at a higher rate upto 16 per cent of their pay subject to the condition that the contribution enhanced in the beginning of the financial year will not be changed again before the expiry of the financial year.

(ii) Paragraph 68-L of Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 may be amended so as to provide that the applications for advances made within a period of 4 months from the date of Government orders declaring an area as affected by natural calamity may be accepted.

(iii) Para 29 of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 may be amended so as to raise the ages of son and daughter from 18 years and 21 years to 21 years and 24 years respectively to bring the Scheme at par with the Central Government Pension Scheme, 1964 subsequently liberalised in 1972.

(iv) The Board approved the Recruitment Rules for the posts of Director (Personnel and Training), Hindi Officers, Hindi Translator (Gr. I & II) and Lower Division Clerk (Hindi Typist). The Board further approved the amendment of Recruitment Rules in respect of the posts of Accounts Officer.

III. 80th Meeting held on 31-8-1979.

The Board approved that:—

(i) Paragraph 68-K of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 may be amended so as to enable a member to draw a non-refundable advance for the marriage of the member's son also.

(ii) The Board approved the opening of a sub-Regional Office at Gorakhpur.

IV. 81st Meeting held on 12-10-1979.

The Board decided that:—

(i) The Regional Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh should be asked to serve a legal notice asking the employer of the defaulting establishment (M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills)

to show cause as to why the exemption granted in its favour should not be cancelled for violation of terms of exemption.

(ii) The Board approved the Annual Report for the year 1978-79 in respect of the working of the Employees' Provident Funds, Family Pension and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes.

(iii) The Board approved the opening of Sub-Regional Office at Madurai.

(iv) The Board approved the purchase of land for the construction of office building and staff quarters for the sub-Regional Office, Faridabad.

V. 82nd Meeting held on 2-11-1979.

The Board decided by consensus to accept the report of the Sub-Committee on Organisation and conditions of service of employees and to forward the same as recommendations of the Board to Government for favourable consideration.

West Coast Konkan Railway

294. **SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had cleared the Apta-Roha Section of the West Coast Konkan Railway even before the decision of Government to locate the Fertilizer Project at Thal-Vaisheth and work of construction of the approved Section started prior to this decision regarding the Fertilizer Project; and

(b) if so, the progress of construction of the Apta-Roha Section of the West Coast Konkan Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) It is correct that the location of the Fertilizer Project had not been finalised when the Apta-Roha Section was

cleared by the Planning Commission. But in the justification for the Apta-Roha Project, the possibility of the Fertilizer Plant Siding taking off from the Apta-Roha line had also been taken into account along with anticipated traffic from other industries and return on capital.

(b) Overall progress of the Apta-Roha rail link is 22.5 per cent and the first phase from Apta to Pen (20 kms.) is expected to be completed by middle of 1980.

Construction of G.A.T. Road in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

295. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of G.A.T. Road in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and when the work was undertaken;

(b) how many miles of road construction including bridges have been completed;

(c) total amount spent so far; and whether the work beyond Zirkatang area is suspended; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to resume the road construction beyond Zirkatang; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). G.A.T. Road is 348 Kms. long of which about 243 Kms. have been completed. Work was commenced during the Second Five Year Plan. Rs. 11.46 crores have been spent upto January 1980 on this road.

The work on the G.A.T. Road beyond Zirkatang had to be suspended in 1975 due to administrative reasons and so far as position continues to be the same.

Recruitment Rules for Members and Chairmen of Railway Service Commissions

296. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed for recruitment to the posts of Members and Chairmen of the Railway Service Commissions;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy thereof on the Table of the House;

(c) whether any guidelines have been laid down re: the manner in which such posts should be filled up; if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the vacancies are advertised or circulated amongst the various Ministries and Depts. of the Government of India inviting applications for suitable personnel to fill up these posts;

(e) whether any quota has been reserved for appointment of persons from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes; if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of these posts that fell vacant during 1978 and 1979 and how these were filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Railway Service Commissions (Chairmen, Member Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries) Recruitment Rules, 1970 is attached (Statement I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-486/80] which specifies the method of recruitment to be followed for filling these posts.

(d) The posts of Member Secretaries are filled, as per the Rules, by transfer of serving Railway Officers after calling for volunteers. While

filling the posts of Chairman, besides retired Railway officers, nominations received from various quarters are also taken into account for forming the panel since ex-Members of Parliament, Educationists, Eminent Lawyers etc. are included in the field of choice, as per the Recruitment Rules.

(e) Appointment to the posts of Chairman and Member Secretaries, Railway Service Commissions is based on selection by the Union Public Service Commission from a panel of eligible candidates who satisfy the norms as per the Recruitment Rules. No quota is specifically reserved but candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and minority communities are included in the panels, whenever available. At present, out of 14 posts of Chairman and Member Secretaries, 2 are vacant. Of the remaining 12 posts, 7 are held by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 1 by a person from minority community.

(f) A statement is attached Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-486/80].

Demands of striking Students of AIIMS

297. SHRI FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the resident doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi went on a token strike on the 15th February, 1980 in support of the striking students of the Institute who have been on strike since 30th January, 1980;

(b) if so, what are their main demands;

(c) whether Government have looked into the demands of the striking students;

(d) whether Government have decided to reconsider their demands; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demands of the students were as under:

(i) Reduction in the period of internship posting in the community (rural centres) from six months to three months.

(ii) Doing away with the practice of assessment in Community Medicine-Part I (Humanities) Course.

(iii) Doing away with the Human Biology Course which is commencing from August, 1980.

(iv) Demand for adequate provision of laboratory facilities and hostel accommodation.

(c) to (e). The demands of the students have been considered by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, which is an autonomous, statutory body. The strike was called off with effect from the 16th February, 1980 in terms of a settlement reached between the students and the Staff Council, AIIMS.

Plot allotted to DTC

298. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plot No. C-119 measuring about 3600 sq. yds. situated in Naraina Industrial Area Phase-I, New Delhi has been allotted by the Delhi Development Authority to the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, when the plot was allotted;

(c) the reasons for which the DTC has not taken the possession of the plot so far; and

(d) when the possession of the plot will be taken by the Delhi Transport Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise.

दिल्ली-जयपुर पिंक सिटी रेलगाड़ी को अजमेर तक चलाया जाना

299. श्री भगवान बवे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली-जयपुर पिंक सिटी रेलगाड़ी को अजमेर तक, जहाँ खाजा साहिब का दरगा स्थित है और यात्री यहाँ से पृष्कर जाते हैं, चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस रेलगाड़ी को अजमेर तक कब तक चलाया जायेगा,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस रेलगाड़ी को अजमेर तक चलाने में कठिनाई है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार खाजा साहिब एक्सप्रेस के नाम से अजमेर के लिए एक नई रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) 501/502 पिंक सिटी एक्सप्रेस संघ को राजधानी और राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर के बीच एक तेज अंतर्नगरीय सेवाओं के रूप में चलायी जा रही है और ये बहुत लोकप्रिय हो चुकी है। इसलिए पिंक सिटी एक्सप्रेस को आगे बढ़ाना वांछनीय नहीं। इसके अतिरिक्त, फुलेरा-किशनगढ़ खंड पर लाइन क्षमता का अभाव होने और अपर्याप्त संसाधनों के कारण 501/502 पिंक सिटी एक्सप्रेस को अजमेर से और अजमेर तक बढ़ाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Railway Line from Mankhurd to Panvel

300. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a techno-economic survey for extending the railway line

from Mankhurd (near Thana) in Maharashtra to Panvel Vashi and Belapur in the new Bombay, is under preparation of the Central Railways:

(b) since when it is under preparation; and

(c) when it is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The work relating to the techno-economic feasibility survey for extending the railway line from Mankhurd to Panvel Creek was taken up by the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Organisation, Bombay in November, 1978 and the report on this is likely to be received shortly. Further the survey from Panvel Creek to Panvel Town is also being undertaken on behalf of the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority which is likely to be completed by August, 1980.

Construction of a Bridge on Tapi River

301. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the genuine shortage of diesel and other fuel, whether Government propose to give top priority to the construction of toll bridge at Dhanbasi on Bombay-Agra Road on river Tapi, so as to reduce the distance by over 10 Kilometres;

(b) if so, whether plan estimates for the same have been approved; and

(c) what will be the time required for the completion of this bridge?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The work regarding the construction of a new high level bridge across River Tapi has been proposed for being considered for sanction during the year 1980-81. Plans and Estimates are awaited from the Government of Maharashtra. Investment decision will be taken when the detailed Plans and Estimates are available.

Steps to meet Challenge of Malaria in Villages

302. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps which Government have taken so far or propose to take to meet the challenge of outbreak of malaria in the villages of the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A modified Plan of Operations for controlling Malaria in the country as a whole has been implemented with effect from 1st April, 1977. A statement containing the salient features of the Modified Plan of Operations is at Statement I.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement I

The salient features of the Modified Plan of Operations are as follows:—

1. The existing NMEP units have been reorganised to conform to the geographical boundaries of the districts. Previously the Chief Medical Officers of the districts were not involved in the programme, but with the re-organisation of the Units, they are primarily responsible for the programme in the districts.

2. Increased quantity of various insecticides viz., DDT, BHC, Malathion have been/are being supplied to the States. Alternative insecticides are also being provided to the Units/districts where the vector has become resistant to DDT/BHC.

3. Insecticidal spray operations have been undertaken in all rural areas which have incidence of 2 or more cases per thousand population.

4. Adequate quantity of anti-malaria drugs have been/are being supplied to the State/Union Territory Governments. About 1.92 lakhs Drug Distribution Centres/Fever Treatment Depots have been established to make the drug freely available. In areas where resistance to chloroquine by parasites has been

noticed, alternative anti-malarials like quinine have been supplied.

5. Anti-larval operations under Urban Malaria Programme have been intensified. The Scheme has been extended to 12 more towns during 1978 besides the 100 existing towns existing earlier.

6. Supervision of the field staff has been toned up.

7. Steps have been taken for undertaking both fundamental and operational research in the field of Malaria Eradication Programme. 14 research schemes i.e. 8 for operational field research and 6 for laboratory research on malaria has been sanctioned by Government of India to the ICMR.

8. For early examination of blood smears and quick treatment of positive cases, laboratory services have been decentralised to the PHC level.

9. With a view to controlling the spread of plasmodi falciparum infection which accounts for death due to cerebral malaria, with the help of World Health Organisation, an intensive programme was started in October, 1977 in 18 districts of the North Eastern Region of the country. It is being extended.

10. The following steps for imparting health education regarding the disease and seeking public co-operation and participation in controlling malaria have been taken:

(i) Panchayats and school teachers have been involved in the distribution of chloroquine tablets.

(ii) Drug Depots have been opened in inaccessible tribal areas. In some States this have been done in collaboration with the Tribal Welfare Departments.

(iii) A new film 'The Treat' was made and released all over the country in fourteen regional languages.

(iv) Posters in regional languages 'Fever May be Malaria : Take Chloroquine tablets' have been supplied to the States for

display in Panchayat Ghars, Schools, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres.

(v) A Pamphlet in regional languages 'Malaria—what to do, giving the signs, symptoms dose schedule of chloroquine, indication of Contra-indication has been supplied to the States for distribution to Panchayats, School teachers and other voluntary agencies.

(vi) It is also proposed to orient the Presidents and the secretaries of the Panchayats on Malaria.

(vii) Folder on the role of the Medical Practitioners has been supplied to the States for distribution to medical practitioners. Similarly, a pamphlet 'Why Malaria again' has been supplied to the States for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners; Chief Medical Officers and Block Development Officers for apprising them about the existing problems of malaria and the action proposed to be taken.

(viii) To disseminate the anti-malaria message, special postal stationery has been released by Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

(ix) A. I. R. and Doordarshan have strated programmes to educate public on prevention and treatment of Malaria.

Setting up a Shipyard at Mangalore

303. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Shipyard at Mangalore;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The Techno-economic Working Group set up by Government recommended in December, 1973, some possible locations for the establishment of shipyard. Mangalore was not one of them.

Advance Increments to Accounts Clerks

304. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations during the last two years, from the Staff of Accounts Department/Furnishing Integral Coach Factory, Madras-38; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes, during the last two years from 1978 three representations have been received from Clerks Grade I regarding loss of seniority on account of transfer to ICF at own request and alleged incorrectness in evaluation of the answer books in Appendix III examination and grant of advance increments on transfer to ICF; one representation from Sub-Heads regarding removal of stagnation and two representations from Clerks Grade II regarding revival of the advance increments as were available prior to 1st January 1973, non-application of prescribed percentage distribution of posts and stoppage of direct recruitment of Graduate_s as Clerks Grade I.

Indo-Nepal Talks

305. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Nepal talks were held in February, 1980; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Foreign Secretary-level talks were held with Nepal from February 18-19, 1980, in Kathmandu.

(b) The talks covered a general exchange of views on the international and regional situation, particularly in the context of recent development in Afghanistan. There was a similarity in the approach of the two sides and both recognised that what His Majesty the King of Nepal called a "call to arms" in the area was not conducive peace and stability.

The talks also covered bilateral issues of mutual interest including the development of water resources in Nepal for the mutual advantage of the two countries. The two sides reiterated the importance of cooperation in the field of water resources. It was agreed to take necessary steps to convene technical-level meetings at an early date.

Village without Medical Aid as on 31st January, 1980

306. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country, State-wise, where medical

aid was not available as on the 31st January, 1980;

(b) the number of qualified M.B.B.S. doctors unemployed in the country as on the 31st January, 1980; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to provide medical aid to every village and employment to qualified doctors?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The health and medical need of the villages in the country have been taken care of by establishing a large network of Primary Health Centres and sub-centres. At present, we have 5444 Primary Health Centres and 48571 sub-centres. Each Primary Health Centre covers on an average, 80,000 to 1,00,000 population i.e. about 80—100 villages. Similarly, a sub-centre covers a population of 10,000, i.e., about 10 villages.

(b) A statement showing the Medical Graduate and Post-Graduate Doctors registered in the live registers of Employment Exchanges in India, as on 30th June 1979, is enclosed.

(c) A brief note explaining the steps taken to urge the States/U.Ts. to provide medical aid to every village and employment to doctors is enclosed.

Statement

Number of medical graduates and post-graduates on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in India as 30-6-1979.

States	Medical Graduates	Post Graduates	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	2776	119	2895
2. Assam	85	—	85
3. Bihar	931	49	980
4. Gujarat	167	7	174
5. Haryana	218	19	237
6. Himachal Pradesh	6	—	6
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	2
8. Karnataka	1255	10	1265
9. Kerala	759	4	763
10. Madhya Pradesh	565	10	575
11. Maharashtra	620	78	698
12. Manipur	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—
15. Orissa	402	7	409
16. Punjab	117	—	117
17. Rajasthan	263	9	272
18. Tamil Nadu	1710	2	1712
19. Tripura	—	—	—
20. Uttar Pradesh	427	8	435
21. West Bengal	123	11	134
<i>Union Territories :</i>			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3. Chandigarh	213	4	217
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	—	—	—
5. Delhi	1377	392	1769
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	159	6	165
7. Lakshadweep	6	—	6
8. Mizoram	—	—	—
9. Pondicherry	126	—	126
ALL INDIA	12,307	735	13,042

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/U. Ts.

Note : Excludes figures for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau except for two in Delhi (Delhi and Jamia Millia Universities).

Source : D. G. E. & T., Ministry of Labour.

BRIEF NOTE

To ensure the provision, by the States and the U.Ts. of medical and health facilities to the villages the Government of India have launched the following schemes:—

1. Community Health Workers Scheme

2. Multi-purpose Workers Scheme

3. Dais Training Scheme

4. Reorientation of Medical Education Scheme.

1. *Community Health Workers Scheme*:—The scheme was launched in the country on the 2nd October, 1977 in 734 Primary Health Centres. Since then 1698 Primary Health Centres have been covered under the Scheme. Under this Scheme a Community Health Worker is selected from every village by the community. Each CHV is provided with a CHV kit containing medicines worth Rs 50/- per month. It is expected that by 1982-83 the whole country will be covered under the Scheme. So far, 1,29, 654 CHVs have been trained.

2. *Multi-purpose Workers Scheme*: Under this Scheme, reorientation training is being conducted by the 46 Health and F.W. Training Centres and 7 Central Training Institute, with a view to training the unipurpose workers in the technical concept and skills of the multi-purpose workers at all levels. It is intended to achieve one Health Worker (Male) and one Health Worker (Female) for every 5000 population by 1987-88. So far 1, 14, 195 functionaries at all levels have been trained.

3. *Dais Training*: It is proposed to train one Dai (traditional birth attendant) in every village in order to conduct safe deliveries and provide proper medical aid to the rural people where medical aid is lacking. So far 2.18 lakh Dais have been trained and it is expected to achieve the set target by 1982-83.

4. *Re-orientation of Medical Education*: As part of reorientation of medical education and also to improve health services in the rural areas, it has been decided to make every medical college of modern medicine in the country responsible for three PHCs. Each of these medical colleges will be provided three mobile clinics fully equipped to render on-the-spot health services to the people in the rural areas. The faculty members as well as students of the medical colleges alongwith the members of the staff of the PHCs concerned will be rendering services through these clinics in the remote villages. The three mobile clinics will be meant for each of the three PHCs attached to the medical college. Under this Scheme, the faculty members as well as medical students of the College will not only have direct experience of the community health problems but will also render expert medical and health services to those who are not normally in a position to avail of these services.

With a view to extending medical care to the rural areas, a provision has been made to appoint one additional doctor at every PHC implementing the CHV scheme. Thus, by 1982-83, it is planned to have an additional 5400 doctors, posted in the PHCs in position.

Introduction of Bus Service from Sudershan Park to Central Secretariat

307. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no bus service link between Sudershan Park and Central Secretariat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that office goers of this colony find it very difficult without any DTC service there and they are to go to Moti Nagar bus stand which is about two kilometres away to get a bus to Central Secretariat;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to introduce bus service at least in the morning and in the evening for the benefit of Government employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Sudershan Park is situated in the West of Moti Nagar between Najafgarh Road and Ring Road. DTC, inspite of its best efforts, is unable to extend services to the colony as heavy motor vehicles cannot be operated on its narrow lanes.

However, high frequency services have been provided for Central Secretariat and other important city centres from the main Najafgarh Road and Ring Road. For the convenience of Sudershan Park residents, bus stops at Moti Nagar, New Moti Nagar, Ramesh Nagar and Kirti Nagar, at a walkable distance from Sudershan Park, have been provided.

फतुहा - इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे के कर्मचारियों का खपाया जाना

308. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे के बन्द किये जाने के बाद से रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को भारतीय रेलों में खपाने में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) गाड़ी सेवाएं फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे कम्पनी की देख-रेख में निजी रूप से चलाई जा रही हैं और और इन्हें बंद नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए लाइट रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को भारतीय सरकारी रेलों में समाहित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Indo-Soviet Joint Commission meeting

309. **SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Joint Commission meeting has been recently held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken at that meeting; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Indo-Soviet collaboration is taking place in setting up some major projects in third countries, if so, what are those projects and the names of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India is at present discussing possibilities of collaboration with USSR in certain projects set up by the latter in third countries. These discussions are at a very preliminary stage and it is too early to give an indication of the projects or the countries.

Posts of General Managers in Railways

310. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts have been created in the rank of General Managers recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has been done on the ground of de-centralisation of administration; and

(c) if so, what is the number of such posts and the total expenditure involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF):

(a) to (c). No. however 18 existing Senior Administrative Grade posts have been designated as Additional General Managers by attaching a special pay of Rs. 250/- p.m. This has been done with a view to introduce essential decentralisation with effective downward delegation of powers.

The additional expenditure on the reclassified posts of Additional General Managers would be about Rs. 54,000/- per annum.

राजस्थान में प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइनें

311. श्री विरधी चन्द जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में आगामी पांच वर्षों में बिछाई जाने वाली प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे लाइन बिछाने और इस प्रकार वहां की जनता की सुविधाएं देने के संबंध में गत 30 वर्षों से

निरन्तर पश्चिमी राजस्थान की उपेक्षा की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बीकानेर - जैसलमेन-बाडमेर छोटीमाता सचर-कुंडला (गांधी धाम) नामक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने का है जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिये अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) : (क) नयी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की योजना राज्यवार नहीं बनायी जाती है। चालू परियोजनाओं के लिए धन-राशि की आवश्यकता का ध्यान में रखते हुए नयी लाइनों को शामिल करना अन्तिम आवंटनों पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ख) राजस्थान में एक सुगठित रेल प्रणाली है जिसके पास भारतीय रेलों के 60693 किलोमीटर मार्ग कि. मी. में से 5608 कि. मी. लम्बा मार्ग है। पिछले दो दशकों में राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित रेल लाइनों का निर्माण पूरा किया गया और उन्हें यातायात के लिए खोल दिया :-

क्रम सं०	रेलवे लाइन का नाम	लम्बाई (कि०मी० में)	यातायात के लिए खोलने की तारीख
1	2	3	4
1.	पोखरण-जैसलमेर (मी० ला०)	105,00	28-1-1966
2.	हिन्दूमल कोट श्रीगंगानगर (ब० ला०)	27,56	30-4-1970
3.	उदयपुर-हिम्मतनगर (मी० ला०) (जिसका कुछ भाग गुजरात में भी है)	215,00	14-11-1965
4.	डाबला-सिधाणा (मी० ला०) (जिसका कुछ भाग हरियाणा में है)	32,95	15-6-1974

रतलाम-बांसवाड़ा-डूंगरपुर, फलना-नाथ-द्वारा और बीकानेर-छत्रगढ़ रेल सम्पर्क के सर्वेक्षण पूरे हो गये हैं। कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ तक बड़ी रेल लाइन सम्पर्क का भी प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए अन्तिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण और वैकल्पिक मार्गों के लिए यातायात सर्वेक्षण का काम प्रगति पर है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Coach building Factories

312. SHRI P. J. KURIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) where the Coach building factories are located;

(b) whether Government have any programmes for setting up new coach building factories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) At present there are three Coach Production Units viz. Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras, (ii) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore and (iii) Jessops and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) and (c) In view of the increasing demand for Railway coaches, a proposal for setting up a New Coach Production Unit is under examination. When this examination is completed, final decision will be taken for setting up the Coach Production Unit after getting clearance from Planning Commission. A final Project Report will then be prepared which will include details of capacity, technique to be used, cost, location etc. of the proposed Coach Factory.

2700 L.S.—8.

Brick Kiln Labour as bonded Labour in Delhi

313. SHRI CHITTU BHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot had been done to stop the evil of bonded labour but it is still practised and that too in the capital and the surrounding areas;

(b) whether Government are aware that over two lakh of these helpless people are employed by about 400 brick kiln owners;

(c) whether Government are also aware that their families are separated and starved and are not allowed to return to their native places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J.B. PATNAIK): (a) to (d). There was a recent Press report alleging the prevalence of bonded labourers in the brick kiln industry in the Union Territory of Delhi. This was enquired into by the Delhi Administration which has reported that there are no bonded labourers as alleged and that no specific complaint, direct or indirect, has been received by it in this matter. The brick kiln licencees in Delhi number 309 while the workers in the Delhi brick kilns is estimated to be about 25,000.

Most of the brick kiln workers in and around Delhi are employed as contract labour by contractors and agents. To safeguard their interests, there exist adequate legal provisions under the Minimum Wage Act, 1948, and the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to ensure payment of minimum reasonable wages, regulate the conditions of their employment, and provide basic welfare and essential health facilities. Inspecting authorities frequently inspect the brick kilns and in 1979 have launched 12 prosecutions against defaulting brick kiln owners for viola-

ting the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. The Administration has also notified the minimum rates of wages for the brick kiln industry in the Union Territory of Delhi with effect from 1st January 1980 at Rs. 9.25 per day or Rs. 240/- p.m.

Fast running trains to Southern States

314. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for introducing more fast running trains to Southern States in view of the growing public demand and long distance involved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Not at present.

(b) Due to line and terminal capacity constraints it is not operationally feasible to introduce in the immediate future additional trains from Delhi to the Southern States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान नसबन्दी के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य

315. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 के लिए नसबन्दी के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे और उनको प्राप्त करने में कितनी सफलता मिली थी और पूरे लक्ष्य प्राप्त न कर सकने के क्या कारण थे; और

(ख) वर्तमान सरकार ने वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए इस बारे में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं और उन्हें किस प्रकार प्राप्त किया जायेगा ?

सिखा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री पी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) 1978-79 और 1979-80 में परिवार नियोजन के नसबन्दी तरीके के क्षेत्र में हुए कार्य के पूर्वानुमानित लक्ष्य अथवा कार्यनिष्पादन के स्तर और उपलब्धियाँ इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	नसबन्दी आपरेशन लक्ष्य के प्रति- इस लाख में शत के रूप में उपलब्धि		
	लक्ष्य	प्राप्त किये गए लक्ष्य	
1978-79	3.97	1.48	37.4
1979-80	3.05	1.31*	42.9

*अप्रैल, 1979 से जनवरी, 1980 की अवधि में उपलब्धियाँ ।

वर्ष 1977 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के विरुद्ध किये गये गलत प्रचार के कारण लोगों तथा फोल्ड स्टाफ के दिमाग में भारी भ्रांतियाँ पैदा हो गई थी, जिसकी वजह से इस कार्यक्रम को गम्भीर धक्का पहुँचा । इस स्थिति के कारण इन दो वर्षों में हुए कार्य पर काफी प्रभाव पड़ा ।

(ख) 1980-81 के लिए अभी कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं ।

किंग जार्ज मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ में धनराशि का दुरुपयोग

316. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1978, 1979 और 1980 में किंग जार्ज मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ की औषधियों और अन्य चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के लिये आबंटित की गई धनराशि औषधियों आदि पर खर्च करने की बजाये भत्तों आदि पर खर्च की गई है जिसके फल-स्वरूप मेडिकल कालेज में औषधियों आदि का संकट है और गरीब रोगियों को औषधियाँ नहीं मिल रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी तथ्य क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) (क) जैसा कि कालेज के प्रिंसिपल ने सूचित किया है, औषधियों के लिए आबंटित धनराशि अन्य आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के लिये खर्च नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Setting up a Institute of Forensic Medicines in Delhi

317. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to set up a full fledged Institute of forensic medicines in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI N. R. LASKAR): (a). Yes.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Effect of Solar Eclipse on Human Eyes

318. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state the number of persons whose eyes have been affected during the solar eclipse on the 16th February, 1980 in various states in the country and the results achieved after their treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Work done on missing Road links along National Highways

S. No.	NH. No.	State	Section	Length completed	
				During 1977-78 (kms.)	During 1978-79 (kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	30	Bihar	Arrah-Mohania Road	9	—
2	13	Karnataka	Hungni-Mangali Section	60	—
	13	Karnataka	Hospet-Kustagi Section	4	15
	13	Karnataka	Donahalli-Hoshalli Section	8	—
3	12	Madhya Pradesh	Deori-Tendukheda Section	18	10
4	6	Orissa	Kanjipani-Kuntala Section	—	4
5	41	West Bangal	Kolaghat-Haldia Road	3	14
	34	West Bangal	Realignment due to Farakka Barrage	1	12
Total				102	35

Funds Earmarked for Construction of Roads

319. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some funds were earmarked by the previous Government for the construction of roads in the country during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the names of places where the roads were constructed together with the length of roads, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Presumably, the Member wants information about Central Road Schemes which include National Highways and certain roads other than National Highways which are being assisted financially by the Centre. For all these Rs. 105.66 crores and Rs. 115.63 crores were allocated during 1977-78 and 1978-79, respectively. While most of the development undertaken against these funds pertains to improvement of existing roads, in the case of National Highways, certain new lengths are also being constructed to remove missing road links along direct routers. The attached list gives required details of new roads (missing road links) constructed during 1977-78 and 1978-79 along National Highways.

Standard of Health Education in the Country

320. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the very low standard of Health Education in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplate to improve the state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The importance of Health Education has been recognised in the framework of the 10+2 pattern of School Education from the lowest level. The Central Health Education Bureau designs and develops prototype materials in the form of audio visual aids, books and booklets, posters, pamphlets etc. for health education and arranges training courses for health for education personnel. The State Health Education Bureau which are also engaged in similar work on a modest scale are assisted and guided in their work by the Central Bureau. Various categories of field workers e.g. Multipurpose workers, Block Extension Educators and Community Health Volunteers are also to impart non-formal and elementary health education to the people.

Local Train from Pune Station to Satara Road Station

321. SHRI SHANKARRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken decision to start a Local Train (shuttle) from Pune Station to Satara Road Station on the Central Railway;

(b) if so, when it will start; and

(c) what will be the approximate annual expenditure Government will

have to incur on the proposed Pune-Satara Local?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Atom Bomb by Pakistan

322. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is manufacturing an atom bomb;

(b) whether any information has also been received by Government from the International Atomic Energy Agency; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Following reports to this effect, Government of India conveyed its concern to the Government of Pakistan through correspondence between Prime Ministers of India and President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan. President Zia-ul-Haq has assured Government of India that his government would not produce nuclear weapons. It is hoped that the Government of Pakistan would abide by this assurance.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Improvement of Suburban Services on Central Railway

323. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any concrete plan to improve the suburban service on the Central Railway in Greater Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):
(a) & (b).

In order to meet the increased demand of suburban traffic on Central Railway in Bombay area the Railways plan includes:—

(i) Optimisation of existing suburban system by generating additional capacity by reducing the existing time interval between successive trains the first phase of which is already in hand.

(ii) Construction of a flyover at Bandra to connect the slow lines of the Western Railway to the Harbour Branch lines of the Central Railway in order to facilitate movement of commuters between the residential areas north of Bandra and the Central Business District near Victoria Terminus. This work is already in hand and is likely to be completed by 1981.

Besides following remedial measures are being contemplated:

(a) liquidating long term ineffectives.

(b) improvement of equipment reliability of the present effective fleet.

(c) increase of sub-station capacity for power and making power supply more reliable.

दुर्घटनाओं में बच्चों की मौतें

324. श्री एन के. शर्जेवलकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बच्चों की मौतें होने का मुख्य कारण दुर्घटनाएं और यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष दुर्घटनाओं के कारण कितने बच्चों की मौत हुई और इस संबंध में शिशु शल्य-चिकित्सा के तीसरे अखिल विश्व वार्षिक सम्मेलन के प्रतिवेदन का ब्यांरा क्या है तथा इन मौतों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या केवल भारत में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 3 लाख बच्चे जन्म से ही विकृत पैदा होते हैं और क्या इसका मुख्य कारण माताओं का कुपोषित होना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) भारत में कितने बच्चे जन्म से विकृत पैदा होते हैं उनकी संख्या इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है । अब तक किए गए अध्ययनों से ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला है कि माताओं के कुपोषण के कारण ही बच्चे जन्म से विकृत पैदा होते हैं ।

(ग) जन्म से विकृत पैदा होने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं ।

Flag Station between Chengali and Bawaria Station

325. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal and representation for building a flag-station between Chengali and Bawaria Stations under Kharagpur Division of South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take a decision in favour of the proposal; and

(c) if so, when it will be built?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):
(a) Yes.

(b) & (c). The proposals for opening of a halt station between Chengali and Bawaria stations was examined but the same has not been found feasible either from the Engineering point of view or Operationally.

Target of Family Planning and Welfare for States

326. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed targets for each State for Family Welfare and Planning and if so, the details for 1980-81 State-wise;

(b) how many cases will be through sterilisation and vasectomy;

(c) what other methods of Family Planning have been accepted by Government to fulfil the targets; and

(d) whether Government have put into use the Ayurvedic pill developed recently for Family Planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) State-wise targets for 1980-81 in respect of Family Welfare & Planning have not yet been fixed

(b) Targets are not fixed separately for vasectomy.

(c) The following other methods of contraception are being offered by the Government at present:

(i) Intra Uterine Device (IUD)

(ii) Oral Pill

(iii) Conventional Contraceptives.

(d) No Sir. The drugs, which are evolved under Ayurvedic system, are still under clinical trials.

Talks with Representative of Workers and Employers on Bonus and Industrial Relations

327. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has met the representatives of workers and employers to discuss all major aspects in the

field of bonus and industrial relations; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and whether Government agree with the concept of bonus as "deferred wage"?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The parties have expressed their points of view and these would be into account while formulating Governments policy in the matter.

Expulsion of Indians' from Kuwait

329. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new immigration labour laws introduced by Government of Kuwait and other Gulf countries would result in the expulsion of a large number of Indian immigrant workers mostly Keralites from these countries;

(b) if so, what is the total number of Indian immigrant workers to be affected by the new laws introduced by the Gulf countries;

(c) whether Government of India has approached the concerned Government of Gulf countries to prevent such large scale expulsion of Indian workers; and

(d) if so, what are the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Along with nationals of other countries, working in the countries of the Gulf region, those Indian workers who have been there without valid permits and other documents are liable to face deportation.

(b) Precise estimate of the number of Indian emigrant workers who may be effected, not yet possible.

(c) & (d). Our mission in Kuwait remains in constant touch on this question with the Government of Kuwait. An Indian official delegation headed by a Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs which recently visited Kuwait was assured by Kuwait that no undue hardship and harassment would be permitted and consular access would be available to those who face detention and deportation.

Number of Working Children

330. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian children employed at work are more than in any other country in the world; and

(b) if so, the estimated number of children who are employed at work in the country, sex-wise and State-wise and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) According to the ILO year book on labour statistics 1977, India has the largest number of child labour.

(b) According to the 1971 census, the total number of children employed was estimated to be 10.7 million. A statement showing the sexwise distribution of children at work in the different States as per that census is placed on the Table of the House. The Government is concerned with the various problems arising out of the employment of children. The subject was considered by a Committee set up last year. The Committee's report has since been received and is under examination.

Statement

Number of child workers in (a) major urban areas (b) in States Union Territories in 1971

(Figures in '000)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Child Workers		
		Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	7,889	2,856	10,739
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,051	576	1,627
2.	Assam	214	25	239
3.	Bihar	899	220	1,059
4.	Gujarat	372	144	516
5.	Haryana	124	14	138
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31	41	72
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	62	8	70
8.	Karnataka	381	228	609
9.	Kerala	60	51	111

1	2	3	4	5
10. Madhya Pradesh		748	364	1,112
11. Maharashtra		607	381	988
12. Manipur		9	9	18
13. Meghalaya		19	13	32
14. Nagaland		6	8	14
15. Orissa		423	69	492
16. Punjab		230	3	233
17. Rajasthan		443	145	588
18. Tamil Nadu		489	224	713
19. Tripura		15	3	18
20. Uttar Pradesh		1,082	245	1,327
21. West Bengal		450	61	511
<i>Union Territories</i>				
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands .		1	—	1
23. Arunachal Pradesh		8	10	18
24. Chandigarh		1	—	1
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .		2	2	4
26. Delhi		15	2	17
27. Goa, Daman and Diu		4	3	7
28. Lakshadweep
29. Pondicherry		3	1	4

SOURCE : *Census of India, 1971 Series 1—India, Paper 3 of 1972—Economic Characteristics of Population (Selected Tables).*

Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi, 1973, pp. 2-73.

छपरा रेलवे स्टेशन

331. श्री सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में छपरा रेलवे स्टेशन के पुराने भवन का जीर्णोद्धार करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. आफर शरीफ) (क) म (ग) छपरा में दूसरे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय और बुकिंग कार्यालय का पुनर्निर्माण तथा विस्तार करना एक अनुमोदित कार्य है और 1981 के अन्त तक इसके पूरा होने की संभावना है । स्टेशन इमारत का शेष भाग अच्छी हालत में है और इस समय स्टेशन पर होने वाले यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है ।

Overbridge in Chhapra

332. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for the construction of over-bridge on rail line in Chhapra in Bihar;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the survey in this regard has been completed; and

(d) when the construction of the over-bridge is likely to start and what is the time-schedule for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Proposals for this purpose have to be sponsored by the State Government (Road Authority) who have also to give an undertak-

ing to bear their share of cost as per extant rules. A proposal to construct a road over-bridge on the level crossing on Chapra-Salempur Road, has been received by the Railway from the State Government, and this is presently under examination. It is not possible, at this stage, to say when the construction of the road over-bridge will be undertaken and the work completed.

आगरा-कचौराघाट-इटवा सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के रूप में

333. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आगरा-कचौरा घाट-इटवा सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ अथवा राज्य शासकीय राजपथ घोषित करने से दिल्ली तथा कानपुर के बीच की दूरी लगभग 25 से 30 किलोमीटर कम हो जायेगी और इंधन की खपत में बचत के द्वारा करोड़ों रुपये का लाभ होगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सड़क को राज्य शासकीय अथवा राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करने का है और क्या उस पर भारी यातायात को देखते हुए इसको चौड़ा करने तथा इसकी मरम्मत करने का भी प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : भारत सरकार किसी भी सड़क को राज्य शासकीय राजपथ नहीं घोषित करती और वह राज्य शासकीय राजपथ को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करती है । आगरा और इटावा मौजूद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 2 की लम्बाई और कचौराघाट होते हुए आगरा-इटवा सड़क की लम्बाई में कोई अधिक अन्तर नहीं है । इसके अलावा भारत सरकार वित्तीय कठिनाइयों और अन्य कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दिये जाने के कारण किसी भी नई सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने में असमर्थ है । यही स्थिति आगरा-कचौराघाट-इटवा सड़क के बारे में भी है ।

रेल अधिकारियों के लिए सैलून

334. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल अधिकारियों के प्रयोग के लिए रेलवे के पास 250 सैलून हैं और उनके रख-रखाव पर हर वर्ष 2 करोड़ रुपये की राशि व्यय की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इतने अधिक व्यय की कम करने के लिए इन सैलूनों की संख्या में कमी करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) : (क) भारतीय रेलों पर 984 निरीक्षण-यान हैं जिनमें 641 निरीक्षण यान 4/6 पहियों वाली हैं जिन्हें मेल/एक्सप्रेस अथवा तेज सवारी गाड़ियों के साथ नहीं लगाया जा सकता है । निरीक्षण यानों के अनुरक्षण-लागत का रिकार्ड अलग में नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ख) निरीक्षण यानों का रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा केवल कार्यात्मक प्रयोजन के लिए ही इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । स्थिति के आधार पर बेकार घोषित कर दिये जाने के मामले को छोड़कर निरीक्षण यानों की संख्या कम करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Coal Transportation by Railways

335. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any marked improvement in transportation of goods including coal by Railways during January and February, 1980; and

(b) if so, what is the improvement achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) Yes.

(b) During the months January and February, 1980 on an average 1800 wagons more per day were loaded on the Broad Gauge (including 400 wagons for coal) and 680 wagons more per day on the Metre Gauge

as compared to the loading during the period April to December 1979.

Extension of Mandir Hill Section

336. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that survey work has been completed and notices for requisition of land have been given for extension of the Mandir Hill section in District Bhagalpur (Bihar) to Jasidih Junction on the main line of the Eastern Railways; and

(b) when the actual work of extension will start and the missing link between Bounsai and Jasidih Junction provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for a BG railway line from Mandir Hill to Baidyanathdham is nearing completion and the survey report is expected to be ready within a few months. A decision about the construction of this line will be taken after the survey report is received taking into consideration the financial viability of the project as well as the overall resources position. The notification was only for the purpose of survey of the rail link.

Inter-changing of Officers in DGHS Head Quarters

337. SHRI CHANDRA BHALLMANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any system of rotation of officers of Central Secretarial Service Class I, Selection Grade and Director dealing with Establishment in his Ministry/D.G.H.S. Head Quarters;

(b) if so, after how long such officers are inter-changed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the continued stay of an officer at one seat develops vested interest; and

(d) the number of such officers who have worked in the Ministry and Directorate General of Health Services Headquarters continuously for more than 3 years including Service as Section Officers in the case of Under Secretary, Under Secretary, in case of Deputy Secretary, and service in these grades as Director?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) & (b). Normally officers who have put in continuously 5 years' service in a particular Section/post, are considered for rotation within the Ministry/Directorate General of Health Services or from the Ministry to the Directorate General of Health Services and vice versa.

(c) No such instance has come to notice.

(d) One.

राजगीर गया रेल लाइन

338. श्री विजय कुमार बाबू :

श्री रामस्वरूप राय : क्या रेल खंडी वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजगीर नालन्दा और बोधगया जैसे ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक महत्व के स्थलों की प्रतिवर्ष यात्रा करने वाले लाखों भारतीय विदेशी और पर्यटकों को राजगीर और गया का सीधा रेल संपर्क न होने की वजह से भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त कठिनाई के निवारण के लिए सरकार का बलियापुर राजगीर रेल लाइन को गया तक बढ़ाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाकर शरीफ) :

(क) से (ग). क्या और राजगीर के बीच बड़े घामाव की एक रेलवे लाइन के लिए टोह इंचीनिअरी एवं मातायात सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है । पूर्व रेलवे द्वारा सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और जांचा है कि कुछ ही

महीनों में यह तैयार हो जायेगा । सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद समग्र संसाधनों की स्थिति के साथ-साथ इस परियोजना की वित्तीय अर्थ क्षमता को देखते हुए इस लाइन के निर्माण के संबंध में विनिश्चय किया जायेगा ।

Mail Train from Gaya to Delhi

339. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion to start a mail train from Gaya to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) No.

(b) It has been decided to introduce a pair of fast Triweekly Express trains between Puri and New Delhi via Gaya with effect from 1-4-80. This train will also provide an additional fast service between Gaya and Delhi.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries

340. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign dignitaries who visited India during the period January-February, 1980; and

(b) the results of the discussions held between the Government of India and those foreign dignitaries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A statement giving the names of foreign dignitaries who visited India during January-February, 1980 is laid on the Table of the House. In addition a number of foreign dignitaries visited New Delhi leading the delegations of their countries to the UNIDO Conference.

(b) The visits resulted in strengthening India's bilateral relations with these countries and in better understanding of each other's point of view on various important international issues including the situation in the region.

Statement

1. The Rt. Hon'ble The Lord Carrington, KCMG, MC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Britain and Lady Carrington.

2. H. E. Mr. Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Begum Ziaur Rahman.

3. H. E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations and Mrs. Waldheim.

4. H. E. Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, President of the French Republic and Mrs. Giscard.

5. H. E. Mr. Andrew Sharp Peacock, Foreign Minister of Australia.

6. H. E. Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria.

7. H. E. Mr. Hamid Alwan, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

8. H. E. Mr. A. A. Gromyko, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and Madame Gromyko

9. His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, King of Bhutan, and Foreign Minister of Bhutan.

10. H. H. Sayyid Faher Bin Taimur Al-Said, Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defence of the Sultanate of Oman and Mrs. Al-Said.

11. H. E. Mr. Josip Vrhovec, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

12. H. E. Mr. Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, Member of Political

Bureau of F.L.N. Party and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

13. H. E. Mr. Frigyes Puja, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

14. H. E. Mr. Peter Blaker, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, U.K.

15. H. E. Mr. Clark Clifford, Special Envoy of the U.S. President.

16. H. E. Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers of U.S.S.R.

17. H. E. Kazi Anwarul Huque, Bangladesh Minister for Power, Water Resources and Flood Control.

18. Begum Vigar-um-nissa Noon, Adviser on Tourism to the President of Pakistan (Status of Minister of State).

Factory Wheel and Axle Plant at Yelahanka

341. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Wheel and Axle Plant at Yelahanka, Bangalore (Karnataka) will start production;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued regarding recruitment of staff in the Factory; and

(c) will Government take steps to issue instructions to the Factory to give preference to the people of Karnataka in matter of recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The Wheel and Axle Plant, Yelahanka is expected to commence production in 1982-83.

(b) and (c). Regular recruitment of artisan staff for the Wheel and Axle Plant has not yet commenced. At present the limited requirement is being met by obtaining trained staff from other Railways and Production

Una preference being given to Kanadigas. Of the casual labourers recruited, nearly 78 per cent are local men. The Wheel and Axle Plant have planned to engage as many local persons as possible.

Trains Cancelled during the Last Two Years

**342. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR,
SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains which were cancelled during the last two years;

(b) the number of trains which have since been re-introduced; and

(c) by what time the remaining cancelled trains are likely to be re-introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The information about details of such trains cancelled/restored from time to time during the last 2 years is not readily available being voluminous in character. However, the trains cancelled due to floods, breaches, etc. except in Morvi area have been restored. All the trains cancelled on account of shortage of loco coal are expected to be restored as early as possible.

Proposal for a Direct Train from Delhi to Kathgodam

343. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to run a direct train from Delhi to Kathgodam; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.

K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). No. Running of a direct train between Delhi and Kathgodam is not feasible at present due to break of gauge. Connected broad gauge and metre gauge services, however, are available.

Strike by Workers of Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board

344. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board have gone on strike in November, 1979;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the hook-wise and date-wise discharge figures of cement from the vessel from 13th November, 1979 to 18th November, 1979;

(d) whether Government have received any complaint alleging payment of speed money to the persons from the entrance gate to the exit gate for the delivery of imported cement; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent the same?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The workers of Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board were on strike from third shift of 18th November, 1979 to second shift of 27th November, 1979 in protest against the suspension of two registered workers, who instigated 'go slow' in discharge of a cement vessel.

(c) The average discharge of cement per hook from 13th to 18th November, 1979 is as follows:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Average Discharge Per Hook (In tonnes)</i>
13.11.79	12
14.11.79	47
15.11.79	Non weather working day.
16.11.79	59
17.11.79	66
18.11.79	66

(d) and (e). Yes, certain complaints were received from the Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers Federation of India. The Federation was advised to bring to the notice of the Chairman, Visakhapatnam Port Trust specific cases of corruption, if any, in the Port and Dock area and also to take up with the Government of Andhra Pradesh, so far as Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation is concerned.

Amguri-Tuli Railway Lin

345. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Government had a proposal to extend the railway line from the Amguri railway station up to Tuli (Nagaland) in the North Eastern Railways; and

(b) if so, what is the present position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF). (a) Yes.

(b) The construction of this rail link has already been approved and preliminary arrangements for collection of equipment and posting of staff are being done to take up the final location survey, and to start the construction work.

भावनगर-तारापुर रेल लाईन

346. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे पर भावनगर-तारापुर रेल लाईन के सर्वेक्षण का कितना कार्य अब तक पूरा हो चुका है और उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है ;

(ख) रेल की पटरी बिछाने का कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जायेगा और क्या इस संबंध में बजट अनुमानों में कोई प्रावधान किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या, जैसा कि सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, घोलरा बन्दर को भी इस रेल लाईन से जोड़ा जाइगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) (क) अभी तक निम्नलिखित लागत पर सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं :-

वर्ष	सर्वेक्षण की प्रकृति	सर्वेक्षण लागत
1953	प्रारम्भिक यातायात सर्वेक्षण	13,559
1957-58	प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण	1,31,000
1968	नया यातायात सर्वेक्षण	71,652
1977	अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण	5,06,105

(ख) इस लाईन के निर्माण के लिए कोई बजट व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है। यह परियोजना वित्तीय दृष्टि से अर्थक्षम नहीं है। इस के अलावा धन की तंगी भी है। अतः इस परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में आगे काम नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार सर्वेक्षण घोलरा बन्दर होता हुआ गुजरेंगा।

Vacant Posts of Ambassadors

347. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries in which the posts of Ambassadors/High Commissioners have been lying vacant and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the dates from which they have been lying vacant and the dates by which they are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Following posts of Heads of Indian Missions are at present lying vacant:

Ambassadors	Vacant from
1 Algiers	22.11.79
2 Dublin	4. 7. 79
4 Peking	16.11.79
4 Rome	27.1.80
5 Sanaa	1 8.79
6 Tehran	21.11.79
7 Washington	7. 7
High Commissioners	
1 Kuala Lumpur	8. 8. 79
2 London	18. 8. 79
3 Port Louis	6.10.79

Appointments in respect of Algiers, Dublin, Sanaa, Tehran and Kuala Lumpur have already been announced and these posts are likely to be filled up shortly.

2. Government's policy is to fill the posts on the principle of rotation and normal tenure of three years. Whereas all possible efforts are made to ensure that such posts do not remain vacant, short gaps sometimes become inevitable before the new Ambassador/High Commissioner can assume charge.

Railway Stations without Electricity

348. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Kanoh and Koti Railway Stations on the Kalka-Simla Railway line continue to remain without electricity; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which they would be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) (a) Yes.

(b) It has not been possible to take up electrification of these stations so far, as supply of electricity was not available nearby. Electrification of the stations has been included in the Works Programme for 1980-81 as the supply

of electricity is now available within one Km. and the stations are expected to be electrified in 1981, subject to availability of funds.

National Highways under Construction in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana

349. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of National Highways passing through the states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana which are under construction in the current financial year; and

(b) the amount spent on each one of them since they were taken in hand and the estimated expenditure for current financial year along with the target dates for the completion of each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) and (b). The National Highways 1, 1-A, 1 B, 2, 8, 10, 15, 21 and 22 pass through Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana. Various improvement works like raising, re-alignment, widening, strengthening, construction/reconstruction of cross drainage works, rail over-bridge, etc. on these National Highways are in different stages of progress. Information about amount spent upto 31-3-1979, estimated expenditure in 1979-80 and overall target dates of completion for such improvement works is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

National Highway Number		Expenditure up to 31-3-1979	Estimated Expenditure for 1979-80	Overall target date of completion
NH No.	1	390.67	153.24	31-3-1982
	1A	4341.45	467.68	31-3-1982
	1B	—	5.42	31-3-1981
	2	142.98	30.29	31-3-1982
	8	30.36	35.30	31-3-1981
	10	342.10	90.05	31-3-1982
	15	90.68	83.11	31-3-1982
	*21	441.23	162.37	31-3-1982
	22	1761.95	129.22	31-3-1982

*Some works are likely to be completed by 31-3-1983.

Survey Re: Employment of Children

350. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey regarding the employment of children below 12 years has been made during the International year of the child 1979;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey,

(c) if not, whether such a survey would be undertaken; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for preventing the employment of children as labourers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Government had set up a Committee last year to comprehensively examine various issues relating to the employment of children.

(b) to (d). The report of the above Committee has since been received, and the recommendations made therein are presently under consideration.

Conversion of Aurangabad-Manmad Railway

351. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that provisions were made in the Railway budgets for 1978-79 and 1979-80 for the conversion of Aurangabad and Manmad Railway route in the backward Marathwada region of Maharashtra into a broad-gauge route;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work of the conversion-project was already started;

(c) whether recently a decision has been taken to stop the conversion work; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). No. However, due to limited availability of funds and the need to expedite the old and on-going projects like Virangam-Okha, Barabanki-Samastipur and New Bongaigaon-Gauhati conversion, it has been

possible to allot only limited funds for the Manmad-Aurangabad section. The work is not being stopped, and during next year also, it is proposed to allot some funds for this work and the work would continue. As soon as some of the major projects mentioned above are completed within the next two years, it would be possible to allot more funds and speed up the work.

Treatment of Badshah Khan in India

352. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Badshah Khan is likely to arrive in India shortly for medical treatment;

(b) whether it is true that the previous Government had already declared that it would be willing to extend all facilities for Badshah Khan's medical treatment in India; and

(c) will the present Government respect that old commitment?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government of India have conveyed to Badshah Khan that he is welcome to come to India whenever he chooses for medical treatment. He is yet to indicate when he would be in a position to accept Government of India's invitation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been the policy of the Government of India at all times to welcome Badshah Khan for medical treatment in India. As stated in (a) above the present Government has already conveyed an invitation to Badshah Khan for medical treatment in India.

Inter Island Passenger Service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

353. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious collapse of Inter Island passenger service in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, what action Government contemplates to take to improve the situation, state details; and

(b) whether Government of India received any request from the Union Territory Administration in this regard; if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Bonus to Workers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

354. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for grant bonus to the workers of Chatham Saw Mill, Port Blair, Forest Department Workers, Electricity and Transport and Shipping workers in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, what action Government contemplates in view of the bonus granted to Railwaymen;

(c) whether Government propose to examine the issue of granting bonus to Government owned Commercial Departments in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands on the same pattern of Railwaymen; and

(d) if so, when and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (d).

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Food Supply in Eastern Railway

355. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that substandard food is supplied in the Eastern Railway and the utensils are dirty;

(b) if so, what action Government contemplate to improve the food supply;

(c) whether it is also a fact that complete bed rolls are not supplied according to the norms prescribed by Railways; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to set right the affairs in Eastern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The quality of food supplied by Eastern Railways has been generally satisfactory and the utensils used for preparation and service of food are also generally clean. Suitable punitive and remedial action is taken to improve the service in cases of complaints and in cases of lapses found during checks.

(c) and (d). No. In cases of specific complaints, remedial action is always taken. The railway has been instructed to keep a special watch on the supply of bed rolls.

Representation regarding facilities of CGHS to P & T Pensioners

356. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated the 7th April, 1979 from All India Posts, Telegraph and other Central Government Pensioners Associa-

tion, PUNE (Maharashtra) requesting the Government to extend facilities of the Central Government Health Scheme to the Post and Telegraph Pensioners;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken the decision in the matter; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of extension of CGHS facilities to the All India P & T Pensioners, at Pune, Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Jaipur on the pattern as available to Central Government pensioners, has been duly considered in this Ministry, but the facilities cannot be extended to P & T Pensioners, at these four places as the serving P & T employees have not agreed to come under the CGHS. As and when the serving P & T employees, at these four places join the scheme, the scheme may be extended to the P & T pensioners at these four places.

U.N. Aid to India for Family Planning

357. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received U.N. aid for the family planning programme for 1980-84; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and allocation of funds to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) No financial assistance has so far been received from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), an agency of the United Nations, for the Family Planning Programmes for 1980-84. However, it is expected that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development

Programme, which sanctions funds for UNFPA activities will approve during the course of 1980, a programme of assistance for Family Planning activities in India amounting to about 100 million dollars for the period of 5 years 1980-84 (Calendar Year). Details of the schemes are being worked out but the assistance will also be used for development of Health and Family Welfare infrastructure and facilities in selected districts of Bihar (6) and Rajasthan (3) on the lines of similar schemes being developed for foreign assistance in some selected districts of some other States as well.

All India Permits for Trucks

358 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue new All India Permits for trucks; and

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued to the States?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There is no proposal at present to increase the number of National Permits.

(b) Does not arise.

Steam traction in Railways

359. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are contemplating to go partially for steam traction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The traction policy of the Indian Railways has been to progressively

dieselise/electrify the main trunk routes hauling majority of the freight and passenger traffic on overall economic considerations. Steam locos are therefore being gradually phased out, on their completing useful life. No change in this policy is being contemplated.

Difference in Freight Rates

360. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a difference in freight rates of Central Railway and Western Railway for the distance for carriage of bananas;

(b) if so, what is the difference per 1000 Kms. and why is it so; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to do away with such disparity in freight rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). There is no difference in freight at goods or coaching tariff rates. There is, however, a difference when the traffic is moved under station to station rates, which are quoted as lump-sum rates between fixed pairs of points and take into account several factors. These rates are reviewed from time to time.

Trains cancelled in Gujarat State

361. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of trains cancelled in Gujarat State during the last few months due to shortage of coal;

(b) whether Government are considering to resume services of the trains; and

(c) if so, the names of trains proposed to be resumed in Gujarat and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). In December, 1979, 21 pairs of trains remained cancelled in Gujarat State on account of shortage of loco coal. These trains have since been restored.

ESI Hospitals

362. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up few more Employees' State Insurance Hospitals in the country; and

(b) if so, by what time the proposal will be finalised and what would be the location of each?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION & LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation propose to construct 38 ESI hospitals, as in the attached list.

LIST OF HOSPITALS PROPOSED TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY THE ESI CORPORATION

Sl. No.	Location of the hospital.
1.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
2.	Bihar Sharif (Bihar)
3.	Simaltalla (Bihar)
4.	Jhilmil (Delhi)
5.	South Delhi (Delhi)
6.	T.B. Hospital (Delhi) [Location yet to be decided]
7.	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)
8.	Nadiad (Gujarat)
9.	Porbandar (Gujarat)
10.	Jamnagar (Gujarat)
11.	Petlad (Gujarat)
12.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
13.	Ballabgarh (Haryana)
14.	Bahadurgarh (Haryana)
15.	Gurgaon (Haryana)
16.	Bhiwani (Haryana)
17.	Davangere (Karnataka)
18.	Thottada (Kerala)
19.	Palghat (Kerala)

20. Feroke (Kerala)
21. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
22. Kolhapur (Maharashtra)
23. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
24. Nasik (Maharashtra)
25. Bibewadi Poona (Maharashtra)
26. Chinchwad (Maharashtra)
27. Ludhiana (Punjab)
28. Mandi Govindgarh (Punjab)
29. Phagwara (Punjab)
30. Salem (Tamil Nadu)
31. Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)
32. Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)
33. Pipri (Uttar Pradesh)
34. Hardwar (Uttar Pradesh)
35. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
36. Shyam Nagar (West Bengal)
37. Garden Reach (West Bengal)
38. Durgapur (West Bengal)

New Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

363. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the new railway lines which are proposed to be constructed in Andhra Pradesh during the current year;

(b) what was the target of construction during the last 3 years; and

(c) whether the target was fully achieved and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). No new lines have been proposed in Andhra Pradesh in 1979-80. The following railway lines are in progress in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the position is indicated below:—

- (1) Bibinagar-Nadikude (BG)—construction of a portion Bibinagar—Nalgonda (74 Kms.) in the first phase is in progress and is expected to be com-

pleted by middle of 1980. The remaining portion from Nalgonda to Nadikude will be taken up after the first phase is completed.

- (ii) Bhadrachalam - Manuguru (BG) (52 Kms.). The work is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1980, subject to availability of adequate funds.

Representation to CITU in Central Advisory Contract Labour Board

364. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term of office of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board has expired more than six months back;

(b) whether Government have received any representation for inclusion of the representation of Centre of Indian Trade Union in the Board; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) It is not a fact that the term of office of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, as a body, has expired. It is, however, true that in accordance with the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules 1971, the terms of office of twelve members of the Board have expired in May, 1979 after a tenure of three years.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Strikes in Multinational Concerns

365. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of multinational concerns, its branches and subsidiaries in

which strikes are continuing for over a month; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to settle them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Representation from All India Provident Fund Employees' Federation

366. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recently any representation from the All India Provident Fund Employees' Federation about the grievances of the employees; and

(b) if so, what are their grievances and what steps Government propose to take to redress them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Representation have been received from the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation, New Delhi and from the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation, Bangalore. The All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation, New Delhi has requested for implementation of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund and payment of Bonus to the employees of the Organisation. The All India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation, Bangalore has demanded bonus, reduction in workload, restriction on bringing Accounts Officers on deputation and withdrawal of victimisation. Another demand is that that the Report of the Sub-Committee be published and that the Federation be invited for negotiations for a long term settlement. The question of bonus and implementation of

the recommendations of the Sub-Committee are under Government's consideration. The other matters are reported to be under consideration of a Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Cadre Review of Railway Medical Officers

367. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Medical Officers' association has demanded as early Cadre review and upgradation of their service;

(b) whether it is a fact that they were excluded from the recent Cadre reviews in Railways;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) Government's reaction to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) The Medical Department's cadre review has been taken up separately in view of its special problems.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The matter is under active consideration.

Consignments not lifted from Chitpur Sheds

368. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consignee, merchants and traders have not lifted their consignments comprising of sugar, oilseeds, grain and pulses, fodder, soda ash and other commodities from the Chitpur sheds of the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken against the consignee, merchants and traders; and

(d) the value of goods not taken delivery of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a): Yes.

(b) The consignees have not been taking delivery of their goods since 12-2-1980. This is because of a dispute between two groups of labour engaged privately by the clearing agents who lift the goods on behalf of the consignees.

(c) Notices have been served to the consignees under the relevant provisions of the Indian Railways Act, including notices for sale of goods. This matter has also been brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government.

(d) The value of goods not taken delivery of is estimated at Rs. 1.15 crores approximately.

Unpaid Wages lying with Railways

369. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount lying accumulated with the Railways for the past three years; month-wise, and zone-wise, due to unpaid wages, travelling allowance and other arrears;

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure that these unpaid amounts are paid to the employees to whom these are due; and

(c) whether any steps are contemplated to ensure that the employees get these dues when the bills are ready and passed by the Accounts Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The

balances remaining at the credit of unpaid wages are as under:—

- (i) As on 31-3-77—Rs. 167.24 lakhs.
- (ii) As on 31-3-78—Rs. 159.80 lakhs.
- (iii) As on 31-3-79—Rs. 212.88 lakhs.

Zone-wise break-up is detailed in the Statement attached. Monthwise detailed break-up for the various railways is not readily available and is being collected.

(b) and (c). The existing procedures are adequate to ensure payment of unpaid wages to the employees when claimed. The Cashiers retain the amounts not paid on the due dates upto a period of one month during which the employees who could not

receive payment on the due dates can collect the same direct from the Cashiers. At the end of this period the unpaid amounts are returned with a list of unpaid wages, copies of which are sent amongst others to the bill preparing officer. Upto a period of three months the Cashiers make payments against the unpaid wages on authorisation issued by the bill preparing units. Payments beyond this period of three months are made on regular pay orders issued by the bill preparing officer and checked and passed by the accounts officer. The amounts remaining unpaid are retained under a suspense account which is subjected to review by the bill preparing offices as well as the accounts officers periodically for clearing the amounts kept in suspense.

Statement

Zone-wise break up of unpaid wages on Indian Railways

ZONE	(Figures in 'laks)		
	Period during 31-3-1977	Period ending 31-3-1978	Period ending 31-3-1979
Central	29.76	27.58	35.90
Eastern	26.68	33.90	32.49
Northern	30.87	28.22	35.39
North Eastern	14.16	15.00	11.50
Northeast Frontier	9.39	7.30	22.64
Southern	6.92	6.24	9.22
South Central	5.70	9.60	10.87
South Eastern	21.81	15.98	28.54
Western	16.44	14.87	22.03
C.L.W.	0.93	0.54	1.49
D. L. W.	0.20	0.26	2.25
I. C. F.	0.23	0.27	0.45
Wheel & Axle Plant	—	—	—
Metre, Calcutta	0.18	10.0	0.08
M. T. P. /Delhi	0.06	—	—
M. T. P./Bombay	0.01	0.03	0.03
M. T. P./Madras	—	—	—
TOTAL	167.24	159.80	212.88

Note—All unpaid amounts are booked under Head "Deposits—Unpaid Wages" and separate break up category-wise like Travelling Allowance and other arrears, is not maintained.

Indo-Nepal Border Road

370. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility and importance of Indo-Nepal border road in North Bihar connecting Balmike Nagar with Purnea;

(b) if so, what is the result of the examination; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Constitutionally Central Government are responsible for roads declared as National Highways. All roads other than National Highways fall within the sphere of State activities. There is no Indo-Nepal border road under the category of National Highways. The Lateral road built between U.P. and Assam via Bihar and West Bengal, in Bihar runs along the Gopalganj-Dumaria-ghat-Piprakoti-Muzaffarpur - Barauni-Purnea route. So far as Balmike Nagar is concerned, it is already connected with Purnea via Battia, Sugauli, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Barauni and Khagaria.

Conversion of Ankleshwar-Rajpipla Line

371. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Ankleshwar-Rajpipla narrow gauge line into a broad-gauge line in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat for conversion of this section primarily to

serve the Narmada Project for transportation of materials. The State Government had been advised that the survey for this line could be undertaken as a deposit work chargeable to the State Government.

Delhi Underground Rail Lines

372. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of the construction of the underground railway in Delhi;

(b) whether the survey has been conducted; and

(c) when the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). A feasibility study for a mass rapid transit system in Delhi including underground railway has been conducted and a report submitted in 1975-76.

(c) The Planning Commission has not been able to accept an underground railway in Delhi. Cheaper Alternatives are under consideration.

रेल-यात्रियों के सामान की चोरी और रेलवे द्वारा क्षति पूर्ति का भुगतान

373. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में पद-वार कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन पर कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या सुरक्षा बल की तैनाती के बावजूद रेल-यात्रियों के सामान की और माल गाड़ियों में माल की चोरी की घटनाएं दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं और 1977 से 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान चोरी के कितने मामलों की रेलवे को रिपोर्ट की गई हैं तथा कितने मामलों में रेलवे को क्षतिपूर्ति का कितना-कितना भुगतान करना पड़ा है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेल मन्त्रालय ने रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को बोनस के रूप में भुगतान की गई धनराशि की तुलना में चोरी गए माल की क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में अधिक राशि का भुगतान किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) (क) 31-12-1979 को रेलवे सुरक्षाबल में जो कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे, उनकी पद-वार संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

राजपक्षित

श्रेणी—III

महा- निरीक्षक	उप महा- निरीक्षक मु०सु०प्र०	उप मु०सु०प्र०	मु०प्र०सु०मु०	मु०प्र०	निरीक्षक मु० व०	उप- निरीक्षक	सहा० उप- निरीक्षक
1	11	8	49	147	746	1931	3492

श्रेणी IV

प्रधान रक्षक	वरिष्ठ रक्षक	रक्षक
5029	5339	43957

चारियों पर 29,43,31,250 रुपये खर्च किये ।

(घ) जी नहीं । कानून और व्यवस्था राज्यों का विषय होने के कारण, यात्रियों के सामान की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकाररी रेलवे पुलिस की है, जो राज्य सरकारों के अधीन काम करती है । रेलवे सुरक्षा बल रेल सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए होता है । 1977 से 1980 तक की अवधि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1978-79 में इन कर्म-

के दौरान यात्रियों के सामान की चोरियों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :-

1977	--	5827
1978	--	7145
1979	--	6617
1980 (जनवरी)	--	561

यात्रियों के बिना बुक किये सामान की चोरी के लिए कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता । जहाँ तक बुक किये गये परिषणों की चोरी और उनके लिए किये गये मुआवजे का संबंध है उनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

अवधि	गुम/चोरी हो जाना		उठाई गीरी		जोड़	
	संख्या	रकम (लाख रुपयों में)	संख्या	रकम (लाख रुपयों में)	संख्या	रकम (लाख रुपयों में)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1977-78 . . .	49,083	452.95	82,926	546.94	1,31,009	999.89
1978-79 . . .	53,446	371.06	78,459	432.27	1,31,905	803.33
1979-80 . . .	22,628	139.15	28,446	151.48	51,074	290.63*

बुक किये गये परेषणों की चोरी और उठाई गीरी के कारण अदा किये गये मुआवजे के दावों में 1978-79 में कमी हुई। 1979-80 (अप्रैल से अगस्त) में भी कमी का रुख बना रहा। उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट होगा कि गुम/चोरी और उठाई गीरी के सम्बन्ध में, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान निपटायें गये दावों की संख्या लगभग 1.3 लाख मामले प्रति वर्ष थी। अतः इनमें से प्रत्येक मामले में अदा किये गये मुआवजे की रकम बता पाना कठिन है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वाराणसी और कलकत्ता के बीच गंगा में स्टीमर/जलमार्ग सेवा का शुरू करना

374. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का वाराणसी और कलकत्ता के बीच गंगा नदी में मालवाहक जहाज और यात्री स्टीमर/जलमार्ग सेवा शुरू करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक शुरू किए जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) उस पर कितनी धनराशि के खर्च होने की आशा है ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री ए. पी. जर्ना) (क) फरवरी में नेवीगेशन लाक गेट का

निर्माण पूरा होने पर ही वाराणसी और कलकत्ता के बीच जलपरिवहन सेवा शुरू की जा सकती है। इस समय भारत सरकार के पास वाराणसी और कलकत्ता के बीच गंगा नदी में कागों और पैसेंजर स्टीमर/जलमार्ग सेवा शुरू करने की कोई भी योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता।

चलती गाड़ियों में डकैतियां, चौरियां, छेड़-छाड़ और बलात्कार

375. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 10 जनवरी से 25 फरवरी, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान गाड़ियों में डकैतियां, चौरियां, छेड़-छाड़ और बलात्कार की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं ;

(ख) इन घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और घायल हुए तथा कितने मूल्य की नकद राशि लूटी गई ; और

(ग) ऐसे अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री जी० के० जाफर शरक : (क) राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 10 जनवरी से 25 फरवरी, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान गाड़ियों में डकैतियां और लूटपाट की 48 व चोरियों की 579 घटनाएं हुई और छेड़-छाड़ का एक मामला हुआ तथा बलात्कार का कोई मामला नहीं हुआ।

(ख) इन घटनाओं में कोई यात्री नहीं मारा गया। 28 व्यक्ति घायल हुए और चुराई गई सम्पत्ति का कुल मूल्य 9,75,381 रुपये है।

(ग) कानून और व्यवस्था संविधान के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों का विषय होने के कारण यात्रियों की संरक्षा और उनके सामान की रक्षा सुनिश्चित करना राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस का काम है, जो राज्य सरकारों के अधीन काम करती है। रेलें सभी स्तरों पर राज्य पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखती हैं और जब भी आवश्यक होता है, अपेक्षित सहायता प्रदान करती हैं। रेलवे सुरक्षा बल रेल सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए है। बहरहाल, अपराधियों को डराने और यात्रियों के बीच विश्वास की भावना उत्पन्न करने के उद्देश्य से, एक अन्य उपाय के रूप में, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के लगभग दो हजार कर्मचारियों को सवारी गाड़ियों की मार्ग में रक्षा करने के लिए तैनात किया गया है। कुल मिला कर, 353 गाड़ियों में केवल रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के मार्गरक्षी, 314 गाड़ियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल और राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के मिले-जुले मार्ग-रक्षी और 519 गाड़ियों में केवल राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के मार्ग-रक्षी रहते हैं। 22.00 बजे से 06.00 तक गाड़ियों के गलियारों में ताला लगा दिया जाता है। चन टिकट परीक्षकों / परिचरों / कंडक्टरों को अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों के डिब्बों में प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए वे सावधान रहें।

बरोजगार युवकों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता

376. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलनी :

श्री बिस्म महाटा :

श्री अमर राय प्रधान :

श्री जय नारायण :

क्या धर्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 तक देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कारगर कदम उठाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या बेरोजगार युवकों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

पब्लिक और नागर विमानन तथा धर्म मंत्री श्री जे० बी० पटनायक : (क) 31-12-1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में 14.33 मिलियन रोजगार चाहने वाले (जिनमें सभी बेरोजगार नहीं हैं) रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत थे।

(ख) ए० ए० बी० ए० बी० पी० ए० पी०, आई० आर० डी०, कार्यक्रमों, स्व-रोजगार वर्कन और

उद्यमकारिता विकास कार्यक्रमों, जिनमें खिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना, काम के लिए भनाज कार्यक्रम, अप्रेशन फ्लड का कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण युवकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि की तरह के अनेक रोजगार लाभानुमुख कार्यक्रम पिछले कुछ वर्षों से प्रारम्भ किए गए हैं, रोजगार अवसर सृजित कर रहे हैं और सृजित करना जारी रखेंगे। 20—सूची आर्थिक कार्यक्रम जिसमें गरीबों भूमिहीनों, दस्तकारों, हथकरघा बुनकरों, अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति तथा अन्य सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचाया है, को पुनः लागू तथा कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास, जिसमें लघु और सीमांतरीय किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों की सहायता पर विशेष जोर दिया जाएगा, को सरकार की नीति में उच्चतम प्राथम्यता प्रदान की जाएगी। वर्तमान औद्योगिक क्षमता का बेहतर उपयोग, निर्यात के कृषक विस्तार, ऊर्जा "इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर" विकास आदि के सम्बन्ध में व्यापक राष्ट्रीय नीति ऐसे मामले हैं जिन पर सरकार ध्यान देगी। इन सब कार्यवाहियों से पर्याप्त रोजगार अवसरों के सृजित होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) जो नहीं।

Railway Line between Khandwa and Dohad

377. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted by Government for introducing railway line between Khandwa and Dohad on Western/Central Railways in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work for laying of rails, etc., will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) No. Khandwa is already connected with Dohad with break of gauge at Ratlam.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of New British Rules on Indians

378. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 21st February, 1980 under caption 'New entry rules in U.K.';

(b) if so, the expected effects of such rules on Indians residing in Britain; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken by Government for getting the rules modified by the British Government for the benefit of Indians who are residing there?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The new rules make a distinction between British women born in the UK or one of whose parents was born in the UK and British women born abroad, whose parents were also born abroad. The latter will not be entitled to obtain entry into the United Kingdom for their husbands or male fiancés who need entry clearance for the United Kingdom. This will restrict the choice of partners for immigrant women who have settled in Britain. The rules also restrict admission into the UK of certain categories of dependents like grandparents, and children above the age of 18.

We have brought it to the attention of the British authorities at various levels that the discriminatory element in the proposed changes in the new Rules would affect some people of Indian origin settled in Britain. Our Acting High Commissioner in London also presented

an Aide Memoire to the British Home Secretary in November 1979 in this regard. We shall continue to take up with the British authorities suggestions to alleviate hardships to Indians in Britain, while recognising that immigration rules are entirely within the competence of the British Government.

Electrification of Bhusaval-Itarsi

379. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for the electrification of Bhusaval-Itarsi Division of the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons for not electrifying the Division so far; and

(c) the time by which electric trains will be introduced in the Division?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). There is at present no proposal to electrify Bhusaval-Itarsi section. However, it is planned to electrify the trunk routes joining Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, and Madras, including Delhi-Bombay trunk route via the Central Railway route. From the Bombay end, Bombay V.T. to Bhusaval has already been electrified and from the Delhi end, electrification of Delhi-Mathura-Jhansi section has been sanctioned and preliminary electrification works are in progress.

As regards the remaining section between Jhansi and Bhusaval (which includes Bhusaval-Itarsi section), electrification will be considered depending upon availability of funds and inter-se priority with other high density routes also proposed to be ultimately electrified.

Overbridge near Nimbolma

380. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for construction of an overbridge near village Nimbolma on Bhusawal-Itarsi railway line of Central Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work is expected to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Proposals for construction of road over-bridges have to be sponsored by the State Government/Local Authority, who have also to give an undertaking to bear their share of the cost as per rules. No proposal for construction of a road over-bridge near Nimbolma village on Bhusawal-Itarsi line of Central Railway has so far been received from the State Government.

Bus service from Sudershan Park to Railway Station and I.S.B.T.

381. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no bus link between Sudershan Park (Moti Nagar) and any of the Railway Stations in Delhi and also Inter-State Bus Terminus;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard and when bus service from this area will start; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Sudershan Park is situated in the West of Moti Nagar between Najafgarh Road and Ring Road. DTC, inspite of its best efforts, is unable to extend services to the colony as heavy motor vehicles cannot be operated on its narrow lanes.

However, high frequency services are operating between Moti Nagar and Old Delhi Rly. Station, New Dehi Rly. Station and I.S.B.T. 10 routes are operating between Moti Nagar and Old Delhi Railway Station, 8 routes between Moti Nagar and New Delhi Railway Station and 19 routes between Moti Nagar and I.S.B.T. For the convenience of Sudershan Park residents, bus stops at Moti Nagar, New Moti Nagar, Ramesh Nagar and Kirti Nagar at a walkable distance from Sudershan Park, have been provided.

Night service at C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Nanakpura, New Delhi

382. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20,000 CGHS beneficiaries attached with CGHS Dispensary, Nanakpura, New Delhi are deprived of facilities of Functional Dispensary (Night service) when such facilities are available in other adjacent CGHS dispensaries having quite a lesser number of beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are considering the representations from local welfare organisations from that colony for starting night service at CGHS Dispensary, Nanakpura; and

(d) if so, how long will it take to do so and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) No, Sir. The beneficiaries attached with the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Nanakpura are provided Emergency Services during Night time and beyond normal working hours from C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Moti Bagh-1, which is situated at a distance of about one and half kilometres from the C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Nanakpura.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) & (d). The representations have been considered but at present there is no proposal to convert it into a functioning unit as facilities are available at a nearby dispensary.

Plantation Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973

383 SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Union Labour Ministry suggest to improve the conditions of plantation workers; and

(b) what is the fate of the Plantation Labour (Amendment) Bill introduced in Rajya Sabha in 1973?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION & LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 contains necessary provisions for improving and safeguarding conditions of plantation workers.

(b) The recommendations of the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill 1973 are under consideration of Government.

Improvement of Railways

384 SHRI CHANDRA BHAN ATHARE PATIL:

SHRI FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the railways so far as their punctual running and cleanliness of the railway track and railway Stations are concerned; and

(b) what deterrent measures are proposed to be taken to liquidate the corrupt and unscrupulous anti-social elements prevailing in the reservation of Railway berths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Railways have been asked to pay special attention to the punctual running of trains and arrange for day-to-day monitoring of important Mail and Express trains not only at the field level but also at the Zonal Head Quarters level. Avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and remedial/punitive action taken to improve the running of trains. Railways have also been instructed that slackness of staff in this matter should be dealt with firmly and promptly. Liaison is also being maintained with the concerned State Governments to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose-pipes and other miscreant activities.

Adequate number of sanitary staff are deployed to ensure proper standard of cleanliness in station premises and on railway platforms. In addition, supervisory staff have standing instructions to carry out frequent checks and to take prompt action in the event of any lapses. A special drive has been instituted from 5-2-1980 to ensure proper cleanliness of railway stations.

(b) Checks have been intensified with the help of anti-fraud squads, Vigilance Organisations, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force to detect anti-social elements indulging in malpractices regarding reservations. Railways have been alerted to keep a constant vigil on the corrupt and irregular activities of anti-social elements and take stern action and effective measures to contain their activities. It is proposed

to amend the Indian Railways Act suitably to make the procurement and transfer of reserved tickets a cognizable offence.

Steps have recently been taken to render better and more satisfactory service to the travelling public in the matter of reservations. Some of these steps are:—

(i) Additional reservation counters have been set up at important railway stations:

(ii) Separate refund counters, in order to relieve congestion at booking windows, have been opened;

(iii) Firm reservations over and above the normal quota of berths against the vacancies which arise due to normal cancellations, are also now being made;

(iv) Reservation of seats by day-time trains is now being made without the passenger filling up detailed requisition forms.

Damage caused to Railway property

335. SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the damage caused to railway property including wagons etc., as a result of the attacks by unruly mobs in each State (year-wise) during the last three years; and

(b) what security measures have been enforced to protect the railway property from such colossal damages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF)

(a) As per the statement attached.

(b) Law and Order being a State subject under the Constitution, its maintenance in railway premises during mob attacks is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police under the State Governments/State Police authorities.

The Railways on their part maintain close liaison with the State Police authorities at all levels and render necessary assistance whenever required. In case of apprehension of disturbed law and order situation, immediate liaison is established at local level for adequate protection of railway property by the State Police authorities. RPF/RPSF personnel are also deployed to guard the assets of railways, such as vital installations.

STATEMENT

Name of the State	(Amount in Rs.)		
	1977	1978	1979
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	..	5,08,552	38,637
Bihar . . . . .	..	2,30,440	13,565
Delhi . . . . .	..	..	70,500
Gujarat	100	755	600
Haryana . . . . .	..	150	200
Karnataka	400	82,714	..
Kerala . . . . .	..	10,175	..
Maharashtra . . . . .	..	28,34,070	53,660
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	101	47,205
Pondichery . . . . .	..	..	14,165
Punjab . . . . .	..	..	21,000
Rajasthan	300	10	13,46,477
Tamil Nadu	42,15,260	1,10,592	..
Uttar Pradesh	3,000	2,64,865	4,68,727
West Bengal . . . . .	..	2,900	..
TOTAL	42,19,060	40,45,324	(*) 20,74,736

(*) Figures for 1979 are provisional.

Unorganised Agricultural Labour

386. SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister
of LABOUR

be pleased to state:

(a) what action is being taken to improve the conditions of the unorganised agricultural labour and also to establish an organisation thereof;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there is heavy unemployment in the rural areas and that the agricultural labour is not paid the wages at the rates fixed by Government and what action has been taken

to ensure that labour is not removed on flimsy grounds and they are paid wages at rates fixed by Government; and

(c) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure employment of the agricultural labour in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The problems of agricultural labour have been under Government's consideration for quite some time and various reports and enquiries have

highlighted its problems like unemployment, under-employment, low-wages, lack of amenities, inadequate housing, lack of organisations, all of which result in a low standard of living. In September 1978, the Government constituted a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour to advise Government on the various administrative and legislative measures for improving the socio-economic conditions of the rural unorganised labour and for promoting their organisations. One of the important terms of reference of the Standing Committee was to advise on ways and means of removing unemployment and under employment in rural areas through employment generating schemes.

The Standing Committee constituted three Sub-Committees

- (i) to prepare the framework of a Central Bill to regulate the wages and conditions of employment of agricultural workers and to provide a machinery for the settlement of disputes and claims;
- (ii) to review the procedure and practices in identifying and freeing bonded labourers and recommend what improvements could be brought about to make them more effective;
- (iii) report on the administrative and legal measures necessary to strengthen the organisation of rural workers and give proper attention to rural workers, training and education.

The Sub-Committees mentioned at (i) and (ii) have finalised their reports and the report of the Sub-Committee at item (iii) is expected to be finalised shortly. Reports of all the Sub-Committees will be placed before the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour at its meeting to be convened shortly. The Standing Committee will then recommend further action to the Government.

The Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages massive shift of resources in favour of rural areas. Government have launched several special schemes such as the Small Farmers' Development Programmes, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programmes and the Desert Development Programme for increasing the employment level of agricultural labour. The objective of these schemes is the development and optimum utilisation of all available resources in the programme areas and thereby assisting the weaker sections to take to productive activities—like dairying, poultry, sheep rearing and wool production, piggery etc. The beneficiaries are assisted with loans and subsidies as well as with technical advice. Government have also given high priority to irrigation development both with a view to increasing total food production and the labour absorption capacity of agriculture. Further implementation of existing labour laws, education of rural workers through Rural Labour Camps, rehabilitation programmes for bonded labour, etc. are some of the other measures being taken to improve the conditions of unorganised agricultural labour.

Seminar on "Law as an Instrument of Population Control in India"

387. SHRIMATI MOHSINA

KIDWAI:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether, at a Seminar recently held in New Delhi on "the Law as an Instrument of Population Control in India", a number of suggestions were made to achieve the objective;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:

(a) Yes, a Seminar on "Law as an Instrument of Population Control in India" was held in New Delhi from 9—11th Feb. 1980 and some suggestions have been made.

(b) The salient features of the suggestions made at the Seminar are given in the Press Release dated 11-2-80 issued at the end of the Seminar by the Director of the Project, a copy of which is attached.

(c) the Govt. has not received a full report from the organisers of the Seminar. While due consideration will be given to all helpful suggestion, it is the firm view of the Govt.

**U. N. PROJECT ON LAW &
POPULATION STUDY IN INDIA**

**National Seminar on Law as an
Instrument of Population Control
in India**

The three day Seminar on Law as an Instrument of Population Control in India organised under the auspices of the U. N. Project on Law and Population Study in India concluded in Delhi on 11th of February, 1980. This was a multidisciplinary Seminar in which besides the law teachers from different Universities and Research Institutions from all over the country, eminent Demographers, Sociologists Medical Doctors, Administrators and Parliamentarians also participated. Supreme Court Judges, Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer & Mr. Justice R. S. Pathak and Mr. Justice Harish Chandra of Delhi High Court presided over three of the business sessions. The fourth business session was presided over by Dr. R. K. Sanyal, Director of the National Institute of Health and

Family Welfare. The Seminar was inaugurated at the Law Faculty of Delhi University on 9th February, 1980 by Dr. Nagendra Singh, Vice President of the International Court of Justice and presided over by the Vice Chancellor of Delhi University, Professor U. N. Singh. The Valedictory session was presided over by Professor K. B. Rohatgi, Professor of Law and Director of South Campus of Delhi University. The Seminar Director was Dr. P. S. Sanyal of the Faculty of Law of Delhi University who is also the Director of the U. N. Project. All the important aspects of control of population through law were discussed in great detail at the Seminar. Briefly speaking, the subjects discussed were: Fertility Regulation, Family Law, Children and Child Welfare, Criminal Offences and Penology, Public Welfare, Public Health, Education, Property and Economic Factors.

Twenty papers were presented at the Seminar by the eminent Participants.

There was consensus of near-consensus on the following points:—

(1) Law should be used in increasing measure for the purpose of population control. This is necessary, *inter alia*, for avoiding arbitrariness in the implementation of the population schemes by various Government agencies. Law should be used more and more as a stimulant for voluntary action in matters of population control.

(2) There should be a more prominent mention of Population Control in the Constitution of India. Different suggestion in this regard which were mooted were:

(a) To put population Control as a Directive Principle in Part IV of the Constitution:

(b) To put Family Planning in the chapter on Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India.

(c) To put it down as a fundamental right of the women in the Constitution. The essence of this recommendation was that an obligation should be imposed on the Government machinery to provide the necessary means for family planning at the door step of each family.

(3) Marriage should be compulsorily registered.

(4) The law in regard to compulsory registration of births and deaths should be properly implemented, particularly in the villages.

(5) The State should institute, as far as possible, measures in regard to social security so that the parents do not seek social security through larger number of children.

(6) The Adoption Bill formerly sought to be enacted, should be liberalised and enacted on priority basis.

(7) It was felt that there is a very important linkage between the status of women and fertility. Therefore, the status of women should be raised, not only in the eyes of the law but in actual practice also.

(8) That great emphasis should be laid on the introduction of population education at all levels of education.

(9) The facilities for medical termination of pregnancy should be made available in the rural area also.

(10) The land laws in regard to ceiling should be amended so that larger number of children do not increase the ceiling, thus setting a premium on having a large family.

(11) Proper use should be made of taxation laws in order to propagate a small family norms.

(12) The legislators and the administrators should be educated about the urgent need for Family planning, and the role which law can play in this regard.

Benefit of Additional increment to Central Government employees after sterilization of his/her spouse

388. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government employees or his/her spouse who had undergone sterilization before 4th December, 1979 or during 'Janata Regime' are not entitled to enjoy the benefit of additional increment and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to provide facilities for additional increment to the Government servants who had undergone sterilization before 4th December, 1979 during Janata Regime; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes; because these orders about special increment were issued on 4th December 1979, and are applicable prospectively.

(b) & (c). It is in keeping with Government of India's general policy of giving only prospective effect to the orders containing financial implications that the aforesaid orders have been given effect from the date of issue. Since an exception cannot be made in this case and since it would be very difficult to fix a back date which would be universally acceptable, it is not possible to extend the concession to employees who underwent the operation before the issue of orders. This would also create problems in regard to other concessions/incentives.

Late running of Jhelum Express

389. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jhelum Express from Pune to Jammu Tawi is always running late;

(b) if so, what are the details of late running from April, 1979 to December, 1979 and also during the months of January and February, 1980;

(c) what are the reasons for not attaining punctuality in respect of this train;

(d) whether Government propose to take action against railway officials who are responsible for the late running of this train and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that there are no proper catering, drinking water and other basic facilities on the route of Jhelum Express to and from to Pune and Jammu and passengers are facing untold hardships on this route; and

(f) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) and (b). 177 Dn Jhelum Express from Pune to Jammu Tawi ran late on 156 days out of 183 days from April to September, 1979. It was however, late on 50 days out of 92 days during October, 1979 to December, 1979 and 16 days only out of 60 days in January and February, 1980.

(c) and (d). The punctuality performance during the period April to September, 1979 was affected mainly due to the extremely tight schedule given to this train. After gaining the experience of the running of this train, running of this train was re-scheduled on realistic basis w.e.f. 1st October 1979. The punctuality has further improved during January and February, 1980.

(e) and (f). Adequate drinking water arrangements exist at all stations where Jhelum Express stop. Drinking water facility is also provided in the Second Class sleeper and first class coaches in the Summer months.

Suitable and timely halts have been provided to Jhelum Express at stations with adequate catering arrangements for service of meals, breakfast and tea.

Dry Dock at Paradip

390. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Paradip Port Trust has sent its recommendation to the Union Government in June, 1979 for the construction of a Dry Dock at Paradip; and

(b) if so, what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) A suggestion for construction of a commercial dry dock at Paradip has been received.

(b) A comprehensive study to consider requirements of ship repair facilities in the country and the best possible locations is being commissioned. A decision on the suggestion of Paradip Port Trust will be taken on receipt of the report.

Second General Cargo Berth at Paradip

391. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up second General Cargo Berth at Paradip; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the construction is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A second general cargo berth at Paradip Port has been sanctioned. The contract for the construction of the berth has been awarded and the work is in progress.

The construction is expected to be completed in 1982.

Overbridge at Cuttack Level Crossing

392. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to construct an overbridge at the level crossing of the Cuttack city in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is in a preliminary stage. Firm location, details and estimate for the proposed road overbridge are awaited from the State Government. The Railway are in touch with them in this regard. It is not possible at this stage to say when the construction would be taken in hand.

Strike in Visakhapatnam Port

393. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on all the vessels was stopped from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on the 7th February, 1980 in Visakhapatnam Port;

(b) if so, which trade union organised the same and for what reasons and the affiliation of the trade union;

(c) whether the leadership of the trade union entered the dock area with outsiders without passes and forcibly stopped the work by going from vessel to vessel and intimidating the workers on board the vessels;

(d) what is the prescribed procedure for appointment of labour members on Dock Labour Board; and

(e) whether the trade union which organised the stoppage of work has submitted the annual returns for 1978 claiming members from the workers of Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board to the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central) stationed at Visakhapatnam for verification?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strike was organised by the Port Khalasis Union (INTUC) demanding representation on Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board.

(c) No outsiders without passes are reported to have entered dock area and stopped the work forcibly.

(d) Under Rule 3(3) of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962, the persons representing the dock workers shall be appointed after consulting such Associations of persons as appear to the Central Government to be representative of such workers. The representative character of unions and associations is determined on the basis of latest available verified membership figures.

(e) There is no requirement under any law for any trade union to submit to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) its annual returns claiming membership. Hence, the question of submission of the annual return by the Port Khalasis Union to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam does not arise.

Railway Coach Factory

394. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI P. J. KURIAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for setting up another Railway Coach factory;

(b) if so, whether the former Chief Minister of Kerala had urged for the

establishment of the new factory in Kerala State especially in view of the fact that the State has practically no Railway establishment of any significance though the State possesses the necessary infra-structure; and

(c) the decision of Government regarding the location of the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal for setting up a New Railway Coach Production Unit is under examination and no decision about its location has yet been taken.

Revision of Immigration Laws

395. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need and the public demand to revise the Immigration Laws to remove hardships faced by those intending to go abroad for jobs;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal for revision of the said laws; and

(c) the main features of any such revision under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A proposal to introduce fresh legislation is under Government's active consideration. The proposed legislation would seek to provide adequate legal protection to Indian emigrant workers against exploitation by unscrupulous elements both abroad and in India.

Talcher-Bimlagarh Line

396. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Techno-economic survey for laying a Talcher-Bimlagarh line was undertaken by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the survey had shown that such a line would be economically viable and it would be in public interest; and

(c) whether Government propose to include this project in the next plan for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) to (c). In 1970, a survey for construction of a BG rail link from Talcher to Bimlagarh was carried out. The proposed line was then estimated to cost about Rs. 16 crores. The project was found to yield a return of only 3.22 per cent by Discounted Cash Flow method and hence was not pursued further.

गंगा पर रेल का पुल

397. श्री ज्ञानू बबू प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना के नजदीक गंगा पर एक रेल का पुल बनाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत अनुसन्धान स्टेशन पुणे से जांच रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. के. जाफर शरीफ)

(क) चूंकि केन्द्रीय जल एवं विद्युत अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, पुणे द्वारा अभी इस सम्बन्ध में तकनीकी, व्यावहारिकता तथा आर्थिक अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं, इसलिए पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेलवे ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण की स्वीकृति अभी तक नहीं दी गयी है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Electrification of Trivandrum-Ernakulam Line

398. SHRI P. J. KURIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by Government from the Government of Kerala for electrification of Trivandrum-Ernakulam line and other railway lines in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter, keeping in view the fact that electricity is available in abundance in Kerala and at a cheaper rate; and

(c) details of the railway lines proposed to be electrified in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) to (c). Yes. Availability of power for electrification in abundance and at cheap rates is only one of the many factors which influence selection of a railway line for electrification. Moreover, the traffic density on the railway sections falling in the Kerala State, as projected in 1988-89, falls far short of the traffic densities considered essential for electrification as found in a study conducted in 1978. As such, it has been decided not to take up electrification of Erode-Ernakulam-Trivandrum section for the present.

बाइमोर रेलवे स्टेशन

399. श्री विरधी चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बाइमोर रेलवे स्टेशन की इमारत का निर्माण कब किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन की इमारत बहुत ही छोटी है और कर्मचारियों की बढ़ती संख्या और जनता की बढ़ती सुविधाओं को देखते हुए अपर्याप्त है ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन का विचार रेलवे स्टेशन का विस्तार करने तथा आधुनिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए जनता तथा रेल कर्मचारियों की मांग को पूरा करने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) :

(क) से (घ) . बाइमोर स्टेशन की इमारत जिसका निर्माण 1929-30 में किया गया था, उसे स्थिति में है और यात्री यातायात तथा कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त है । इसलिए, फिलहाल, स्टेशन की इमारत का विस्तार किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Lower pay to Women than Men in Tea, Coffee and Rubber Plantations

400. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that earnings of women workers in the three main plantations—tea, coffee and rubber—continue to be lower than their male counterparts; and

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). According to the Report on Third Occupational Wage Survey (1974-75) of Plantation Industries conducted by Labour Bureau, the average daily earnings of men were higher than those of women in plantation industry. In rubber plantation women were receiving more than their male counterparts, whereas in coffee and tea plantations the average minimum

daily wage rate of women workers were less than those of men. This, however, does not necessarily imply that wage rates fixed for women workers were lower than those for men for similar work. The differences were mainly due to proportionately larger employment of women in comparatively less remunerative occupations. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 is extended to the Plantation Industry also. The State Governments/Union Territories are responsible for the implementation of the Act and the information so far received from the State Governments reveals that most of them have appointed appropriate Authorities for enforcement of the Act.

Missing ship M.V. Araba

401. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:
DR. SUBRAMANIAM
SWAMY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 19th February, 1980 that twenty-four unions and federations of Government employees have urged the Government to institute an inquiry into the mysterious disappearance of the ship M.V. Araba more than 17 months ago; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M.V. "Araba" is a foreign flag ship lost in foreign waters. Government of India have no jurisdiction to institute a statutory enquiry into this. Our Embassies and Consulates have not been able to throw any light on the disappearance of the ship.

किंग जार्ज मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ के सिये पर्याप्त

वित्तीय प्रबन्ध

402 श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किंग जार्ज मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ के वित्तीय संकट के कारण अपने वार्षिक खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये ऋण लेना पड़ा है जिसके लिये उसे 1400 रुपये प्रति-मास ब्याज देना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कालेज के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय प्रबन्ध करने के लिए क्या ठोस कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) :

(क) और (ख). किंग जार्ज मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ ने यह सूचित किया है कि (1) राज्य सरकार से अपर्याप्त अनुदान मिलने के कारण स्थापना संबंधी वार्षिक खर्च पूरा करने के लिए ऋण लेना पड़ा था ; (2) इस ऋण का ब्याज अदा किया गया था ; और (3) राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि इस कालेज के लिए पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था की जाए ।

सीतापुर और बहराइच के बीच रेल सम्पर्क

403. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विकास की गति में तेजी लाने की दृष्टि से उत्तर भारत के सीतापुर और बहराइच जिलों को जोड़ने के लिए एक नई रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस रेल लाइन का निर्माण कब तक करने का है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाकर शरीफ) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उत्तरी और मध्य भारत में रेल लाइनों

404. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उत्तरी और मध्य भारत में कुछ नई रेल लाइनों बिछाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सीतापुर और बहराइच जिलों को सम्मिलित करने का भी सुनिश्चित करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) :

(क) और (ख). 1979-80 में केवल तीन नयी लाइनें परियोजनाएँ अर्थात् एन-कलम-अलेपी, मानिकगढ़-चन्दूर तथा तल गदीयां-तुपकड़ोह शामिल की गयी हैं।

(ग) सीतापुर और बहराइच जिलों को जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Detaining of Indian Immigrants in Kuwait

405. SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
SINHA:
SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian immigrants were detained recently in Kuwait; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government of Kuwait have commenced a drive to check the entry permits of all expatriate workers in Kuwait, including Indian nationals. Those who are found to be without valid authorisation to stay may be detained, and/or deported, under their laws. According to our information, upto March 5, 1980, several hundred aliens were detained and of these twenty five were Indian nationals;

(b) Kuwait's visa regulations are strict and periodical checks of documents of immigrants are made. Such checks are not discriminatory, but are aimed at all those aliens working in Kuwait without valid permits and other documents. An Indian official delegation headed by a Secretary to the Government which recently visited Kuwait, was assured by Kuwait that no undue hardship and harassment would be caused, and consular access would be available to those who may be detained.

Revision of Fare vis-a-vis loss to DTC

406. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revision of fare in February last year by Delhi Transport Corporation had any effect to reduce the loss incurred by D.T.C.;

(b) if so, the income and loss during 1979; and

(c) what new steps Government propose to take to reduce the loss?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. As against the estimated working loss of Rs. 8.10 crores for 1979-80, the working loss now estimated is about Rs. 5.80 crores only after absorbing the increase in the prices of diesel, spare parts etc.

(b) The Estimated Income, Expenditure and losses during 1979-80 are as under:—

(i) Income Rs. 39.98 crores.

(ii) Working expenditure Rs. 45.78 crores.

(iii) Working loss Rs. 5.80 crores.

(c) In order to further reduce the losses, the Corporation has been taking various steps. Some of the steps being taken in this regard are as under:—

(i) control over administrative expenditure.

(ii) Plugging of leakages in revenue at present.

(iii) improvement in the fleet utilisation.

(iv) maximum utilisation of the vehicles so as to reduce the number of missing trips.

(v) operational economy in the fuel consumption.

Opening of CGHS Dispensary in North or South Avenue under Unani system of Medicines

407. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened CGHS dispensaries of all systems including Unani system of medicines for the use of Government employees;

(b) if so, the number and locations of such Unani dispensaries; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to open one Unani dispensary in North or South Avenue also for the use of Government employees as well as for Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there are two Unani dispensaries functioning under CGHS. One is at Delhi and another is at Hyderabad.

(c) There is no proposal to open a Unani Dispensary in North or South Avenue at present.

Higher Speed of Rajdhani Express

408. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway authorities are having second thought, over higher speed of the Rajdhani Express and

other fast running trains in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) There is no proposal to increase or decrease the speed of these trains at present.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्वालियर रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म

409. श्री एन. के. शंखवलकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म के सुधार पर गत तीन वर्षों में कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) क्या प्लेटफार्म संख्या 2 (ग्वालियर) पर यात्रियों के बैठने के लिए कोई समुचित प्रबन्ध है और क्या इस प्लेटफार्म पर प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिए कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब उपलब्धी करा दी जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ)

(क) व्यय निम्न प्रकार किया गया :-

वर्ष	किया गया खर्च (लगभग रुपयों में)	
	रख रखाने, मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	परिवर्द्धन और परिवर्तन पर
1977-78	5,000	
1978-79	10,000	7,000
1979-80 (सम्भावित)	10,000	69,000

(ख) जी हां । पूरे प्लेटफार्म पर 37 बेंच तथा 13 सीटें हैं । पहले दर्जे के यात्रियों सहित सभी यात्रियों को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अधिक बसें चलाने की दृष्टि से मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम में परिवर्तन

410. श्री एन. के. शेखवलकर : क्या मंत्रिहून और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मोटर-गाड़ी अधिनियम में मूल परिवर्तन करने का है ताकि यात्रियों के लिए सड़कों पर अधिक बसें चलाई जा सकें ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के राज्य परिवहनों को एकाधिकार प्रदान किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप नये मार्गों पर बसें नहीं चलाई जा रही हैं और जो बसें पहले से चल रही हैं वे पर्याप्त अनियमित और पुरानी हैं ; और

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण योजनाओं के कारण गैर-सरकारी बसों के सुचारु संचालन में विभिन्न कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप यात्रियों को भारी असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है ?

मंत्रिहून और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री ए. पी. शर्मा)

(क) मौजूदा मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 के स्थान पर व्यापक और समर्पित कानून बनाए जाने के लिए मोटरगाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 में संशोधन करने या अधिनियम में नये उपबंध रखने के लिए जिससे कि आवश्यक संशोधन किए जा सकें जो समय की गति के साथ करना आवश्यक हो गया है, या कानून के निर्वचन में अस्पष्टता को दूर करने के लिए या सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं की सुरक्षा की अधिक व्यवस्था करने आदि के लिए कई प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है । संयोगवश मौजूदा कानून के अधीन भी राज्य परिवहन अधिकरण यात्रियों द्वारा उचित मांग किए जाने पर बसों की संख्या बढ़ाने या अधिक ट्रिप लगाने की अनुमति दे सकता है ।

(ख) और (ग) . जी, नहीं । इस संबंध में भारत सरकार को ऐसी शिकायत या अभिवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Conversion of Bhavnagar-Okha Line

411. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of converting metre gauge line into Broad Gauge line from Bhavnagar to Okha; and

(b) when this line is likely to be opened for traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for converting the existing metre gauge line between Bhavnagar and Okha. The present gauge conversion is being done from Viramgam to Okha and Porbandar. The first phase of the conversion from Viramgam to Hapa (288 kms.) will be done within the next few months and the remaining work of conversion from Hapa to Okha and Porbandar (289 kms.) is expected to be completed in 1981-82.

Opening of Family Welfare Centres in Jamnagar District

412. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Health and Family Welfare Centres working in Jamnagar District in Gujarat State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more such Centres during the next two years particularly in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the number of such Centres and the names of places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Ninetysix Health & Family Welfare

Centres as detailed below are functioning in Jamnagar District:—

(i) Primary Health Centres with attached Rural Family Welfare Centres.	9
(ii) Rural Sub-Centres	73
(iii) Up-graded Sub-Centres	3
(iv) Urban Family Welfare Centres.	10
(v) Urban Family Welfare Centre attached to Post Partum Centre.	

Total: 96

(b) & (c). Additional Sub-Centres in the rural areas are to be opened by the State Government under the Minimum Needs Programme under State Plan. 300 additional urban Family Welfare Centres (Type I and Type II) will be opened in the country as whole during 1980-81 based on 1971 Census population. State of Gujarat will also be allowed to open additional Centres on the basis of backlog of requirement based on population. Further break-up of the Centres districtwise will be decided by the State Government. Plans for 1981-82 in this regard, will be finalised only towards the end of 1980.

Building of extra Shed_s under Kharagpur Division

413. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to build extra shed_s at Chengail Station Platform under Kharagpur Division;

(b) if so, when these will be constructed;

(c) whether Government have received proposals for the construction of road_s from Chengail Station to Chackasi; and

(d) if so, what is the fate of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF): (a) and (b). A proposal for the provision of a hundred feet long shed on the island platform has been approved and this work is expected to be completed by March, 1981.

(c) and (d). No such proposal has been received. Railway's responsibility is to provide approach roads only within their boundary. There is already an approach road to the station within the railway boundary at Chengail.

State-wise unemployed Persons

414. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered unemployed in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the percentage of employment through the Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Information is furnished in the statement attached.

(b) During the year 1979, registrations and placements effected through the Employment Exchanges were 6127.2 thousands and 466.3 thousands respectively. The percentage of placements to registrations during the year was 7.6.

Statement

(Figures in thousands)

States	Number of job-seekers on live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1979
1	2
1 Andhra Pradesh	1237.1
2 Assam	319.2
3 Bihar	1998.6
4 Gujarat	420.4
5 Haryana	325.7
6 Himachal Pradesh	119.4
7 Jammu & Kashmir	52.7
8 Karnataka	553.9
9 Kerala	1204.2
10 Madhya Pradesh	737.5
11 Maharashtra	1119.7
12 Manipur	88.1
13 Meghalaya	10.3
14 Nagaland	4.3
15 Orissa	429.6
16 Punjab	407.6
17 Rajasthan	338.4
18 Sikkim*	
19 Tamilnadu	987.6
20 Tripura	70.8
21 Uttar Pradesh	1407.6
22 West Bengal	2082.1
UNION TERRITORIES	
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.0
2 Arunachal Pradesh* . . .	

1	2
3 Chandigarh	52.8
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli* .	
5. Delhi	281.4
6. Goa	25.2
7. Lakshadweep	4.4
8. Mizoram	15.3
9. Pondicherry	32.0
All India Total	14333.9

NOTE: 1. *No employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

2. Excludes figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi and Maharashtra.

Employment through the Employment Exchanges

415 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for making employment in all the Central Government concerns through employment exchanges;

(b) whether this policy would be extended to all non-Governmental employments; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Under existing instructions, recruitment in Central Government Undertakings against posts carrying pay scales the maximum of which do not exceed Rs. 800 per month is required to be made through Employment Exchanges.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to extend this policy to employment in the private sector as there are legal and administrative difficulties in doing so.

Employment Exchanges

416. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many Employment Exchanges are there in the country;

(b) the number of these offices State-wise; and

(c) what is the percentage of recruitment to Central Government posts filled up through these exchanges during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Information is furnished in the Statement attached.

(c) Of the total placements made through the Employment Exchanges during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979, 22.2 per cent and 21.1 per cent respectively were against Central Government Posts

Statement

States	Number of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1979
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	26
2. Assam	31
3. Bihar	41
4. Gujarat	21
5. Haryana	25
6. Himachal Pradesh	14
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8
8. Karnataka	30
9. Kerala	14
10. Madhya Pradesh	55
11. Maharashtra	33
12. Manipur	6
13. Meghalaya	5
14. Nagaland	3

1	2
15. Orissa	17
16. Punjab	33
17. Rajasthan	28
18. Sikkim*	
19. Tamilnadu	20
20. Tripura	4
21. Uttar Pradesh	70
22. West Bengal	41

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
2. Arunachal Pradesh* . . .	
3. Chandigarh	1
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli* .	
5. Delhi	13
6. Goa	1
7. Lakshadweep	1
8. Mizoram	1
9. Pondicherry	1
ALL INDIA TOTAL	546

NOTE: 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/ Union Territories.

2. In addition 69 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux were also functioning all over the country.

Circulation of Draft National Health Policy to States

417. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have circulated the draft National Health Policy to all the States and concerned institutions and associations;

(b) if so, how many rejoinders have come so far;

(c) whether the Indian Medical Association has sent a new draft of National Health Policy; and

(d) if so, the main points on which they have amended the Government Plans.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) draft paper on National Health Policy was circulated in Marh, 1979.

(b) to (d). A large number of replies have been received from State Governments, other institutions and associations including the Indian Medical Association. These comments are receiving the attention of the Government.

Surveys of Areas Sensitive and Prone to Kala-Azar

418. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out surveys of areas sensitive and prone to Kala-Azar;

(b) the steps which have been planned to prevent spread of Kala Azar;

(c) how much Pentamidine was given by WHO, how much was imported and at what cost during 1978-1979; and

(d) whether Government have planned to manufacture Pentamidine and other modern compounds for spraying sandfly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent the spread of Kala-Azar:—

1. For Bihar:

(i) Spraying of DDT in the houses and roof structures;

(ii) Early detection and complete treatment of cases;

(iii) Spreading health education amongst the public; and

(iv) Training of Block medical officers in controlling Kala-Azar.

2. For other States/Union Territories:

(i) A survey team for Kala-Azar has been set up at National Malaria Eradication Programme Headquarters to assess the extent of Kala-Azar problems in the States other than Bihar and

(ii) Pentamidine, an anti-Kala-Azar drug has been supplied to Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya and Delhi to meet any contingencies.

(c) A total of 12,000 bottles of 100 m.l. each (liquid) and 20,000 ampules of 200 mg. each (dry powder) of Pentamidine was given by WHO as gift, out of which only 4000 ampules of 200 mg. each of Pentamidine (dry powder) were received during 1978-79. No imports were made.

(d) (i) Manufacturing of Pentamidine is not considered necessary in India.

(ii) DDT is used for spray to control sandfly.

Bridge on River Parwati No. 12

419. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the Bridge on National Highway No. 12 on River Parwati, joining Districts of Narasingharh and Sihore of Madhya Pradesh has been finally sanctioned;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the estimated expenditure and time schedule for construction?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Irrigation authorities of Madhya Pradesh propose to construct a dam downstream of the proposed bridge site. The effects of this dam on the proposed bridge were required to be ascertained and taken into account before the deck level of the proposed bridge could be finalised. This matter was discussed at a joint meeting with Irrigation and P.W.D. authorities of Madhya Pradesh at Bhopal on 3rd August, 1979. The deck level of the proposed bridge was finalised thereafter and intimated to the Madhya Pradesh, P.W.D. for preparation of the necessary estimates for the bridge and its approaches, which are awaited.

(c) It is premature to give this information.

Discontinuance of advance increments to Accounts Clerk

420. SHRI K. A. RAJAN. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) why advance increments generally granted to accounts clerks who pass the App. II-A examination has been discontinued;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the affected clerks of the different railways;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) if no, action has been taken the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The advance increments admissible to Clerks Grade II prior to 1-1-73 have not been continued in revised scales of pay in force from 1-1-73, as per recommendations of Third Pay Commission.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged denial of Pensionary benefits

421. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the workers of the Transshipment Shed, Guntakal, South Central Railway regarding pensionary benefits which are denied to them when they retire;

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for the delay,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes. Representation had been given to South Central Railway.

(b) and (c). A reference has just been received from the South Central Railway and the matter is under examination.

Arms build-up in South West Asia

422. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arms build-up in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf

areas and the massive U.S. arms supply to Pakistan following developments in Afghanistan have posed a serious threat to India's security;

(b) whether India has protested against the arms build-up in these areas and the supply of U.S. arms to Pakistan; and

(c) if so, what are the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Consistent with our commitment to the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, we have always opposed all foreign military presence in this area. The establishment of bases and the induction of arms will only result in further deterioration of the security environment of the region as a whole.

(b) and (c). India has emphasised that it is vitally necessary that the present situation of tension created as a result of growing super power confrontation in the region, especially through the dangerous arms build-up, should be defused. This has elicited a measure of understanding on the part of the countries concerned.

Missing Vessel Kairali

423. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government had requested the Centre for help in tracing out the missing Kerala Shipping Corporation Vessel "Kairali";

(b) if so, what help was provided to trace out the missing vessel;

(c) whether the Centre has gathered any information about the disappearance of Kairali; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

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(b) As soon as report of the missing of M. V. Kairali was received, the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay, sent a wireless message to all ships in the area to look out for the missing vessel. He also requested the Naval Authorities to conduct aerial search by their aircraft and surface search by their vessels. Santa-cruz Airport was also alerted to send notice to airmen to keep a look-out for the vessel. Requests were also made to foreign countries viz. the Governments of Yemen, Somalia, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. for assistance in tracing the vessel. The Lloyds Intelligence Department, London, was also requested to intimate any information about the missing vessel. But all these search operations have not so far resulted in tracing the vessel or any survivors of the vessel.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) M. V. Kairali belonging to Kerala Shipping Corporation Ltd. sailed from Mormugao on 30-6-79 with a cargo of 20500 tons of iron ore for Rostock (West Germany) via Djibouti. The ship had on board 49 officers and crew plus the wife of an engineer and one infant. The ship did not reach Djibouti. The last contact from the ship was on 3-7-79.

Prohibition of Contract Labour in Loco Sheds

424. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board has already decided to prohibit the use of Contract Labour for loading and unloading of coal in Loco sheds and Yards including cinder picking;

(b) if so, when such decision was taken and the steps taken to issue appropriate notification; and

(c) if not, whether Government have received any representation on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). In its ninth meeting held on 13th December, 1977, the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, on the basis of the report of its Committee, recommended to Government to take such a step. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways and is still under consideration.

(c) Government have received a representation from the Indian Railway Coal and Ash Handling Mazdoor Union, Hooghly (West Bengal) which is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Railways.

Women Workers in Mining Industry

425. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the participation of women workers in Mining Industry has considerably reduced;

(b) if so, what were the reasons which led to the reduction of the women workers; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) A study of trend of participation by women workers in the mining industry for the period 1941—1975 conducted by the Labour Bureau, has revealed that, there had been a steady decline till 1972 and a slight increase in the employment of women was recorded thereafter.

(b) According to the study, the decline in women's employment during the year 1941—72 was due to several factors such as, prohibition on underground work, introduction of labour-saving devices or, technological improvements in methods of production, rise in the wage rates of women and extra burden on the employers on account

of statutory requirements of provisions concerning women workers;

(c) The Government is keeping a careful watch over the trend.

Study of Work Force in Mining Industry

426. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study on the work force engaged in the country's Mining Industry;

(b) if so, the salient points of such study; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No work force study as such has been conducted in the Mining Industry.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

पटना और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी 'सुपर फास्ट' गाड़ी चलाया जाना

427. श्री सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में राज्यों की अन्य राजधानियों की तरह पटना और दिल्ली के बीच कोई सीधी 'सुपर फास्ट' गाड़ी चलाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाधकर शरीफ) :

(क) से (ग) : इस पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Bridge on River Manjhighat Connecting Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

428. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan to construct a road bridge on the river near Manjhighat for connecting Bihar and U.P. is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard so far; and

(c) the time by which this bridge is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In February 1979, a scheme for the construction of the proposed bridge over Ghagra at an estimated cost of Rs. 450 lakhs was approved for which loan assistance for this amount is to be shared by Bihar and U. P. States. Preliminary works like survey and investigation, preparation of Notice Inviting Tender etc. are going on at present with the State of U. P. and the target date for completion can be fixed only after detailed estimate has been prepared and sanctioned and actual construction work commenced.

छपरा-रक्सौल सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करना

429. श्री सत्य देव सिंह : क्या नाबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनियापुर, मोहम्मदपुर, डुमरिया घाट, मोतीहारी और बेतिया होकर नेपाल तक की छपरा-रक्सौल सड़क का अन्तराष्ट्रीय महत्व है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का इसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

नाबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री ए. पी. शर्मा) :

(क) यातायात और व्यापार की दृष्टि से रक्सौल नेपाल का प्रवेश द्वार है और ऐसी हालत में छपरा-रक्सौल मार्ग एक महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग है ।

(ख) और (ग) . छपरा-बनियापुर-मोहम्मदपुर-डुमरियाघाट-मोतीहारी-रक्सौल मार्ग का डुमरियाघाट-पिपरा-मोतीहारी-रक्सौल खण्ड पहले से ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग है । इसके बाकी खण्ड छपरा-रक्सौल मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का, फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि भारत सरकार वित्तीय कठिनाइयों और अन्य कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने के कारण किसी भी सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने में असमर्थ है ।

Trains suspended on Daronda Maharajganj Line

430. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata Government had suspended running of trains on Daraundha-Maharajganj rail line;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Maharajganj has been the commercial centre for quite a long time;

(d) whether the suspension of trains on this line have caused great inconvenience and difficulties for the people living in this region;

(e) whether Government have received representations to restore the trains on this line; and

(f) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

DTO Service from Pitampura Residential Scheme to Central Sectt.

431. SHRI KRISHNA PRATA^१P SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct D.T.C. bus service from Pitampura Residential Scheme to Central Secretariat in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that quite a large number of persons who reside in Pitampura Residential Scheme find it very difficult to reach their offices located in Central Secretariat complex in the morning and going home in the evening after office hours; and

(c) whether Government would start atleast peak hour service from Pitampura to Central Secretariat direct on a priority basis till a regular service is introduced and if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Routes No. 114, 141, 921 and 938 are passing through Pitampura for different destinations in the city. In addition to this service, special trips at 0830, 1000, 1550 and 1750 hours on route 901 have also been provided during peak hours. For commuters bound for Central Secretariat, change-over facilities at Azadpur, Kashmere

Gate, Punjabi Bagh Terminal and Red Fort etc. are available. It is not feasible for the D.T.C. to provide direct services to Central Secretariat from all points in the city.

अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक

432. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 29 फरवरी, 1980 से पहले के 10 महीनों के अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1960 वराबर 100) के मासिक आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) 12 महीनों के औसत आंकड़ों का विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या मूल्य सूचकांक को मूल्य सूचकांक समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार संशोधित करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री जे. बी. पटनायक) : (क) और (ख) . विवरण, जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है, संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ) . उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1960=100 के आधार पर औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए अधिकृत भारतीय औसत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सामान्य) और बारह महीनों की परिवर्ती औसत।

मास	मासिक सूचकांक	12 महीनों की परिवर्ती औसत
1	2	3
1979		
अप्रैल	337	332.67
मई	339	334.00
जून	345	335.50
जुलाई	353	337.42
अगस्त	360	339.83
सितम्बर	363	342.08
अक्तूबर	365	344.17
नवम्बर	368	346.50
दिसम्बर	374	349.75
1980		
जनवरी	371	353.00

नोट: फरवरी 1980 के आंकड़े संकलित किए जा रहे हैं।

साहिबाबाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के एक औषधालय का खोला जाना

यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

433. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) किसी स्थान पर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालय को खोलने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंड क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या जिला गाजियाबाद के हिंडन पार क्षेत्र में रह रहे हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार साहिबाबाद में एक औषधालय खोलने का है;

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन एक नया औषधालय खोलने के लिए जो मानदंड अपनाया जाता है वह यह है कि किसी खास क्षेत्र/बस्ती के 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कम से कम 2000-2500 केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हों।

(ख) वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Stoppage of 53 Himachal Express at Sahibabad Station

434. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of the trains stops at separately which Ghaziabad and Sahibabad along with their times of arrival and departure;

(b) whether it is a fact that no train stops at Sahibabad Station between 6 DG and 376 Delhi-Bareilly Passenger (though four trains pass without stopping during that period) with the result that the passengers who miss 6 DG have to wait for almost three hours and they reach Sahibabad almost at mid-night;

(c) whether keeping in view the difficulties of commuters as also the fact that even bus service is not available easily, a stoppage would be provided at Sahibabad station for 53 Himachal Express which reaches Sahibabad at 21.50 hrs;

(d) if so, when such a stoppage of 53 Himachal Express would be provided at Sahibabad Station; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. Lt—487/80].

(b) to (e). Between 6 DG Passenger and 376 Delhi-Bareilly Passenger, 6 Mail/Express trains leave Delhi and all these are scheduled to stop at Ghaziabad and not at Sahibabad. As these are long distance fast trains, stoppage of any of these trains at Sahibabad is not considered justified. Passengers from Delhi after the departure of 6 DG at 20.25 hours can avail of 376 Passenger leaving Delhi at 22.50 hours and arriving Sahibabad at 23.16 hours.

पंजाब मेल को मुरैना पर ठहराना

435. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी सांसद सदस्य ने पंजाब मेल को मुरैना स्टेशन पर ठहराने (अप और डाउन दोनों तरफ) के बारे में उन्हें पत्र लिखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली से मुरैना आने वाले लोगों और मुरैना से दिल्ली जाने वाले लोगों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पंजाब मेल को मुरैना पर ठहराने की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब से किया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) : (क) ऐसा कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) मुरैना पर होने वाले यातायात को छः जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों द्वारा जो इस समय मुरैना स्टेशन पर ठहरती हैं, पर्याप्त रूप से सम्भाला जाता है । इसलिए पंजाब मेल को मुरैना स्टेशन पर ठहराने का यातायात की दृष्टि से कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

बन्धक मजदूरों की मुक्ति

436. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में अब भी 28 लाख बन्धक मजदूर मौजूद हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मजदूरों की मुक्ति के लिए सरकार के कार्यक्रम का विवरण क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा धन मंत्री (श्री जे. बी. पटनायक) (क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार अब तक पता लगाए गए और मुक्त

कराये गए बंधित श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या 1,20,292 है। इनमें से 88,831 श्रमिक 1979-80 तक पुनर्वास के अन्तर्गत लाए गए हैं। संलग्न विवरण में राज्यवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

दो विभिन्न नमूना सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर विभिन्न अंतिम अनुमान हैं, जिनमें बंधित श्रमिकों का विद्यमानता की संभावित संख्या लगभग 3.4 लाख से 22.4 लाख बताई गई है। तथापि ये केवल अनुमान हैं और इनसे यह पता नहीं चलता है कि बंधित श्रमिक पद्धति के बहुत से पंजीकृत या पता लगाए जाने वाले मामले हैं, क्योंकि इस पद्धति को बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1976 द्वारा पहले से ही समाप्त किया जा चुका है। राज्य सरकारों से, जो मुख्य रूप से इस अधिनियम को लागू करने के लिए जिम्मेवार हैं और जिन्हें पर्याप्त अधि-

कार दिए गए हैं, अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे संभाव्य क्षेत्रों में गहन स्थानीय सर्वेक्षण करें और ऐसे श्रमिकों को कारगर ढंग से मुक्त कराएं, जहां कहीं ऐसे श्रमिक विद्यमान हों। ग्रामीण विकास और कमजोर वर्ग के कल्याण के संबंध में राज्यों में चल रही विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मुक्त कराए गए बंधित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए आर्थिक सहायता और समर्थन उपलब्ध है। इन कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, 1978-79 से केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना भी चल रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को 50 प्रतिशत की बराबर-बराबर केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। यह सहायता मुक्त कराए गए श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए राज्य सरकारों के प्रस्तावों और उनके द्वारा अनुमोदित कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार दी जाती है। इनसे संबंधित राज्यवार ब्यौरा भी संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्र. मांक	राज्य	गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा बंधित श्रमिकों की अनुमानित संख्या	बंधित श्रमिकों की संख्या					पुनर्वासित किए जाने वाले शेष बंधित श्रमिक (कालम 4 से 8)
			पता लगाए गए और मुक्त कराए गए	अब तक पुनर्वासित किए गए	अन्य चालू योजनाओं के अधीन	केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजनाओं के अधीन	योग (कालम 5 से 7)	
				1978-79 के दौरान	1979-80 के दौरान	अनुदानों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली योजना		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	मान्छ प्रवेश	3,25,000	12,504	2,662	2,920	1,586	7,168	5,336
2.	बिहार	1,11,000	4,218	952	388	309	1,649	2,569
3.	गुजरात	1,71,000	42	42	—	—	42	—
4.	कर्नाटक	1,93,000	62,689	39,960*	378	1,521	41,859	20,830
5.	केरल	—	700	138	110	—	248	452

*प्रत्यक्षी रोजगार में लगाए गए 30,557 बंधित श्रमिक शामिल हैं।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	4,67,000	11,531	—	121	—	121	1,410
7.	महाराष्ट्र	1,05,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	उड़ीसा	—	311	—	308	—	308	3
9.	राजस्थान	67,000	6,000	4,256	700	700	5,656	344
10.	तमिलनाडु	2,50,000	27,828	27,311	—	—	27,311	517
11.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5,55,000	4,469	1,368**	495	2,606	4,469	—
योग :		22,44,000	1,20,292	76,689	5,420	6,722	88,831	31,461

** ग्रन्थाई रोजगार में लगाए गए ।

New Station between Bhogpur and Panskura

437. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for opening a new railway station between Bhogpur and Panskura stations of the South Eastern Railway in Howrah-Kharagpur Division; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for sanctioning the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes.

(b) Proposal for opening a halt/flag station between Bhogpur and Panskura stations was examined by South Eastern Railway but was not found financially justified.

Calcutta Metropolitan Transport Project

438. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is causing inordinate delay in Metropolitan Transport Project work in Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that diversion of MTP engineering orders to parties belonging to regions other than West Bengal and the stipulation of global tender in weighty items are not only depriving engineering industry in West Bengal of the expected boost, but also contributing to the delay; and

(c) if so, whether the Railway Ministry is considering any remedial measures in these respects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The construction work of the Dum-Dum-Tollyganj Rapid Transit line is progressing according to the schedule and there is no inordinate delay in this regard.

(b) and (c). The criteria for calling of tenders on global basis or otherwise for this difficult project is not based on any regional considerations but decisions are taken purely on technical considerations taking into account the experience, competency and standing of the firms asking for contracts. In view of this, no remedial measures are considered necessary.

Andaman/Mainland Passenger Service

439. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman/Mainland passenger service is likely to collapse as m.v. ANDAMANS and m.v. NANCOWRIE are likely to be out of service at any moment;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of many promises and statements by concerned authorities in the past the order of construction of m.v. BIKRAMADITYA to Mazagon Dock was not placed by the Shipping Corporation of India; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to replace both the vessels?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Shipping Corporation of India had placed an order on the Mazagon Dock Ltd. for construction of a passenger-cum-cargo vessel VIKRAMADITYA as early as in June, 1971.

(c) The operational life of both m.v. Andamans and S.S. Nancory has been extended by special survey of these vessels upto May, 1982 and April, 1983 respectively, and both these vessels are performing well.

Construction of a National Highway in Bihar

440. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state: Whether Government are considering to sanction construction of a National Highway from Mokamah in Bihar to Farakka through Luckesara, Jamni and Belhar?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): No, Sir. Due to financial constraints and other priority considerations, the Government of India are unable to declare any new road as a National Highway.

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को बोनस

441. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:
श्री जमर राम प्रधान:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने शुरू कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवेवार ऐसे कर्मचारियों का ब्यौर क्या है जिनको अब तक बोनस दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को बोनस देने का निर्णय अभी नहीं किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसको बोनस देने का निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) : (क) उत्पादकता संबद्ध बोनस योजना के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान रेल कर्मचारियों को 15 दिन की मजदूरी का तदर्थ भुगतान किया गया जा रहा है। उत्पादकता सम्बद्ध बोनस योजना 1979-80 के वित्त

वर्ष से आरम्भ हुई है और इस वर्ष के लिए उत्पादकता सम्बद्ध बोनस 31 अक्टूबर, 1980 को दिये होंगे।

(ख) जिन कर्मचारियों को 15 दिन के तदर्थ बंदन का भुगतान किया गया/किया जा रहा है, उनका रेलवेवार ब्यौरा एकत्रित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल तथा रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल उत्पादकता सम्बद्ध बोनस योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते।

(घ) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल तथा रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल के आर्थिक लाभों सहित वर्तमान सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करने के प्रश्न पर अलग से विचार किया जा रहा है। आशा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही विनिश्चय किया जायेगा।

उत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे में तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती

442. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के लिए जिसका मुख्यालय गोहाटी में है, तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भरती के लिए अलग से रेलवे सेवा आयोग है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल तथा बिहार के प्रतिनिधियों को उक्त आयोग में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त आयोग द्वारा रेलवे में नई भर्तियों के विज्ञापन केवल आसाम से प्रकाशित समाचार पत्रों में निकाले जाते हैं; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). रेल सेवा आयोग में एक अध्यक्ष और एक सदस्य-सचिव होता है। उन प्रत्येक राज्यों से, जहां से रेलें गुजरती हैं, एक प्रतिनिधि रखना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

(घ) से (ङ.) जी नहीं, यदि विज्ञापित पदों का न्यूनतम वेतनमान 425 रु. से कम है तो कलकत्ता और घटना के समाचार पत्रों में भी विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं। यदि न्यूनतम वेतनमान 425 रु. से अधिक है तो अखिल भारतीय आधार पर समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं।

मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी

443. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई राज्यों में से गुजरने वाले रेल मार्ग के मामले में ऐसे सभी राज्य के अधिकारियों को बारी-बारी से उस रेल मार्ग का मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर-सीमान्त रेलवे में इस प्रथा पर अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं और सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं। भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारियों के पद अन्य उम्मीदवारों के साथ-साथ भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के उपयुक्त अधिकारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति द्वारा भरे जा सकते हैं। आम तौर पर जिन राज्यों से होकर कोई क्षेत्रीय रेल गुजरती है उन राज्यों के भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों को मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करने के बारे में विचार किया जाता है परन्तु अन्तिम रूप से व्यक्ति की उपयुक्तता, अनुभव और कार्य-कुशलता के आधार पर, विशेषकर राज्य मुख्यालयों के साथ सम्पर्क करके, चयन किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का एक बड़ा भाग असम राज्य की भौगोलिक सीमा के अन्तर्गत पड़ता है और रेलवे का मुख्यालय भी असम राज्य में ही स्थित है। इसलिए असम संवर्ग के अधिकारियों को प्रशासनिक हित में पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर मुख्य

सुरक्षा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है।

रेलवे बुकिंग के लिये कम्प्यूटर लगाना

444. श्री रामाबतार झास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का रेलवे बुकिंग के लिए कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली शुरू करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस कदम को उठाने से बहुत सारे कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे और इससे रेलवे विभाग में रोजगार के अवसर कम हो जाएंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाकर झरीफ) : (क) और (ख). रेल मंत्रालय ने संगणिकृत यात्री आरक्षण प्रारम्भ करना सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है।

(ग) यह तथ्य नहीं है। इस कदम से किसी प्रकार की छंटनी की सम्भावना नहीं है। जहां तक नियोजन की संभावना का सम्बन्ध है, अभी इस बारे में मूल्यांकन करना कठिन है क्योंकि इस योजना का अभी अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

Delhi Transport Plan

445. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have shelved the Delhi Transport Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) to (c). The plan relating to the provision of electrified rail commuter services along the Ring Railway line with spurs to Shakurbasti and Tughlakabad, at a cost of Rs. 22 crores, has not yet been approved by the Planning Commission. In this connection, an Inter-Ministry meeting at Secretaries' level was convened by the Planning Commission on 4th January 1980. The decisions taken during this meeting indicate that there appears to be no objection to the project but the Planning Commission feels that, before the project is cleared, there should be a specific programme and measures taken for limiting the growth of population in Delhi.

2. In view of the above position, the work on the project can be taken up by the Railways only when the scheme is cleared by the Planning Commission and approved by the Cabinet.

Meeting by W.H.O. on use of B.C.G. Vaccination for Lungs Tuberculosis

446. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the World Health Organisation will organise two meetings of T.B. experts to go into the findings of a large scale trial in India that the BCG vaccination gave no protection against lungs tuberculosis; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) & (b). The W.H.O. proposes to hold two meetings, details of which are given below:

I. Meeting of the Scientific Group on Vaccination against Tuberculosis at WHO/New Delhi from 28th April to 2nd May, 1980

This meeting of the eminent scientists is to advise WHO, and the world, what research should be undertaken next in order to throw more light on the findings made by the T.B. Prevention Trial in India.

II. Study Group on BCG Vaccination Policies, Geneva, 24 to 27 June 1980

This Study Group, consisting of public health administrators, programme managers and policy decision makers, will consider the whole matter as well as the Scientific Group's recommendations, and advise whether, and which, policy decisions in respect of BCG vaccination may be derived from the present state of knowledge.

The Tuberculosis Prevention trials conducted in collaboration with W.H.O. and the U.S. Public Health Service have revealed that BCG did not show any protection against the development of bacillary form of lung Tuberculosis. An abridged version of the report has been published in the September 1979 issue of the Indian Journal of Medical Research. This report was examined by a Group of Experts under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, who have opined that the present study does not provide definitive evidence one way or the other regarding the effectiveness of BCG

vaccination in reducing incidence of the clinical disease following upon primary infection by tubercle bacilli whereas there are a number of studies in the literature which suggest that a measurable degree of protection is indeed conferred by BCG vaccination against these forms of clinical disease. They have therefore advised not to disturb the existing practice of BCG vaccination in the infancy and early childhood so as not to deprive this vulnerable population of the possible benefits of BCG vaccine.

Industrial relations Bill

447. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill;

(b) if so, when the said Bill is expected to come up before the House;

(c) whether the proposed Bill has any provision for payment of need-based minimum wage to the workers and employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (d). The entire matter is under examination.

फतुआ-इस्लामपुर छोटी रेल लाइन के गेज में परिवर्तन

448. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत समय से बिहार राज्य में फतुआ-इस्लामपुर छोटी रेल लाइन बन्द पड़ी है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप लाखों यात्रियों को अनेक असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का छोटी रेल लाइन के स्थान पर बड़ी लाइन डालकर यात्रियों को सुविधा देने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ): (क) फतवा-इस्लामपुर लाइन रेलवे की गाड़ी सेवाएं, जो भीषण बाढ़ से हुई क्षति के कारण कुछ समय तक स्थगित रही थीं, उचित मरम्मत के बाद पहले ही शुरू कर दी गयी हैं और अब भी चल रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं, भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

बिहार में बीड़ी मजदूरों को मजदूरी का भुगतान

449. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य के नालन्दा जिले में बिहार शरीफ म्यूनिसिपल क्षेत्रों तथा इसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में बीड़ी कारखानों में बीड़ी मजदूरों के रूप में काम कर रहे पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इन बीड़ी कारखानों में बीड़ी मजदूरों के रूप में काम कर रहे पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं को देय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित महंगाई भत्ते की बड़ी राशि इन बीड़ी कारखानों की ओर बकाया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि देय है और यह कब से बकाया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार मजदूरों को महंगाई भत्ते की राशि का यथाशीघ्र भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने हेतु प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन और भ्रम मंत्री श्री जे. बी. पटनायक) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मंजूरी पर रख दी जाएगी।

Double Line between Gaya and Patna

450. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government have a scheme to introduce double railway line between Gaya Junction and Patna Junction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): No. The capacity of this section is adequate for the present traffic.

Conversion of Bangalore—Mysore Metre Gauge

451. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the project to convert the Bangalore—Mysore Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge is at present; and

(b) when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) The work has been approved in 1979-80 and the work on strengthening of bridges has been taken up on hand.

(b) The work is being progressed according to the availability of funds based on which, the present expectations are that the project can be completed in two to three years subject to availability of funds.

Inefficiency of India's Missions in Pakistan

453. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to two letters which appeared in 'Letters' column in 'Times of India' (Bombay Edition) dated 18-2-80 under caption "Indo-Pak Ties";

(b) whether Government have taken note of alleged inefficiency of India's Missions in Karachi and Islamabad in regard to the publicity front especially in not issuing the news bulletin namely "Indian Weekly" since December, 1971;

(c) whether it is a fact that India has banned some of the Newspapers and periodicals published from India and Pakistan vice-versa, inspite of the realization in both the countries for reconciliation; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). While it is true that Indian missions in Islamabad and Karachi have been unable to resume regular issues of bulletins after the reopening of Indian missions in Pakistan in 1976 this has been due to the constraints of the situation there and does not in any way reflect on the efficiency of our missions. In fact the Indian missions in Islamabad and Karachi have been active in assisting Indian and Pakistani journalists, musicians, artists and Professors visiting each other's countries. They have also organised cultural and musical evenings, film shows and lectures. The Missions have also brought out news and feature bulletins on special occasions. It is not correct to state that India and Pakistan have banned

the exchange of newspapers and periodicals between the two countries. Exchange of newspapers and periodicals is taking place between institutions in India and Pakistan on a reciprocal basis. However, commercial exchange of newspapers is subject to the finalisation of an Indo-Pakistan commercial agreement which is presently under consideration of the two governments.

Resignations by Ambassadors

454. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Ambassadors have expressed their desire to relinquish the office of Ambassadorship after the new Government has taken charge in the Centre; and

(b) if so, the names of such Ambassadors who have resigned or the Government have asked them to remain in office?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) & (b). Our High Commissioner in Trinidad, Shri Gaj Singh Jodhpur, had offered to relinquish office when the new Government took over. Government have requested him to remain in office till the end of June 1980. The High Commissioner has agreed to this.

Making 'Right to Work' as Fundamental Right

455. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the Constitution for inclusion of "Right to Work" as a fundamental right; and

(b) if so, when this will be initiated and if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) & (b). Government are of the view that 'Right to work' should be made a Fundamental Right only when the conditions under which the right to work for an individual can become a reality, as otherwise, right to work would remain an empty promise. Government are making efforts to remove unemployment and poverty and the successive Five Year Plans and programmes have been geared to the achievement of this objective. The revitalisation of the 20-point Economic Programme would hasten the attainment of this goal.

भूतपूर्व विदेश मंत्री का विदेशों का दौरा

456. श्री भगवान बंब : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और जुलाई 1979 तक भूतपूर्व विदेश मंत्री कितने दिन भारत में तथा कितने दिन विदेशों में रहे;

(ख) इस अवधि में उनके विदेश दौरों पर कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ग) इन सभी विदेश दौरों पर उनके साथ जाने वाले पुरुषों और महिलाओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या सभी पुरुष और महिलाएं इनके साथ सरकारी अथवा गैर सरकारी प्रयोजनों से गए ; और

(ङ.) सरकार ने उनके विदेश दौरों पर कितना व्यय किया ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव) :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और जुलाई 1979 तक तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री 717 दिन भारत में और 225 दिन विदेश में रहे ।

(ख) उनकी विदेश यात्रा पर 7,30,959.95 रुपये खर्च हुए ।

(ग) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(घ) उनके साथ जाने वाले सभी अधिकारी सरकारी काम से गए थे।

(ङ.) तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री के साथ विदेश में गए दलों पर 13,04,142.62 रुपए खर्च हुए थे।

विवरण

1977-78, 1978-79 और 31 जुलाई, 1979 तक जो अवधि के दौरान विदेश मंत्री के साथ जाने वाले पुरुषों और महिलाओं के नाम

क्रम सं०	देश का नाम	विदेश मंत्री के साथ जाने वाले पुरुषों और महिलाओं के नाम
1	2	3
1.	फ्रांस	सर्व/श्री जे० एस० मेहता, वी० के० ग्राहजा, आर० एन० मल्होत्रा, के० जी० वैद्य प्रकाश शाह, कुमारी अरुन्धती घोष और ए० मुंबई।
2.	यू० के०	प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गए।
3	नेपाल	जे० एस० मेहता, सी० वी० रंगनाथन, ए० एन० वर्मा, ए० मुंबई और ए० एस० असीन ।

1	2	3
4. तंजानिया . . .	बी० के० अहूजा, ए० के० दामोदरन, आर० के० आनन्द, ए० एफ० कोऊतो पी० एम० एस० मलिक और ए० मुबई ।	
5. बर्मा . . .	एम० ए० वेल्लोडी, एस० शाहबुद्दीन, ए० मुबई और पी० के० भूटियानी ।	
6. अफगानिस्तान . . .	जे० एस० मेहता, डा० एल० पी० सिंह, आर० के० जेरथ, ए० मुबई और आर० ए० के० शेरवानी ।	
7. यू०एस०ए० (यू०एन०) . . .	ए० मुबई	
8. यू०एस०एस०आर० . . .	प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गए ।	
9. यूगोस्लाविया . . .	जे० एस० मेहता, ए० के० दामोदरन, ए० मुबई और आर० मेन ।	
10. भूटान . . .	जे० एस० मेहता, सी० वी० रंगनाथन, पी० घोष और बी० आर० जस्सल ।	
11. नेपाल . . .	प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गए ।	
12. पाकिस्तान . . .	जे० एस० मेहता, आई० पी० सिंह, एस० वी० पुरुषोत्तम, ए० मुबई, श्रीमती एल० के० पोनप्पा, आकाशवाणी का एक प्रतिनिधि, दूरदर्शन के दो प्रतिनिधि और फोटो प्रभाग का एक प्रतिनिधि ।	
13. आस्ट्रेलिया . . .	प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गए ।	
14. मारीशस . . .	एम० ए० वेल्लोडी, आर० के० आनन्द, के० के० भार्गव, ए० मुबई और बी० पी० सिंह ।	
15. यू० एस० ए० . . .	जे० एस० मेहता, वी० के० अहूजा, और पी० घोष ।	
16. आस्ट्रिया . . .	जे० एस० मेहता और ए० मुबई ।	
17. ईरान . . .	जे० एस० मेहता, वी० के० अहूजा और एस० एन० मेहरा ।	
18. बेल्जियम, यू०के० तथा यू०एम०ए० . . .	प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गए ।	
19. यूगोस्लाविया . . .	जे० एस० मेहता, आर० जयपाल, एन० पी० जैन, एम० दुर्वे, कुमारी ए० घोष, आर० एन० मुलये, आर० एम० अभ्यंकर और, पी० घोष ।	
20. जापान, कोरिया गणराज्य तथा हांगकांग . . .	एम० ए० वेल्लोडी, ई० गोन्साल्वेज, सी० वी० रंगनाथन, ए० मुबई और श्रीमती एस० विश्वनाथन ।	
21. यू०एस०एस०आर० तथा अफगानिस्तान . . .	जे० एस० मेहता, ए० आर० देव, एम० वी० पुरुषोत्तम, पी० घोष, एम० वी० ओक, डा० आई० पी० सिंह और डा० आर० ए० के० शेरवानी ।	
22. यू०एस०ए० (यू०एन०) . . .	ए० मुबई ।	
23. नेपाल . . .	जे० एस० मेहता, सी० वी० रंगनाथन, एल० पी० कपिला, और ए० एस० भसीन ।	
24. चीन लोक गणराज्य . . .	जे० एस० मेहता, ई० गोन्साल्वेज, एस० वी० पुरुषोत्तम, सी० वी० रंगनाथन, वी० वी० पराज पे, ए० मुबई और जी० एन० राव ।	

1	2	3
25.	मोजाम्बिक तथा कीनिया	एम० ए० वेल्लोडी, एन० पी० जैन, बी० सीकरी, पी० घोष और जे० एस० मेहता ।
26.	बंगला देश	प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गए ।
27.	यू०एस०ए०	जे० एस० मेहता, पी० पी० डिसूजा, जे० एन० दीक्षित, टी० बालाकृष्णन और ए० मुवई ।
28.	कुवैत, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, सीरिया तथा ईराक	जे० एस० मेहता, पी० पी० डिसूजा, जे० एन० दीक्षित, टी० बालाकृष्णन और पी० घोष ।
29.	श्रीलंका	जे० एस० मेहता, टी० अब्राहम, एन० कृष्णन, बी० सी० मिश्रा, एम० दुबे, आर० एन० मुलये, सुशील दुबे और नलिन सूरी ।
30.	यू० एस० एस० आर०, पोलैंड, प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गए । चेकोस्लोवाकिया एवं यूगोस्लाविया	
31.	अल्जीरिया	जे० एस० मेहता एवं एस० एन० मेहरा ।

Statement made by Foreign Minister of USSR about Pakistan

457. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Minister of USSR during his recent visit to India made a statement in New Delhi warning the Pakistan Government if it indulged in any act to attack Afghanistan;

(b) if so, what are the details of the statement; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: (a) to (c). Copies of Mr. Gromyko's speeches both at the dinner given by the Minister of External Affairs in his honour and in the return dinner hosted by him are placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-488/80]. It will be seen from these documents that the Foreign Minister

of USSR was merely expressing his Government's understanding of Pakistan foreign policy.

Foreign Secretary's visit to Pakistan

48. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in Statesman dated 4th February, 1980 wherein the Pak Foreign Affairs Adviser to Pak President is reported to have said, even with the Soviets at our door steps, Pakistan sees its main threat from India;

(b) whether during the official talks that Indian Foreign Secretary had with Pak President in February, 1980 the same sentiments were expressed by the Pak authorities;

(c) if so, whether Government consider the attitude of Pakistan towards India as belligerent; and

(d) if so, whether the country has warned Pakistan against any adventurist design against us particularly after the massive arms aid?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During Foreign Secretary's talks with Pakistani authorities in February, 1980, views were exchanged on various aspects of Indo-Pakistan relations and it was conveyed to the Pakistani authorities that whilst India respected the territorial integrity, security and stability of Pakistan, it viewed with concern moves to induct arms into Pakistan since this would constitute a setback to the process of normalisation envisaged in the Simla Agreement.

Indo-Pakistan Relations

459. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government has made it clear to Pakistan that induction of arms by great powers in this region would jeopardise the Simla Agreement process to settle all matters between the two countries on a bilateral basis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistani Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government of India have conveyed their concern at moves to induct arms into the region, and have pointed out that it would have a decelerating effect on the process of normalisation between India and Pakistan to which both countries are committed under the Simla Agreement.

(b) The Government of Pakistan have started that the arms being acquired by them are for defensive purposes and to meet what they consider to be a threat on their western border.

पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई

460. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने गत वर्ष पाकिस्तान को अत्याधुनिक हथियार सप्लाई किए और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितने-कितने हथियार सप्लाई किए हैं;

(ख) इन देशों के साथ चल रही बात-चीत का ब्यौरा क्या है ताकि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा खतरों में न पड़े; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणाम क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव) :

(क) यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, फ्रांस और चीन ने पिछले वर्ष विभिन्न प्रकार के हथियार, जिसमें उड़क, विमान, रडार, ध्वंसक जहाज, पनडुब्बी तथा कई प्रकार की तोपें शामिल हैं, पाकिस्तान को देने की संविदा की है अथवा उन्हें सप्लाई किया है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार इस मामले में सभी संबंध सरकारों से सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है और भारत के सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी हितों को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से हर संभव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

भारत-पाकिस्तान सम्बन्ध

461. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान शिमला समझौते की शर्तें स्वीकार कर रहा है या नहीं और यदि नहीं, तो कौन-कौन सी शर्तें स्वीकार नहीं की जा रही हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर के मामले को वर्तमान सरकार के साथ पुनः उठाया है यदि हां, तो उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव) :

(क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान सरकार ने शिमला करार के अन्तर्गत भारत के साथ

सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने की अपनी वचन-बद्धता को हाल ही में दुहराया है। राष्ट्रपति जिया ने इसकी सूचना प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी को प्रेषित अपने पत्र में दी है। भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान की सरकार से यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि कश्मीर के प्रश्न को विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर उठाना इस प्रश्न का शिमला करार की रूपरेखा के अन्तर्गत शांतिपूर्वक और द्विपक्षीय रूप से समाधान निकालने की उनकी प्रतिबद्धता के विरुद्ध है।

न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम का पालन न करने संबंधी मामले

462. श्री मूल चन्ब डागा : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रशासित क्षेत्रों और राज्यों में वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 में जनता पार्टी के शासन के दौरान न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम का पालन करने संबंधी कितने मामले सूचित किये गये थे और प्रत्येक मामलों में क्या दण्ड दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या इसका एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इसे सख्ती से लागू करने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की समीक्षा करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री जे. बी. पटनायक): (क) और (ख) . राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्रित करने के बाद एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन का समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में अप्रयुक्त पड़े चिकित्सा उपकरण

463. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 25 जनवरी, 1980 के 'दैनिक हिन्दूस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस आक्षेप के समाचार की जांच की है जिसमें स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के अतिरिक्त महा-

निदेशक डा. आई. डी. बजाज ने यह बताया है कि रख-रखाव के न होने के कारण दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में करोड़ों रुपये मूल्य के चिकित्सा उपकरण अप्रयुक्त पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अस्पताल-वार अप्रयुक्त पड़े हुए प्रत्येक उपकरण का नाम और लागत क्या है; और

(ग) अस्पतालों में इनके प्रयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) से (ग) . 25 जनवरी, 1980 के हिन्दी दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में दिया गया सही पाठ इस प्रकार है:-

स्वास्थ्यसेवा के अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक डा. आई. डी. बजाज के अनुसार करोड़ों रुपये के मूल्य के चिकित्सा उपकरण देख-भाल के अभाव में अस्पतालों में बेकार पड़े हैं।

डा. बजाज ने यह वक्तव्य प्राद्व्योगिकी संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में "आयुर्विज्ञान इंजीनियरिंग प्राद्व्योगिकी" पर भारत-जापान तकनीकी फोरम के उद्घाटन समारोह में दिया था। अपर स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक केवल देश के अस्पतालों में आधुनिकतम चिकित्सा उपकरणों की सही ढंग से मरम्मत और रख-रखाव करने की आवश्यकता की और ध्यान दिलाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे थे। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया था कि ऐसे उपकरणों की मरम्मत और रख-रखाव संबंधी सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिए तरीके निकाले जाने चाहिए।

Foreign Secretary's visit to Pakistan

464. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Foreign Secretary has recently visited Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the outcome of his visit with the Pakistani leaders keeping in view the Pakistani efforts to build up its defence with American assistance?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA

RAO): (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. Foreign Secretary visited Pakistan from 4th to 7th February, 1980. During the visit India's concern at attempts to induct arms into the region was conveyed to the Government of Pakistan and it was emphasised that these moves would, far from defusing the tension, lead to its escalation and also would have decelerating effect on the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan. As a result of the talks, there was a better understanding of each other's perceptions on this matter.

Arms build-up by Pakistan and its effect on Simla Agreement

465. SHRI FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made it clear to Pakistan that Induction of Arms by great powers in this region would jeopardise the Simla Agreement process to settle all matters between the two countries on a bilateral basis;

(b) if so, whether India has also pointed out to Pakistan, the mention of the Kashmir issue in various International forums including the Islamic foreign Ministers meet at Islamabad that there had been infringements on the terms of the Simla Agreement;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government;

(d) whether in spite of this Pakistan has obtained a large military supplies, from China, America and France has been helping her to manufacture Atom bomb; and

(e) the steps and action Government of India is likely to take?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government of India have tried to impress on the Government of Pakistan the dangers of inducting arms into the region and have poin-

ted out that it would be detrimental to the process of normalisation and improvement of relations between India and Pakistan to which both countries are committed under the Simla Agreement.

(b) Government of India have also pointed out to the Government of Pakistan that their adoption of an agitational approach on the Kashmir question by raising it in various international forums contravened their commitment for discussing this question under the terms of the Simla Agreement.

(c) The Government of Pakistan have, however, indicated that they are free to refer to Kashmir in international Forums.

(d) Government have seen reports to the effect that the US Government has announced the speeding up of \$ 150 million worth of military sales already in the pipeline and provision of \$ 400 million in economic and military aid in the next 19 months. The Government of the People's Republic of China has also indicated that it will continue to provide economic and military assistance to Pakistan. Government have no evidence to show that France has been helping Pakistan to manufacture an atom bomb.

(e) The Government is constantly reviewing the situation and is in touch with all the concerned governments.

Enforcement of Minimum Wage, fixed for Agricultural workers

466. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum wages fixed for agricultural workers by various State Governments are not enforced;

(b) whether in most States there is no machinery to enforce these wage rates;

(c) whether organisations of rural workers have demanded setting up of separate enforcement machinery in States as well as at the Centre for implementing the minimum wage rates; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). According to information available State Governments are generally taking steps to enforce the minimum wages fixed by them for agricultural workers and enforcement machinery exists in most of the States.

(c) No such demand has been received by Central Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to (c) above.

Indian support for Palestinians

467. SHRI JANARDANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been urged by the heads of missions of the Islamic Conference to intensify support for Palestine; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Heads of Missions of the Islamic Conference States in New Delhi had submitted an Aide Memoire on 12th November 1979 to the then Foreign Minister requesting the Government of India to consider further manifestation of its solidarity with the Palestinian cause. The Aide Memoire also drew attention to the illegal occupation of Arab Jerusalem by Israel and requested

Government of India to make an appropriate statement to mark the beginning of the Year of Jerusalem on 12th November 1979 and to issue a commemorative stamp on the occasion.

Recently, as reported in the newspapers, the Heads of Missions of the Islamic Conference member states held a press conference at the Ashoka Hotel on February 26, 1980 to highlight the Palestinian issue and to request the world community to devise more effectual means to ban the arrogant and expansionist policies of Israel. The report about this press conference in some newspapers referred to the request made to the Government of India to intensify its support for the Palestinian cause.

(b) As far as the Government of India's support to the Palestinian cause is concerned, it has been reaffirmed time and again at various international forums including the United Nations. India has maintained that the Palestinian question is the crux of the West Asian problem. Unless it is resolved to the complete satisfaction of the Palestinian themselves, there cannot be a just and lasting peace in West Asia. This consistent stand of Government has been greatly appreciated by the Arab countries in general and the Palestinians in particular. The Aide Memoire submitted by the Heads of Missions of the Islamic Conference States had duly recorded this appreciation. At the recent press conference also, the Director of the P. L. O. office expressed his satisfaction at the support he had been receiving from the Indian Government.

Pak efforts to acquire Uranium Enrichment Technology

468. SHRI SATISH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is persistently trying to acquire

the knowledge of Uranium enrichment technology from other countries;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Netherlands Government has alleged that Pakistan had probably acquired the knowledge through "theft"; and

(c) whether Government have exercised supreme vigilance to ensure that such our own achievements which are for peaceful purposes is not allowed to be passed on to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
REVIEWS ON AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS
OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION FOR
1977-78 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY ETC.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P.
SHARMA): I beg to lay on the
Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation for the year 1977-78 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the accidents of the Delhi Transport Corporation for the year 1977-78.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-396/80].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the

Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-397/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MADHYA PRADESH
VIDHAN SABHA SADASYA VETAN, BHATTA
TATHA PENSION ADHINIYAM, 1972

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHJSHMA
NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on
the Table a copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English ver-
sions) under sub-section 3 of section
9 of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan
Sabha Sadasya Vetan, Bhatta Tatha
Pension Adhiniyam, 1972 read with
clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation
dated the 17th February, 1980 issued
by the President in relation to the
State of Madhya Pradesh:—

(1) Notification No. 3828-F-4-80-
(PA)-XXI-A published in Madhya
Pradesh Gazette dated the 6th
February, 1980 making certain
amendments to the Madhya Pradesh
Legislature Travelling Allowance
Rules, 1977. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-398/80].

(2) Notification No. 3830-F-4-80-
(PA)-XXI-A published in Madhya
Pradesh Gazette dated the 6th
February, 1980 making certain
amendment to the Madhya Pradesh
Vidhan Sabha Sadasya Pension
Rules, 1977. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-399/80].

(3) Notification No. 3832-F-4-80
(PA)-XXI-A published in Madhya
Pradesh Gazette dated the 6th
February, 1980 making certain
amendment to the Madhya Pradesh
Vidhan Sabha Sadasya (Recovery of
Dues) Rules, 1977. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-400/80].

(4) Notification No. 3834-F-4-80
(PA)-XXI-A published in Madhya
Pradesh Gazette dated the 6th Feb-
ruary, 1980 making certain amend-
ment to the Madhya Pradesh Legisla-
tive Assembly Members (Free
Transit by Railway) Rules, 1978.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
401/80].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH FOR 1977-78, ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN LATEX LTD. TRIVANDRUM, FOR 1978-79 AND A COPY OF PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-402/80].

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-403/80].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-404/80].

(4) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 231(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1979,

under section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-405/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 55(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to jute goods except hessian from export duty, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-406/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE ANNUAL REPORTS AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF ORISSA ROAD TRANSPORT COMPANY LTD. BERHAMPUR, GANJAM FOR 1976-77, 1977-78 AND 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 11(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1980 declaring certain stations as notified station issued under section 56B of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-407/80].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Orissa Road Transport Company, Limited, Berhampur, Ganjam for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-408/80].

**STATEMENT -Re: CORRECTING
ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION
NO. 268 DT. 30-6-1977.**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, the former Health Minister—Shri Raj Narain—while replying to a supplementary question in respect of Starred Question No. 268 on 30-6-1977 asked by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta had *inter-alia* stated that as per the information received so far, the Vice-Chairman D.D.A. had been paid an amount of Rs. 4,370/- as motivation amount in connection with the Family Planning Programme.

On a representation dated 1-7-1977 from Shri Jagmohan, former Vice-Chairman, D.D.A., challenging the above statement, the Delhi Administration, were requested on 4-7-1977 to intimate the factual position. The Delhi Administration gave the following information on 10th July, 1979:—

“A perusal of the receipts of the motivators which are signed by the motivators in token of having received the motivation money reveal that no such receipt has been signed by Shri Jagmohan himself in token of having received the motivation money. The receipts are signed by various people including the officers authorised by the D.D.A.”

In view of this, the statement made on 30-6-1977 in reply to a supplementary question may stand modified.

2. The statement could not be corrected earlier as the Delhi Administration had intimated on 16th July, 1977 that they were in the process of verifying the vouchers/relevant records pertaining to motivation money from various agencies and that the final position will emerge only on completion of the verification of records, etc. As stated above the final version came to the Ministry by

letter of Delhi Administration dated 10-7-1979.

3. As is known, the Sixth Lok Sabha was adjourned sine die on 16th July, 1979, prorogued on 3rd August, 1979 and dissolved on 22nd August, 1979.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

- (i) EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION.
- (ii) POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH.
- (iii) ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.
- (iv) CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of section 4(i) of the Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees’ State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees’ State Insurance Corporation.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of section 4(i) of the Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees’ State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees’ State Insurance Corporation.”

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(g) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act 1966, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(g) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act 1966, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]
I beg to move:

MR.

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, subject to the other provision of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI
NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): Sir, I
beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause 3(vii)(a) of the Rules and Regulations of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause 3(vii)(a) of the Rules and Regulations of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to make a submission in half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 376, if you call it a point of order.

I have written to you earlier that, when Members are elected from this House to serve in various bodies, corporations or statutory bodies or such organisations, the Members should have the right to present a report on their working in those things before this House. I should be most grateful if the matter could be considered. I have already given it...

MR. SPEAKER: We can refer it to the Rules Committee.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट बाफ वार्डर है । मैंने गृह मंत्री जी के खिलाफ लिख कर दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have referred for facts.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मुझे कोई इतिहास नहीं मिली है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब फाइल आ जाएगी, तब बता दूँगे ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अगर मंत्री जी ऐसा बयान दें, तो ठीक नहीं है... (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रबोध प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव पीपरी कांड के बारे में नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हो जाएगा ।

12.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) FUNCTIONING OF NATIONALISED BANKS

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Sir, the Scheduled Banks have been nationalised for the purpose of assisting small farmers, artisans, students, doctors, engineers and other small people. Although this is the aim and object of the nationalised banks, these banks appear to have done precious little for the common man. There are complaints that large loans are given to bigger industries and not much to smaller ones. There are complaints also regarding delay in the disposal of loan applications.

There is the unsympathetic attitude of the Managers and the field staff. The procedure is cumbersome. There is hardly any follow-up action for utilisation and recovery. Government should pay attention and propose remedial steps by pragmatic outlook so that the small borrowers do not suffer hardships by delay in obtaining the loans. Government should also suggest to the nationalised banks to advance loans at lower rates of interest, say four per cent, and not as high as 12 to 15 per cent per annum as is now charged.

(ii) NEED FOR MORE FUNDS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI

(Patna): Sir, I wish to make the following statement under rule 377.

I request the hon. Education Minister to hear it with rapt attention and do the needful. The urgency of the tasks which await us in the field of primary education in the country hardly need to be emphasized.

In this connection I would like to draw your attention to a survey of government primary schools in Patna made by Dr. H. B. Sinha of the Department of Political Science, Patna University which was conducted under the auspices of the Citizens' Forum. The Survey brings to light the pitiable condition in which these schools are languishing. What is most shocking is that far from fulfilling the constitutional directive of providing within a period of ten years of the commencement of the Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years, the State has not been able to ensure the minimum condition for imparting teaching in the limited number of schools which we have. According to the survey, in 30 per cent of the schools in Patna there is only one room or a verandah for running 4 or 5 classes. 71 per cent of the schools are in a dilapidated conditions. Teaching materials are hardly available in any school. Arithmetic and Hindi books for

classes I and II are supplied very late. There is no science teacher anywhere. People from the middle or the higher income groups do not send their children to these schools.

I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to take necessary steps for a larger allocation of funds for the primary education sector so that,

(a) the condition of the existing primary schools may be improved, and

(b) a larger number of schools may be opened to realise the goal of universal primary education.

Sir, this is particularly of vital importance for a backward State like Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you disengage yourself, Mr. Bosu?

(iii) AWARDS OF FOREIGNERS TRIBUNALS IN ASSAM

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am preaching sermons to the devil, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know in Assam a very abnormal situation has been created and as a result the unity of the whole country is likely to face a danger before long. It is not known under what provision of the law the Government of Assam has constituted over 16 Foreigners Tribunals which are disposing of cases and, as an outcome, serious complications are coming to the surface and on the basis of such awards the Police are forcibly throwing some people out into an area which is virtually a no man's land. Once these unfortunate persons are pushed into that area, gunmen on both sides—one from the Indian side and the other group from Bangladesh side, are there to prevent them from either coming back to India or moving into Bangladesh.

This is a situation which has no parallel in the history.

In a recent case, an award dated 17th January 1980 spelt that the members of the family came to Assam in 1951 and were duly registered as refugees and have been living in one place since then. But the award suddenly sprang a surprise by saying that since none of them held a citizenship certificate, they remained as foreigners under the law despite their long residence.

In this particular case, the award was not even served on the unfortunate settlers and the Police sprang a surprise when they came with a truck to bodily lift them (15 members belonging to 3 families) and they took them to Golakgunj border along with many other similar unfortunate people. This was done on 27th January 1980.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you kindly guide us as to what the duty of the Parliament is when this sort of things having been going on. Let the Minister say something. This is a very serious situation as I said. The country will be balkanised by the foreigners, if you do not act in time. Why, Sir, it is a different case when...*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded beyond that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *

MR. SPEAKER: It is our Rashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramswaroop Ram—not here.

12.14 hrs.

**GENERAL BUDGET, 1980-81
GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT
GENERAL, 1980-81 AND SUPPLE-
MENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1979-80. Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the further General Discussion on the Budget.

Shri Lakshman Mallick.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): Yesterday I took part in the discussion but could not complete it as the House adjourned. Sir, I will not take much of the time. Within a few minutes I will complete it.

Sir, I may also be permitted to state that the Budget is no doubt growth-oriented, but I doubt whether it will be able to ensure social justice in the country. The experts in the field of economic development have already realised that the old concepts of per-capita income or gross national productivity are no longer valid for developing a nation. Unless social justice inputs are integrated into the fiscal and budgetary mechanism, growth will result in rich growing richer and poor growing poorer. I remind the House, the promises held out by us through our manifesto to protect and uplift the poor, the down trodden, the minorities, the landless, harijans and the exploited tribals of this country. Unless we reorient the existing policies and make drastic changes in the fiscal programme and incorporate them in our Budget, we will be going back on our promises and only be playing into the traps of the previous Government where they fell and were finished. The Budget presented to us today does not provide for adequate allocation for removing rural poverty, unemployment and protection to the socially and economically deprived groups.

I am sure the Government will take pains to study all these problem in all their aspects and refurbish the national objectives and chalk out a new strategy in the coming year.

Finally, I also do not find in the budget the main cannons for financial administration namely that of direct benefit, adequate economy and building up of real assets for a faster and qualitative growth in the national economy. I would emphasize that new models and new concepts of financial management need to be built into our budgetary process to make them realistic and people oriented.

Sir, unless a comprehensive set of development efforts are made to remove the grass-root poverty by breaking the existing financial and economic structures and bringing in new methods of utilization of resources we will not be able to achieve our goal. Sir, the Budget, as has been presented, only generate expenditure-oriented programme rather than performance and result-oriented approach to develop the country. A drastic change in the outlook and objectives thus is essential in formulation of the plans and programmes and incorporate the same in the budget.

With these words and with a request to the Finance Minister to look into this, I support the budget proposals. Thank you, Sir, for having given me a patient hearing.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): I have given notice of cut motions to be moved.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been permitted. Now Shri Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of the Janata Party, to make my comments on the interim budget which has been presented by the Finance Minister in this august House. I am sorry for his absence at the mo-

ment but I am sure he will bear in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of State is sitting there.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: But Mr. Pahadia will not be able to clarify the observations of Mr. Venkataraman. Anyway, I wish to refer to the observations of Mr. Venkataraman which he made last year while speaking on the Budget....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): He is in the other House. He is coming.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have no objection on that score. Mr. Pahadia, you are a good friend of mine....

MR. SPEAKER: At least that feeling should settle everything:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I fail to understand why the Government is not able to present a full fledged budget, even despite being in office for nearly two months. It is customary in the Finance Ministry that the budget exercise starts somewhere in the month of November. The budget as such is practically ready by end of January and it goes for printing in the month of February. It is also a well-known fact that the budget is presented somewhere in the third week of February, that is the whole-some budget, the full-fledged budget. I do not know for what compulsions the Finance Minister of the Government chose to present an interim budget and not bring in a full-fledged budget before this House. (An Hon. Member: Political). Probably so. That is why it has been characterised as a political budget. But, Sir, politics should not overtake the economy of the country. We are going to have assembly elections within 3 months hereafter. Probably keeping that in mind the Government has chosen to defer the levy of taxation or the mobilisation of resources but I can say this that in this Budget which has been presented be-

fore the House, there is no direction given, there is no determination of the government to meet the economic challenges facing the country. At the moment it is only a political budget and I am sure the Government has taken the base as 1979. They have taken it as the base for continuing the taxation measures which were announced before the House in 1979. You have approved of that. You are continuing the same taxation measures which were presented by the Janata Government in 1979. You have put your seal of approval; you have approved those proposals which we introduced in the House then in 1979. You are continuing the same style of taxation and the same items under taxation whether it is commodity taxation or direct taxation. I am aware of the fact that when Mr. Venkataraman spoke on the budget in 1979, he criticised the taxation proposals on the commodity taxation and said that they are 'brutal and ghastly' and that 'they will have an adverse effect on the economy'. I am sorry to say that the same Mr. Venkataraman has now chosen to continue the same taxation as they are without any modification whatsoever. He criticised the Budget in 1979 and said that non-utilisation of the foreign exchange reserves has led to the adverse effect. On that score he pleaded for the implementation of the Jha Committee Report; he pleaded for the implementation of the Choksi Committee report. Now I ask the Finance Minister: What has happened to the Jha Committee report? What has happened to the Choksi Committee report? What about the utilisation of foreign exchange reserves now? What about the deficit in the present budget? You are keeping the deficit at the same level which we kept in 1979, which was Rs. 1350 crores at that level of taxation. You are keeping practically the same amount of deficit, more or less at the same level. As the deficit from 1350 crores went up to 2700 crores in the current year similarly the deficit shown by you now will also cross the 2000 crores limit by end of the year. This is the

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

minimum which I can now visualise. So, you should not defraud the people of the country. Why not you come out with full facts? You have taken the three years of the Janata rule, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. There was the Care-taker Government for 5 months and what can that Government do if there is a climate of instability in the country? But what have you done? You have chosen to continue the same taxation measures. You chose that it was the best course for you to adopt. Mr. Venkataraman appreciated it largely, last year, I remember it very distinctly, he said that the economy was sound. You appreciated it and now you say the whole economy is in a shambles. If the Janata Government do something good in 2 years, that is, in 1977-78 and 1978-79, why do you choose 1979-80 for comparison? You choose 1978-79 and you have that as base, you adopt that. Government is a continuous process. It is not a question of politics. It is a question of the economy of the country. It is a budget proposal, so you did not choose that and you left out the first two years of the Janata Government. You did not realise that. Is it not a fact that the agricultural production reached a record figure of 126 million tonnes during 1977-78? Is it not a fact that the agricultural production reached a record figure of 130 million tonnes in 1978-79? Is it not a fact that additional irrigational facilities were provided for 2.6 million hectares which is a world record. It is a world record. It is not a record of India.

Now, in regard to foreign exchange reserve, you gave us Rs. 2800 crores in 1977 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi left the regime. During the dynamic decade of development of Shrimati Indira Gandhi—during 1966—1976—what was the annual growth rate? The annual growth rate was 3.2 per cent for 10 years. This is the figure for the decade

of dynamic economic development. Is it not a fact that this annual growth rate came down to 2.8 per cent in between 1971—78? Is it not a fact that during 1976-77 and 1977-78 as against the annual growth rates of 3.2 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively, the annual growth rates for these two years of the Janata regime, were 5.5 per cent on an average. Is it something shambling the economy during the Janata Government regime? This is despite the fact that we were learners and we were having the learners' licences. We could commit some accident when we are having the learners' licences. But what about your 20 years' experience in every field. In industrial production, it went up. Now, certain figures have been given by Mr. Reddi that in 1978-79, the gross national product at constant price rose by 4.4 per cent, the per capita consumption of products at current prices rose by 9.9 per cent, the industrial production rose by 7.6 per cent, agricultural production rose by 4 per cent and the wholesale price index during 1978-79 came down to minus 0.1 per cent. Is it not something remarkable for which you should compliment the Janata Government. Those two years are not taken but the year of 1979-80 is taken for comparison. It is not the year to be counted upon. It is an unusual year, exceptional year, where there was a climate of political instability in this country, where 3 Prime Ministers came on the scene during this one year. So, you cannot compare with that year. Compare with comparables. Compare with the Janata Government regime of first two years with the 28 years of your regime. I am prepared to argue on that particular point, but not with 1979-80. Now, the foreign exchange reserve rose by 26.3 per cent during 1978-79. You have cheated the Parliament by not presenting the Economic Survey for 1980-81. Why have you withheld that document? It is always customary that the Economic Survey is presented to the Parliament before the Budget is presented so that we get a clear

picture of the total economic situation in this country. Mr. Reddi, you know it well that it is always presented to Parliament when we meet for Budget Session. But this time it has not been done. Is it due to the fact that the budget proposals are not ready or the Economic Survey was not ready or was not got printed? Why was it withheld? Is it because you want to denigrate Parliament? It is a systematic effort to denigrate Parliament and only concentrate on the political aspect of the country. You are playing with the economy of this country. Politics apart on the one hand, you are trading accusations. In the first six paragraphs Mr. Venkataraman has devoted against the previous regime. Now this trading accusation is going to lead you nowhere. If you are sincere for the development of this country, if you want to remove poverty, if you want to remove unemployment, banish poverty, you should make sincere efforts.

Then you appeal in the 7th paragraph for a national consensus. How is it going to develop? During the last two months, what have you done? You are experienced administrators, the Congress Party has a long record of thirty years of administration in this country. We were just learners and were having a learner's licence and we may commit some accidents, but not you. What did you do? You have not been able to complete your Cabinet. The Finance Minister who is overburdened with the job of framing the budget is also looking after the Industry Ministry. The Ministers have no time to acknowledge the letters of Members of Parliament. I have not seen during the last thirty years when only one Minister is inducted into the Cabinet just four days after. You have a galaxy of former Chief Ministers, Union Ministers, and you have a galaxy of able and experience administrators in this country and those who have ruled the States for 17 years, nearly two decades, much more than what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did. Why did you

not utilise them? You are only indulging in political gimmicks. You have not been able to complete the Cabinet and the Government started with a bad omen when one of you who was chosen to be inducted into the cabinet walked out of the meeting. I praise him for his courage of conviction. You have not been able to do justice and how can you do that? Who is worried about the economy of the country? What have you done?

Shri Venkataraman, while participating in the discussion on the budget, last year had said that that was not a saving-oriented budget. How can you increase the production unless there is investment? How can investment come unless there is saving and there is impetus and stimulation for saving? But what have you done now? Shri Venkataraman last year criticised the surcharge on income-tax and said that it should not be upto an income of Rs. ten or fifteen thousand. Why are you continuing it now? Shri Venkataraman criticised very violently the levies or the exemptions on the fertilizers for the rural agricultural sector and he contented that it is 15 per cent population in the rural sector which is owning 60 per cent of the land and these benefits go to the rich people only. What has happened to that now? He is still continuing that. He is not trying to reverse that. Whatever bad was there, you have not tried to reverse it. We do not say that we were perfect. We might have committed mistakes. To err is human, but to persist in errors is inhuman. We committed errors, but we never persisted in that. We resorted to gold sales; you criticised that and we stopped that. You made a lot of hue and cry about that and asked why was it resorted to. It was because the Government sincerely wanted to curb the smuggling of gold. We announced this in Parliament. We did that, you criticised it that we failed in that, and we stopped it. It was all over. But what about you? What happened during the years 1970 to 1976? The prices of gold were stable. Why? If

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you see the report of the London Gold Field, you will find that it has been stated there that during 1970 to 1976, when there was emergency, when Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister, when Congress Party was in power, approximately 630 tonnes of gold was smuggled into this country. And that is why the prices were lower. We wanted to check this smuggling by taking certain economic measures and that is why we did that. You wanted to make political capital out of it. We stopped it, because you criticised it in the Consultative Committee and in Parliament. Government gave a second thought to this question and stopped the sale of gold.

Now, where is the incentive for savings? Where is the question of investment? What are you going to do? You have projected that the customs revenues have gone up. What about the excise revenues? You have practically kept it at the same level. You are expecting near about Rs. 400 crores more from the customs, because you are going to have more imports, which you were criticising previously. You are continuing the status quo. What is new in this? You are continuing the same level of taxation, same indirect tax levies which you criticised last year. Now, the Finance Minister remembers only Mother Teresa with regard to giving relief. I have no objection to that. You do it. But what about incentives? Last year, Mr. Reddy, you would remember that it was very highly criticized, and said that at least there should be some incentive for investment in approved savings schemes. What about the LIC? (Interruptions).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): But you had enhanced the rate of direct taxes.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't interrupt.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What about the initiative and stimulation

for more savings in approved schemes at least? You should have been able to mobilize more resources for the Plan, reduce the deficit, give an incentive to the people also to save more in approved schemes at least. What about LIC? We reduced it to 35 per cent. You criticized it. Why don't you restore it? What about the Public Provident Fund account and other approved schemes and avenues for savings? Have you done that?

There is no stimulation. There is no direction in that behalf. These are not unpopular measures—you could have taken them, but you have not taken. These are popular measures and you could have got the support from all the sections of the House.

There are 3 alternatives. Either you reduce the size of the Plan or you have additional taxation or you have more deficit. If you want to reduce the deficit, you have to resort to taxation. If you don't want to resort to additional taxation, you have to reduce the size of the Plan. If you want to increase the size of the Plan, you have to resort to additional taxation as well as more deficit. These are inevitable compulsions. You cannot do without them. It is very easy not to look to that aspect of the matter.

You are only trading accusations against the previous regime, whatever be the question—whether it is the Afghanistan question, law and order situation, Railway accidents, price rise or anything else. Everything about what happened during the Janata regime, whatever might have happened during the Janata regime, if the Janata Party committed certain mistakes, they have reaped its fruits. Do you want to go the same way? I don't mind it. But don't play with the economy. But I am sure your days are also numbered, if you go in the same direction in which you are going, i.e., the directions which you have adopted. For the last 2 months, what have you done, except promoting Mr. Bhinder superseding 150 per-

sons or appointing Mr. Jagmohan? I have no quarrel. I do not know them. But what have you been doing, except posting your own people here and there, during the last two months? Is this only a chess-board like thing? The King is sitting somewhere, the Queen somewhere and the Prime Minister running here and there and the other persons moving here and there, one step. What is all this, after all? Where do you want to take the country?

After all, the price rise is there. There has been so much cry over the price rise. I say that within one week i.e., between 16th February and 23rd February, the wholesale price rise has been 1.1 per cent i.e., per week. It was minus 0.1 per cent during 1978-79 i.e., for the whole year. During your regime within one week, it is up by 1.1 per cent. During the earlier one year, i.e., February 1979 to February 1980, prices had gone up by 25 per cent. You cannot check the price rise, or inflation like this. You cannot have any increased production. Have you thought of giving some excise rebate for excess production? We had practically, nearly 8 per cent more industrial production, during 1978-79. You have that as the base year, and you can say that whosoever produces more than what he produced in 1978-79, will get excise relief. Your revenues are guaranteed at this level, and you get something more. The production will increase, revenue will increase and shortages will be reduced; and price stability will be there.

But you will not take any such action whatsoever; you would simply like to continue with the status quo. That is why I say that there are chances of stagnation in our economy. This Government does not seem to be determined enough to check inflation or price rise or to resort to appropriate fiscal and monetary measures. To check all these evils, there is absolutely no direction in this Budget, and you simply seem to be concentrating your eye on the Assembly elections

and as to how you can win them and rehabilitate some of your dislocated and dislodged people there. It is not a fair approach. I say you are defrauding the people of this country. You are cheating Parliament by not presenting all the documents necessary, by not presenting the wholesale budget, by not giving a direction to the whole economy of this country. You are trying to defraud the people and the Parliament. But for God's sake, do not play with the economy. Politics is enough for you in which you have a gold medal; do with it. Thank you very much.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL (Ernakulam): I am supporting these demands for Grants made by the hon. Finance Minister. I also take this opportunity to congratulate the Government for more than one reason. The government has exposed the broad cheat and the loot committed by the previous government by the 1979-80 Budget. It shows that a budget deficit of Rs. 1382 crores was estimated. Where did it end? It ended up at Rs. 2700 crores deficit. The Railway Budget of 1979-80 referred to Rs. 80 crores as surplus. Where did we end it? We ended it at 42.1 per cent deficit. Who is responsible for this? What was the policy of the previous government? Have they got any answer to this?

Mr. Agarwal was very emotional when he was talking about the supplementary grants. May I ask him what they had inherited from us? They had inherited in 1977 from us a strong economy. What heritage they have left for us in 1980? We are extremely happy to say that the government has taken the view that the commitments of 1977-78 manifesto and 1980 manifesto must be implemented in the coming years. I am so sorry to say this. Chaudhuri Sahib in his speech yesterday referred to the speech of the Finance Minister. Did he care to read—I am sure there is a Hindi version for his use—the Hindi version of Finance Minister's speech? Had he referred to that speech, he would not

[Shri Xavier Arakkal]

have committed many of the mistakes which he mentioned. I refer to paragraph four of the speech wherein it is stated that the national gross product will be going down by 1-2 per cent and the agricultural production will be going down by 6 per cent and the prices are shooting up to 20 per cent. Is that the healthy economy they have left for us? The people of India will not and cannot forget and forgive the previous two regimes.

(Interruptions)

You know how to shout inside and outside the Parliament but you cannot say what is the real position of our economy in this country and how you have treated the Indian economy and how you have looted it.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: You had looted it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL : You had looted it. I am sorry to say, Mr. Agarwal or Chaudhuri Sahib has not referred to the policy of the government as stated in the speech. In paragraph 9, it is stated, "Since the bulk of the Indian population lives in rural areas, the development of agriculture and allied activities must receive high priority in our plans for social and economic transformation of our economy." We have emphasised our policy to develop Indian agriculture and allied activities. I am sorry to say, the opposition has not cared to read about our policy and programmes for the agricultural development in this country. They have not cared to read about the measures, about the efforts which this government is taking towards economy recovery, law and order, stability, unity and integrity of this nation, and above all to regain the international honour. We will be supporting and the people of India will be supporting. Within the next few weeks we will see how the people of several states are going to give their verdict.

I have to say something about our local problems. The problem of Kerala economy is that it is going downwards. It is going down and down. We have 15 lakhs unemployed mostly educated unemployed in our state. Traditional industries such as coir, cashew, handloom, fisheries, etc., are all facing serious economic problems. Unless the central government gives sufficient aid to the traditional industries of Kerala, the economy will collapse. Therefore, I appeal to the central government to extend assistance to the traditional industries of Kerala. Moreover we have been deprived of our due share from 1951 to 1980. Figures show that industrial investment in Kerala was negligible in this period. Plans and schemes devised by the central government were put in the shelf by the previous Janata and Lok Dal governments. The super tanker berth at Cochin was not taken up; the development and expansion of Cochin port was put aside. Who is responsible for it? Should we not have balanced economic growth in our nation? Therefore, I appeal to the government to give special consideration to the developmental needs of the Kerala people. The airport at Cochin and the railways in Kerala are deteriorating. We have not received sufficient help and aid from the Centre. I am not here to complain against the activities or actions of the central government. I am here to appeal to your good sense to give special consideration for the economic development of our state. Two petro chemical projects have been approved in my state by Engineers India Limited—caprolactum and aromatic unit. Caprolactum unit will help about 3000 employees of FACT in Cochin. But this was shelved by the central government. For what purpose? 3000 employees will be deprived of their livelihood if this unit is not installed in Kerala. So also the aromatic unit at Cochin refinery. These are approved and sanctioned by Engineers India Ltd., but some officers in the central

government have different interest and prejudiced view of these units being installed in Kerala. That is why I say that Kerala is treated discriminately by the previous governments. At least this time we should be given proper consideration.

In every other state there is a pharmaceutical unit installed by the central Government. But we have none in Kerala though we have the natural resources and raw materials. Unless the state government as well as the central government come forward with sufficient help in the form of finance, I am sorry to say that Kerala will not be at par with other States of India. Unless the economy of Kerala is improved to be at par with the other states of this country, Kerala will be going down and down into the gutter. Therefore my appeal is that in the final budget sufficient provisions may be made for its industrial growth, and funds allocated for that purpose in the coming years. Mr. Agarwal was talking about the economic growth of this nation. May I ask him, is it possible, considering all the factors of the present economy, to have 4.7 per cent national growth? It is not possible. Why did it happen so? It happened so because of the wrong policies adopted by the Janata-Lok Dal rule. It is high time to turn the tide against it and develop our economy into a strong economy, an economy of the poor people of India. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to consider all my suggestions. With these words, I again support these demands.

श्री हरिश रावत (अलमोड़ा): सम्मानित अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा इस सदन में 1980-81 के लिये प्रस्तुत अन्तरिम बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ और उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ कि इस संक्रमण-काल के इतने संक्षिप्त समय में इतना सुन्दर बजट उन्होंने इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया, जिस से देश की जनता के मन में कुछ आशाओं, आकांक्षाओं और कुछ इच्छाओं के पूरा होने की आशा पैदा होगी—इसके लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को साधुवाद देता हूँ।

मान्यवर, जिस तरह से पहले कांग्रेस के

शासन काल में इस देश के अन्दर एक नियोजित विकास का कार्यक्रम चल रहा था, लेकिन जनता पार्टी के सत्ता में आते ही वह एकदम से रुक गया और उन के शासन-काल के 33 महीनों के अन्दर अन्य क्षेत्रों की भांति आंतरिक क्षेत्रों में भी बराबरी, अनुशासनहीनता और नीतिविहीनता का बोल-बाला रहा। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के अन्दर कोई समन्वय नहीं रहा। मैं इस का एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—जब उन के कोयला मंत्री से पूछा गया कि कोयला क्यों नहीं पहुँच रहा है, तो वे जवाब देते हैं कि कोयला खुदा पड़ा है, लेकिन उम के पहुँचाने के लिये रेल-वेगन्ज नहीं मिल रही है। जब उसी सरकार के रेल मंत्री से पूछा गया कि आप रेल-वेगन्ज क्यों उपलब्ध नहीं कराते हैं तो वे जवाब देते हैं कि रेलें चलाने के लिये कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह उदाहरण है कि किस तरीके से असमन्वित रूप से उस सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय काम कर रहे थे। जब सरकार के विभिन्न आर्थिक मंत्रालयों में ही आपस में समन्वय नहीं होगा तो कोई भी देश कैसे आगे बढ़ सकता है—इस की कल्पना आप स्वयं कर सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, आज जो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, उन को रोकने के विषय में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो संकल्प किया है, मैं उस से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ और इस बात को मानता हूँ कि यह चीज इतने संक्षिप्त समय में नहीं रुक सकती है, क्योंकि यह जनता पार्टी की उन गलत नीतियों का परिणाम है, जिन के कारण कीमतें इस तरह से लगातार बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से इस बात की आशा रखता हूँ—वे एक सुयोग्य वित्त-बेत्ता हैं, उन की जानकारी वित्त के क्षेत्र में अपार है, वे कीमतों को निर्धारित करने के लिये, कीमतों को घटाने के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाएंगे, जिस से कि आम आदमी को कुछ राहत मिल सके। आज आम आदमी जहाँ हम से इस बात की अपेक्षा करता है कि हम जनता पार्टी की पिछली भूलों को सधारेंगे, वहाँ वह इस बात की भी आकांक्षा हम से करता है कि उस को राहत देने के लिये हम कुछ ठोस कार्य करेंगे। केवल दोषारोपण से कोई बात आगे चलने वाली नहीं है। आज आम आदमी का

[श्री हरश रावत]

प्रजातंत्र से विश्वास हट रहा है, वोट बैंक के प्रचाली से विश्वास उठ रहा है, नेताओं पर से विश्वास हट रहा है। यदि हम शीघ्र से शीघ्र आम आदमी को राहत नहीं दे सकें, आर्थिक क्षेत्र में मजबूती नहीं ला सकें, तो इस देश के अन्दर प्रजातंत्र समाप्त हो जायेगा। जनता पार्टी की गलत आर्थिक नीतियों के कारण आज आर्थिक उन्नति की गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई है। आप पर वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात का दायित्व है कि उम को फिर से लीक पर लायें और इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें।

कल लोक दल के माननीय नेता द्वारा यहां पर कहा गया कि सन् 1977-78 और 1978-79 में नेशनल इन्कम में कुछ बढ़ोतरी हुई है। उन्होंने कुछ आंकड़ें दे कर इस बात को सिद्ध करना चाहा, लेकिन उन के आंकड़ों के बीच में, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के बीच का जो अन्तर है, 1978-79 में जो 1.1 प्रतिशत की घटोतरी हुई है उस का कारण वे मुझे नहीं समझा पाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की गलत नीतियों के कारण, उसकी सरकार और लोक दल की सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण जो अनुशासनहीनता और जो कुव्यवस्था आर्थिक क्षेत्र में आई है और सन् 1976 और मार्च 1977 तक जो अनुशासन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में था, उस को उस ने समाप्त किया है और उसी गलत नीति का यह परिणाम हुआ कि नेशनल इन्कम में 1.1 प्रतिशत गिरावट आई।

मैं पर्वतीय क्षेत्र से चुन कर आता हूँ और उत्तर प्रदेश का वह पर्वतीय क्षेत्र सब से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है वह क्षेत्र प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य से भरा पड़ा है परन्तु हमें ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वह प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य हमका मुँह चिढ़ाता है क्योंकि वहां का जो आम आदमी है, उसकी जो गरीबी की अवस्था है, उस का वर्णन शब्दों में नहीं किया जा सकता। हमारे यहां की माताएं और बहनें अंधेरे में ही सुबह लकड़ी लेने के लिए जंगलों में निकल जाती हैं और जंगलों से लकड़ियों के गूठर सिर पर रख कर अपना काम चलाती हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने

कभी जीवन जिया ही नहीं और जीवन का जो सुख होता है, उसको कभी अनुभव नहीं किया। वहां का व्यक्ति गरीबी में पैदा होता है और गरीबी की अवस्था में ही बचता में जल जाता है। वहां के जो बच्चे हैं, वे कब जवान होते हैं यह उनको पता ही नहीं चलता है और जवानी में ही बूढ़े हो कर मर जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के लिए वे कुछ करें क्योंकि केन्द्र से ही उत्तर प्रदेश को सरकार को धन जाता है और काफी राशि केन्द्र ही उस को मुहैया करवाता है और उससे ही वहां पर आर्थिक कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर रेलगाड़ियों की मांग काफी दिनों से चली आ रही है। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में रेल यातायात को बढ़ाया जाए। इसकी मांग कई बार उठ चुकी है लेकिन अभी तक इस का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

वहां पर खनिज पदार्थों की बड़ी भारी मात्रा है लेकिन उनका दोहन नहीं किया जाता है। उसके दोहन के लिए एक निकाय की मांग कई वर्षों से की जा रही है लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। वहां पर हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक योजना को प्रारम्भ करवाया जा सकता है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस संदर्भ में वे कुछ ठोस कदम उठाएं और जब वे अपना सम्पूर्ण बजट लाएं, तो इन बातों का ध्यान रखें जिनके बारे में मैंने निवेदन किया है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता माननीय इन्दिरा जी को केवल प्रधान मंत्री ही नहीं समझती है बल्कि यहां का हर गरीब व्यक्ति उन को भारत माता के रूप में देखता है और उनसे कुछ आकांक्षाएं रखता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब लोगों की आकांक्षाओं और इच्छाओं को पूरा करने का जो संकल्प लिया है, जो हमारी पार्टी ने निर्णय किया है, उसको पूरा करने की पूरी कोशिश की जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider the Budget speech to be inconsistent, illogical and if I may say so, also irresponsible. Inconsistent because the Finance Minister says at one point in his Budget speech:

"The massive mandate that our party has received from the people of India is clearly a mandate to pursue with renewed vigour various programmes for social and economic development initiated by us before 1977...."

It means that the Programmes of the Government are settled and have gained strength. But if we go to another part of his speech we find that he is waiting for wise men to descend on the Planning Commission to give them policies and programmes.

12.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]
 He says:

"They do not reflect adequately the present Government's policies and programmes because since we took office we have not had enough time to formulate these."

At one stage he says, his policies are settled and at another stage he says, his policies are yet to be formulated. What can we say? That is a result of complete lack of confidence not only over himself but also over the political head of the Government.

If the programmes were settled there would have been no need to wait for a few weeks to present the regular budget; he could have gone ahead with the regular budget. The fact is that the budget proposals or policies of the Government are neither settled, nor are they unsettled. In fact, this statement is a cover for a cynical disregard of the House and the due processes of the Constitution, which envisage the presentation of

the annual statement of accounts. As a political institution, this House would have accepted the right of the executive, of the Government, to have some more time, if they so wanted, to present the taxation proposals. If there is a delay of a few weeks, it would not have really mattered. What matters really is this political ploy, this cynical attitude to conduct the politics of this country through the use of rather non-use of parliamentary institutions.

13.00 hrs.

The Government have postponed the presentation of the regular budget to the House, not because they are either clear or unclear about their policies and programmes, but because they wanted to hoodwink the people of the States where the Assembly elections are going to be held. But I can assure them that the people of these States where elections are going to be held are not going to be hoodwinked by this play of their decision not to have any taxation proposals. With a deficit of Rs. 1,300 crores and an inflation rate of 20 per cent., there will have to be a very heavy dose of taxation. Either the Finance Minister will have to forego many of the schemes that he has presented to the House in this budget, or he will have to come in with very heavy taxation.

The Finance Minister said that he is waiting for the wisemen to descend on the Planning Commission. The old members have resigned and the Planning Commission is yet to be constituted. I fail to understand which kind of members the hon. Finance Minister is waiting for. He claims that the Government will follow the traditions of Gandhiji and the programmes of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If it is so clear and obvious, I do not know which economist or academician from

[Shri Dharambir Sinha]

any part of India could come to the Planning Commission and chart out a course for him other than what he has already enunciated in the Statement of Accounts.

I understand that the constitution of the Planning Commission is not going to give political direction, provide policies to the Government. The Planning Commission can only function within the policies and directions given by the Government. This Government lacks completely in direction, programme and policy and this is just a mere postponement of their acceptance that they are without any policy or programme.

It is quite obvious that the twin problems that the Indian economy face today are the problems of unemployment related to the problem of inflation and the rural decay. Unemployment is a danger not only to the present Indian economy, I consider it is providing a challenge to the very Indian policy; as it is constituted today. The vagrant youth now roaming in the streets of the cities and in the rural areas, in the villages, what do they have before them? This vagrant youth on the prowl are feeding the parochial feelings in the country, the communal feelings in the country, the casteist feelings in the country. When the youth have nothing else to look forward to when they have no better vision before them, when they do not have better prospects before them, naturally they will be caught by the forces who represent very small and narrow interests which go against the very existence of Indian policy and Indian nation

I want very briefly to refer to the queer sounds that we hear from the sources of Government on the entry of multinationals in the country. It

seems that a way is being found to mortgage Indian economy to foreign multinationals. On the one hand, the Indian economy is without investment, no new investment worth the name is coming up, on the other hand, multinationals are being invited through speeches by very responsible persons of the Government. What would it really lead to? It will lead to, instead of Indian economy or Indian industry having the control over the Indian situation—the multinationals gaining control in very quick time. About investment that is being made in India today compared to the investment that is being made through these multinational companies within India today and the companies which are supposed to be coming, there are many lobbies working for them and they would be in a position to dominate the next investment pattern that is going to develop in this country.

I want also to refer to the problem of rural decay very briefly because I consider that if there is any possibility of Indian economy developing, it is only possible through agriculture. I will give you very briefly an example of Gandak project in Bihar. If we are able to provide irrigation and power in the Gandak project area and the time limit is reduced from 4 years to 2-1/2 years, it will provide employment to two lakhs of people every year. It will lead to round about 40,000 tonnes of increase in foodgrains, which means that it will lead to intensive cultivation and the proportion between land and people in agriculture is bound to increase. At the moment, the difference between Indian agriculture and the Japanese agriculture in the land-man ratio is 1:3, and very soon if an intensive effort is made, if the Government decides to make this in the coming months, I am sure that the Indian economy can develop if a right attitude is adopted. But as of now, as I said, I consider this Gov-

ernment without any vision, without any programmes, without any policies and it is just working on election gimmicks. Thank you.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू): साहब सदर, जो बजट पेश किया गया है और जो उसके जरिये ग्रान्ट्स मांगी गयी है मैं उनकी सपोर्ट के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बजट की यह कह कर नुक्ताचीनी की गई कि इसमें कोई नई चीज नहीं है, पुरानी चीजों को ही आगे रखा गया है। मेरा कहना है कि यह एक आरजी बजट है और इतने कम समय में पूरा बजट पेश हो भी नहीं सकता था। माननीय अग्रवाल साहब ने कहा कि टैक्सेशन प्रोपोजल्स के लिये 1979 को बेस ईयर क्यों लिया ? मेरी गुजारिश है कि यह एक हिस्टोरिकल नोसेसटी है। यह नहीं है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब उस नीति को अपना चाहते हैं, जिसकी कि श्री अग्रवाल के कहने के मुताबिक उन्होंने पहले नुक्ताचीनी की थी, क्योंकि थोड़े से समय में कोई बड़ी तबदीली नहीं की जा सकती है जब तक कि सारे बजट को कास्ट न किया जाय और उसके हमारी पाटी के मैनीफेस्टो के अनुसार न बनाया जाय। उसके लिये समय चाहिये, थोड़ा वक्त चाहिये।

कुछ इन्होंने आंकड़े पेश किये। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कैसे दुरुस्त हो सकते हैं जब कि मुल्क में आबादी बढ़ रही हो, बेकारी हो। मुल्क की, इनके ही दौरान में कहते हैं कि इन्फ्लेक्शन बढ़ी, जब कि उसमें तूफान भी आये Industrial crisis भी आये, सूखा भी पड़ा। और सब कुछ होने के बाद एक ही बात इन्होंने बतायी कि हमने इन्फ्लेक्शन को बहुत बढ़ाया उसकी तरफ तबज्जह दी गई है। ठीक है जो बात सही है उसको मानना भी चाहिये। लेकिन उससे इतनी इन्कम बढ़ गई, यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आता, क्योंकि हालात उनके फिगर्स को सपोर्ट नहीं करती हैं। यह कैसी फिगर्स लाये हैं मैं तो नहीं समझ पाया। शायद इसी किस्म की होंगी जैसा कि अग्रवाल साहब ने कहा कि इतना सोना स्मगल हुआ। जैसे यही उस ऑपरेशन की अगुवाई वह खुद ही कर रहे हों। इसमें सियासत की जरूरत नहीं है, मुल्क को डेवलपमेंट में

सियासत के लिये कोई जगह नहीं होनी चाहिये। बल्कि समझना चाहिये कि हमारी इकानामी में क्या कमजोरी है और उसको कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं। एक तबके की आप आमदनी बढ़ा भी दें और समझें कि हमारी नेशनल इन्कम बढ़ गई और कह दें कि इतने परसेंट पर कौंपटा इन्कम बढ़ गई इससे काम नहीं चलेंगा। मुल्क को जो मसायल है, प्रॉब्लम्स हैं उनको हल करने की बात की जानी चाहिये।

यह सारे देश ने फैसला दे दिया कि आपने जो किया वह ठीक नहीं था। आपको सोचना चाहिये कि हमने क्या गलती की थी। हमारी कमजोरियाँ हैं इक्विटादियात में, उनका हल ढूँढना चाहिये। केवल यह कहने से वोट आन अकाउन्ट क्यों पेश किया गया, या उन्हीं बातों को टैक्सेशन प्रोपोजल्स में रखा गया है जिनकी मुखालिफत हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी पहले कर चुके हैं, इससे किसी समस्या का हल होने वाला नहीं है। आगे जो पूरा बजट आयेगा उस समय जो नुक्ताचीनी आप करेंगे तब देखा जायेगा कि आपकी बात कहां तक ठीक है। इसलिये चौधरी साहब हों या अग्रवाल साहब हों उनको सारे मेजर फैक्टर्स को देखना चाहिये और सोचना चाहिये कि जितना नेशनल लास गुजरात के डॅम फटने के कारण हुआ है उससे इम्पलिये मेरे ख्याल में जो आपके आंकड़े हैं उनमें कहीं न कहीं कोई धपला है। आन दी ग्राउन्ड जो पॉजिशन है, वह आपकी जो स्कीम है उनको स्पॉट नहीं करती है।

इसी सिलसिले में जो आइन्दा बजट बनना है उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे मामलात हैं खास कर मेरे इलाके से जो ताल्लुक रखते हैं उन का रिफ्लेक्शन अगले बजट में जरूर होना चाहिये। हमारे यहां 1947 के रिफ्यूजीज हैं जो पाकिस्तान हूल्ड कश्मीर से आये। और एक 1971 की लड़ाई में छम्ब इलाके को छोड़ कर आये। इन दोनों के मसले हैं, उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन की बात है। जहां तक 1947 की बात है प्रोपोजल्स आये हैं, उनको एक्स-ग्रॉशिया जो ग्रान्ट देनी है, उनकी जमीन की कमी को ठीक करना है, या उन्हें देनी है तो कैसे उनको रिहैबिलिटेट आप

【श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा】

कर सकते हैं उसकी तरफ अगले बजट में ध्यान जरूर देना चाहिये।

जहां तक 1971 की लड़ाई के कारण बने हुए रिफ्यूजीज का ताल्लुक है, मैं किसी पर इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहता, मगर पिछले ढाई साल में इस तरह से उसको हल किया गया कि लोगों को उठा कर फेंक दिया गया दरियाओं, नालों की बँड्स में। और कह दिया गया कि हमारा मसला सौल्व हो गया। और कहा गया कि यह ठीक है और हमारा यह मसला हल हो गया। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास जो जमीन थी, वह नाकस थी, इसीलिए 1947 में रिफ्यूजीज को पूरी जमीन हम नहीं दे पाये थे, उनको कहा गया था कि यहीं उनको आबाद करना है। मैं भी मिनिस्टर था उस जमाने में जब कांग्रेस हुकूमत थी। हमने इन्कार कर दिया था कि जमीन नहीं है। वहां दरियाओं और नालों के बँड में जमीन थी वह ठीक नहीं थी। आप कहते हैं कि प्राबलम सौल्व हो गई, मेरा कहना यह है कि उनकी बहुत बुरी हालत है और तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की उन लोगों को प्रोटेक्ट करने की जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि वह फेल्योर आफ डिफेंस की वजह से अप-स्टुट हुए थे अपने घरों से। यह हमारी हुकूमत के लिये जरूरी हो जाता है। हमारी प्राइम-मिनिस्टर साहबों जब टूर पर वहां गई थीं, तो उन्होंने इस मसले की तरफ तवज्जह दी। उनकी तवज्जह दिलाई गई थी। सबसे ज्यादा रिस्पांसेबिलिटी हमारी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर आती है 1971 और 1947 के रिफ्यूजीज, को रिहैबिलिटे करने की और उनके मसलाजात को हल करने की।

जहां तक एक्स-सर्विस मैन का ताल्लुक है, यह देखा गया है कि आपने पिछले 1 अप्रैल 1979 से एक आर्डर कर दिया कि उस दिन से पेंशन बेहद बढ़ा दी। उससे पहले रिटायर होने वाले लोगों की ओर, मालूम होता है, किसी ने ध्यान ही नहीं दिया जैसे कि किसी और मुल्क में सर्विस करते थे इससे ऐसे वाक्यात हो गये हैं और हैजान और बेचनी पैदा हो गई है, जिनको रिजाल्व करना बहुत जरूरी है। आप तो बंध रहे नहीं, आप तो अब नुकता-

चीनी करेंगे। अब यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट पर डिपेंड करता है कि इस मसले को कैसे रिजाल्व करेगी। मसले की इम्प्लीकेशन्स और रिपरकेशन्ज हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

सिविल सर्विस के जो रिटायर्ड लोग हैं, उनके भी रिपरकेशन्ज हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि उनके साथ भी अच्छा ट्रीटमेंट किया जाये। वेलफेयर स्टेट में जो आदमी बूढ़ा हो जाता है स्टेट को उसकी देखभाल करनी चाहिये। जिसने अपनी जिन्दगी इस मुल्क की खिदमत में लगा दी है, उसको आप कैसे इग्नोर करेंगे और कैसे उसके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करेंगे। जो 1 अप्रैल में रिटायर हुए हैं वह तो काम भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन बहुत से पैनशनरज उनसे ज्यादा बूढ़े हैं जो काम भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक एक्स-सर्विसमैन की दरखास्त मेरे पास आई थी, वह आंखों से अन्धा हो गया है, 5, 6 बच्चे हैं, औरत है, वह रो रहा है कि उसके बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं। मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को वह दरखास्त भेजी है कि इसकी कुछ मदद कर सकते हैं तो करें। इस किस्म के जो मसलें हैं उनको रिजाल्व करने की आवश्यकता है। लोकदल सरकार का यह पॉलिटिकली मांटिवीटव डिजीजन था जो कि वोट मांगने के लिये किया गया था जो कि इस तरह की कम्पलीकेशन्ज को क्रीएट करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको रिजाल्व करने में टाइम लगेगा और यह काफी मुश्किल काम है। मगर करना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से सर्विस सोल्जर्स के भी कुछ मामले हैं जैसे कि पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई में फस गये हुए लोग। 12, 13 उनमें ऐसे हैं जो पाकिस्तान की जेलों में हैं मगर पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट बताती नहीं कि कहां हैं एक्सटरल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री को अभी तक कामयाबी नहीं हुई कि वह उनका गता लगा सके। इस तरह के कम्पलीकेटेड मसले हैं, उनकी और भी दिक्कतें हैं। हमें देखना चाहिये उनमें कंफ़ीडेंस पैदा करने के लिये उनके मामलात हैं, हम क्या कर सकते हैं।

एयरपोर्ट जम्मू की बात भी जरूरी है। जनता वाले कहते हैं कि हमने कुछ नहीं किया, कोई डिस्कॉर्मिनेशन नहीं की। एयरपोर्ट जम्मू को जहां तक डेवलप करने का ताल्लुक है, यह बहुत पहले तय हुआ था कि इसे डेवलप किया जाए। इसकी प्रायटी पहली थी ताकि छोटा बोइंग उसमें ले-उ कर सके और टूरिज्म की डेवलपमेंट भी उसके साथ कनेक्ट है। कई स्टेटों से लोग वहां बाई रोड और बाई ट्रेन आते हैं और वह जम्मू से श्रीनगर बाई एयर जाना चाहते हैं। उसकी प्रायटी को नीचे कर दिया गया है। जो प्रायटी नंबर 1 थी उसको पहले मंत्री महोदय मध्यप्रदेश में ले गये क्यों कि वह उस सेंटर से थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब इसकी तरफ तवज्जुह देने की चाहिये क्योंकि टूरिज्म आपकी फारने एक्सचेंज का भी बड़ा जरिया है और उसमें काश्मीर नं. 1 पर आता है। जितने भी टूरिस्ट रेल से काश्मीर को जाते हैं, उनके लिये यह फैसेलिटी बहुत जरूरी है। वैसे भी काश्मीर में लोग जाते हैं, चाहे सर्क्स वाले हों, आमीर वाले हों या बिजनेस मैन हों, उनकी सुविधा के लिये जम्मू से श्रीनगर तक बोइंग चलाना निहायत जरूरी है। बगैर उसके वहां के टूरिफिक को काबू में लाना बहुत मुश्किल है। इसलिये उस एयर-पोर्ट को डेवलप करना बहुत जरूरी है।

जहां तक टेलीविजन का ताल्लुक है, सूबा जम्मू में सब लोग लाहौर का टेलीविजन प्रोग्राम देखते हैं। जो सियासी तौर पर गलत है। इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि थोड़ा सा खर्च कर के वहां पर टेलीविजन का एक रिलेइंग स्टेशन बना दिया जाये।

पावर के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाइडल पावर की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जुह देने चाहिए, क्योंकि उसके लिए हमारे रीसोर्सिज बहुत हैं। दरियाओं में जो पानी बह जाता है, वह समुन्द्र में चला जाता है और वापस नहीं आ सकता है। लीन पीरियड में थर्मल पावर का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। सलाल प्राजेक्ट का काम इस कदर धीमी रफ्तार से चल रहा है कि वह कई सालों के बाद पूरा हो सकेगा। अगर उसको तेजी से कम्प्लीट कर दिया जाता, तो कम से कम

शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान का डीफीसिट दूर हो जाता।

फ्रूट के ट्रांसपोर्ट की तरफ सबज्जुह देने की जरूरत है। उसके लिए काफी गाड़ियां चलाई जानी चाहियें। फ्रूट को बीमारी से बचाने के लिये डायथीन कैमिकल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया उसको सबसिडाइज कर रही है, जिसके लिये हम उसके मशकूर हैं। लेकिन डायथीन स्कैब की बीमारी को इरॉडिकेट नहीं कर पा रही है। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को तवज्जुह देकर फ्रूट को डिजीज-फ्री कर देना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां शूगर और एडिबल आयल की बहुत कमी है। हमारे यहां देहात में शूगर सिर्फ 200 ग्राम दी जाती है, जबकि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्र ने ऐलान किया है कि रूरल एरियाज में 450 ग्राम के हिसाब से शूगर दी जायेगी। ज्यादा सप्लाई कर के इस कमी को पूरा करना चाहिए, ताकि हमारे देहात में लोगों को उतनी ही चीनी मिल सके, जितनी बाकी जगह मिलती है। एडिबल आयल की सप्लाई को बढ़ाने के लिये भी कोई इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, क्योंकि गरबेब आदमी को तो तेल ही इस्तेमाल करना।

दिल्ली में सफदरजंग हास्पिटल गरीबों का हास्पिटल है। आल-इंडिया मेडिकल इस्टीट्यूट में रिसर्च की जाए, लेकिन गरीब आदिमियों का इलाज बगैर खर्च के करना बहुत जरूरी है। सफदरजंग हास्पिटल की तरफ जितनी तवज्जुह देने चाहिए, उतनी नहीं दी गई है। मैं हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जुह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर ओपन हार्ट सर्जरी बगैरह बड़े बड़े आपरेशनों का इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि आदमी वहां जा कर इलाज करा सके। अगर अमीर आदिमियों के इलाज का पूरा इन्तजाम हो, लेकिन गरीब आदमी बगैर इलाज के मर जायें, तो इस डेवलपमेंट का क्या फायदा है? इस तरफ तवज्जुह देने चाहिए।

मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाख को इनकम

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

टैक्स के बारे में दी गई एग्जम्पशन को जारी रखा गया है।

इन बंद गुजारिशात के साथ में इस बजट को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): On a point of order, Sir. I want to make one point. We are discussing the Budget which has been hailed by the ruling party. It is a very significant document. I find, neither the Finance Minister nor his deputy is present here. It is not fair.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA
NARAIN SINGH): I am here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I know, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present. I recognise him as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. My point is, when we are discussing the Budget, if the Finance Minister has some other more important work, then at least his deputy should be here. I would urge upon you to have the Minister of State for Finance come and sit here..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a former Minister, you know the joint responsibility.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The joint responsibility and all that are alright. But there is also the question of certain respect for the House. There is also the question of understanding. What is being discussed. There is also something like...

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: There is full respect for the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are not concerned with the presence or absence of a Minister just now.

We would like what is being said here to be understood by the concerned Ministers. They have to reply to the debate. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not going to... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): It shows an attitude of contempt towards the House—absolutely. They are not interested in hearing what is said hereby the Members of their own Party, let alone this side. Mr. Venkataraman appealed for co-operation. This is the attitude of cooperation! The next time they get up to speak here, the whole of the Opposition will stay out. Some courtesy must be shown.

AN HON. MEMBER: There are more Opposition Members than ruling party members. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I am sitting here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have been longer in this House than you have been. I have been longer in this House than Mr. Venkataraman has been. There are some traditions, some conventions, which used to be followed in the time of Pandit Nehru. Even those conventions are not respected now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Venkataraman came, stayed here for a few minutes and went away. His deputy was also here for a few minutes and went away. Is it not a complete disregard of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The views of the hon. Members are noted by the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not a question of taking note of the views. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In future, we can arrange for our speeches to be taperecorded at home. We will give them the taped record, and if they like, they can hear it some time sitting in their own house. They are too much busy now with Assembly election politics. They have no time to hear anything else. (*Interruptions*)

***SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALANAIDU** (Anakapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion. I congratulate the hon. Minister for Finance for the courage he has shown in narrowing the deficit. Last year it was about Rs. 2700 crores and for the next financial year the deficit is going to be only Rs. 1235 crores. It shows that the present Government is very much determined to do away with deficit budgets as early as possible. Also, it is a matter of great satisfaction that there are no new levies proposed in this budget. My hearty congratulations to the hon. Minister for this achievement. As the Government happen to be very much determined to revive the economy of the country, I hope the hon. Minister will take note of the following points which are of national importance. The hon. Minister has said that Public Sector banks have agreed to raise their lending limit to meet the credit needs to 40 per cent in the next five years. The increase is totally inadequate. In India, poor farmers who constitute 80 per cent of our population are finding it very difficult to meet their needs. I compliment the hon. Minister for drawing our attention to their needs. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, all of us know that 80 per cent of our people live in rural areas. Nothing has been done in the past for the welfare of those people. They were neglected by the Government very badly. So raising the lending capacity of the banks by a mere 40 per cent is not sufficient. Atleast 60 per cent of their money

must be used for meeting the credit needs of the farmers in the rural areas. Only then we will be doing some justice to them.

Exempting the statutory corporations or institutions which are serving the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with Central or State Government is most welcome. These people were neglected by our society from times immemorial and any step to mitigate their suffering is most welcome. So, the present exemption is nothing but a step in that direction. So, I welcome this exemption.

I want to say something about Visakhapatnam steel plant. The total estimated outlay of the plant is Rs. 2250 crores and the plant is supposed to go into production in about five years, but unfortunately, a sum of only Rs. 30 crores has been allotted this year for the plant. At this rate, I do not think the project is going to be completed within the stipulated time. It may take ten or fifteen years to complete it. A substantial amount has to be sanctioned, if we are to complete it in time. It is a plant of national importance, hence the Government should not hesitate to allocate the required sum. Recently the Deputy Premier of U.S.S.R. has visited the site. He was very much impressed and promised a substantial help to complete it in time. It is a gigantic project and if it is not completed within 5 years then cost of construction may well exceed Rs. 5000 crores. So it is my humble request to the hon. Minister to see that atleast in the next Budget a substantial amount is allocated for this plant. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards one more important thing in this connection. At present only such jobs which fetch a salary of Rs. 500/- or less, are being reserved for the local people, people from other parts of the country are being recruited for the jobs carrying higher emoluments than Rs. 500/- limit salary. Sir, in these

[Shri S. R. A. Appalanaidu]

days of inflation, when we are finding a sweeper drawing Rs. 800/- as his salary, how can this policy of limiting jobs under Rs. 500/- or less as salary for the local people be justified? Does it mean only such jobs which are lower to those of sweepers must be reserved? The time has come to review that policy. All the jobs which fetch Rs. 1000/- or less must be reserved for the qualified local people. I hope the hon. Minister will do justice to the educated unemployed of our State. The Heads of Departments should be the people knowing local language and having required qualifications; the policy being adopted at Rourkela and Bhilai, must also be extended to this plant.

A word about agriculture, Sir. Ours is an agricultural country. The soil tests are not being carried out to determine the nature of the soil. Once you know the nature of the soil and start growing corresponding crops, we can double our production without any additional expenditure. To give you an example, by growing sugarcane in our State, we are almost getting double the yield of what the farmers in Bihar are getting. So this testing of soils and determining crops through the length and breadth of the country is more important. Our farmers are working round the year investing almost everything, they have on land. But, then this farmer is still forced to depend upon nature for enjoying the fruits of his labour. Even if nature shows some mercy on him, there is no guarantee that his crops will not be attacked by any disease. So, finally when he loses his crops, all his efforts go in vain. His back is broken. I have drawn the attention of the Government towards these problems when I participated in the discussion on Agricultural Demands last year. So far nothing has been done. Hence I request the Government to implement crop insurance scheme. Only that way you will be lightening the burden of farmers. Crop Insurance Scheme

will go a long way in helping the farmers. Now-a-days we are nearing a lot about scarcity of sugar. We must take every step to encourage the farmers to grow sugarcane. Also it is important to see that they get uniform price for it. At present there is a lot of difference in the price of sugarcane in the South and the North. Such disparities must be removed. Otherwise, I am afraid, it may lead to a confrontation between the North and the South. I am happy to say that 4 sugar factories are there in my constituency. Another sugar factory was also given licence. I request the Government to extend the licence and come forward with financial assistance. I hope, in view of the scarcity of sugar the Government will not hesitate to help the factory.

The farmers of my constituency are facing a lot of difficulty as there are no wagons available to lift the stocks of Jaggery. There will be a loss of 2 crores if the stocks are not lifted in time. About 3 lakh farmers will suffer loss, 2000 labourers would be thrown out of jobs. So I request the Government to arrange wagons as immediately as possible. The Government wants to bring more land under cultivation to meet the growing needs of the increasing population. In my State about 90 per cent of Godavari waters are going unutilised. It is, therefore, decided to construct a barrage at Polavaram. When completed, about 7 lakh acres can be brought under cultivation. Our Chief Minister has already sent the estimates to the Centre. I humbly request the Government of India to sanction the project. It will help to increase food production by 15 lakh tonnes. About 20 lakh people will get employment.

About the oil crisis in the country, I am happy to see that the Government are taking all necessary steps to ease the situation. It has been revealed by the preliminary reports that in the areas between Narsapur and Masulipatnam there are larger

quantities of oil reserves as compared to the Bombay High. Government should initiate action to drill the oil-wells immediately. It will save foreign exchange considerably. The crude can be transported to Vizag which is nearby, through pipelines. The present refinery can be expanded without much extra cost. It is needless to say that the country will be self-sufficient in petroleum products if above plan is implemented.

Sir, we have large deposits of bauxite on the mountains nearby K. D. Pet in my district. These deposits are highly concentrated and easily one of the best deposits found anywhere in the world. It appears that the Government has already taken a decision to construct an alumina plant near K. D. Pet utilising the bauxite ore which is available nearby. I hope the proposal will materialise soon. This plant will prove to be a boon to the nation's economy, also it will be a fulfilment of the wishes of the people there.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister for trying to evolve a coherent medium term strategy for reviving and restoring the health of our economy.

In this connection I request the Minister to see that our already densely populated areas do not suffer by pollution due to industrialization.

*SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to say few words on the 1980-81 Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister. At the very outset, I like to express my gratitude to the voters of Dharmapuri constituency and to Dr. Kalagnar Karunanidhi with whose encouragement I have come to this august House.

I would initially refer to the pitiable plight of policemen in Tamil Nadu. The AIADMK Government had framed false charges against thousands of policemen and suspended them from

service. They are on the streets in starvation exposed to sun and showers. Now that the Tamil Nadu administration is directly in the hands of the Central Government, it must be ensured that those policemen are taken back in service. Like the railway workers, the Railway Police should also get bonus.

In Mettur, an Engineering College and an Arts College should be established. In Salem, an aerodrome should be constructed. Like Dharmapuri district, Salem District should also be declared as a backward district and all fiscal and physical incentives and concessions given to backward areas must be extended to Salem district also. Diesel, Kerosene, electricity, sugar, cement etc. must be made available in adequate quantities at fair price to the people of Tamil Nadu. The power shortage should be met by getting electricity from Kerala State. The Excise duty on turmeric should be withdrawn. Then only the cultivators would be able to get their cost of production. A Chillies Export Promotion Council should be constituted for regulating and augmenting the export of chillies from Tamil Nadu. In Hosur Industrial Estate, more sheds should be allotted to small industries. In 1950s, Sethusamudram project, vital for the economic growth of Tamil Nadu was suggested by Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar. It has not yet seen the light of the day. It must be taken up in the interest of economic development of Tamil Nadu. There should be a shipyard in Tuticorin major Port. A container berth must be built in Madras Port. The rapid transport system in Madras city should not be given up; it must be implemented in the interest of orderly flow of traffic in this metropolitan city. The former Transport Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Ponnian, allowed without permit the ATC buses to go to Bangalore from Salem and the tickets were printed in private presses. It is alleged that he made huge sums of money in this way. Last December, he gave 500 per

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri K. Arjunan]

mits to lorries to go to Kerala and each permit was bargained at Rs. 10,000 each under the table. A C.B.I. inquiry should be ordered to look into this. The waters of rivers falling in Arabian sea must be harnessed for irrigation purposes. If dams are constructed, then the drought afflicted areas of Ramamanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts would become fertile. All the loans given to agriculturists owning less than 5 acres should be repealed. All short-term loans should be converted into medium loans. The excise duty on fertilisers must be withdrawn so that the cost of cultivation for the agriculturists goes down.

Hogenakal Hydel Power Station should be started to ease the critical situation of power in Tamil Nadu. Mettur Thermal station should also be taken up forthwith. Salem Steel Plant should be expanded to generate employment opportunities for those who have given their land to this plant. On Thoppaiyar river a dam should be constructed so that the dry areas of Omalur and Mecberi can get irrigation facilities. The Radio and Television in Tamil Nadu have become the mouthpieces of AIADMK Government. The employees get salary from the Central Government and also get money under the table from Shri MGR for repeatedly screening only his pictures on the Television. Last year in the auction of sandalwood logs held by the Chief Conservator of Forests, the price fetched per ton was Rs. 45,000. This year due to unwarranted interest taken by Shri MGR in this auction, the price per ton has come down to Rs. 18,000 per tonne. I demand a C.B.I. inquiry in this sordid deal. For the past 20 years, 3000 workers of Salem Magnesite have been demanding regularisation of their services, pay rise and their other forfeited privileges.

I demand that their demands must be met forthwith. Underground drainage system should be laid in Salem. Salem Municipality must be made into a Salem Corporation. There should be

a medical college for Salem and Dharmapuri districts. From the Railway cess fund, it can be created. A Railway Divisional headquarters must be located in Salem. The passenger train running from Trivandrum to Jalarpet must be extended to Madras. In Tharamangalam, several crores of rupees worth statues have been smuggled out and it is alleged that the former M.P., Shri Kannan is involved. I demand a C.B.I. inquiry here also. The Integral Coach factory should be expanded so that more coaches can be exported and we can earn foreign exchange. The incentives and concessions being given to handloom sector must be given to powerloom sector also so that employment opportunities can be generated. The Promoter and directors in Salem Milk Supply Union seem to be sympathisers of AIADMK Government. There are so many malpractices here and the milk delivered to-day is returned to the farmers as spoiled milk tomorrow. I demand an inquiry in this. We sought the votes of the people on the plea that we would reduce the price of gold. The price of gold must be brought down and controlled. In Tiruchengode there is industrial potential for setting up a mini-cement plant. It should be set up there.

Dharmapuri is a backward district and backwardness can be removed only by setting up of more industries. The Government of India should initiate steps in this direction for the benefit of the people of backward district of Dharmapuri.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words and resume my seat.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchondur): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to direct the public sector banks to extend credit facilities to small artisans, self-employed people etc.

under the 20-Point Programme as was done by the Congress Government before the advent of Janata Rule.] (47)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide funds for the development of Chinna muttom Fishing Harbour Project.]

(48)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to reduce the excise duty on sugar.] (40)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to abolish the dual pricing policy.] (50)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Industries be reduced to Re.1"

[Failure to proceed against the Central Salt Commissioner for defying the Resolution of the Central Salt Board that the ships should be allotted only to salt producers' Association of Tuticorin.] (52)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to prevent the Central Salt Commissioner from meeting frequently the Shipper-Traders in regard to allotment of ships.] (53)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to permit large companies to invest in sick companies.] (54)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Agriculture and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Low quantum of compensation given in Karnataka to small holders and widows etc. who are hit by land reforms.] (108)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100"

[High cost of sugar in open market.] (109)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Steep rise in prices of essential commodities in recent days.]

(110)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100"

[In effective public distribution of essential commodities.] (111)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for purposeful and job orient system of education.]

(112)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Brain drain from the country.] (113)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs.100"

[Printing paper for student note books, text books etc.] (114)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Energy be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Power cut in different States.]

(115)

[Shri T. R. Sharma]

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Jobs to local candidates in Central Government factories and officers located in different States.] (116)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Payment of compensation to those States like Karnataka which have abolished octroi.] (117)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Gallopig inflation in recent months.] (118)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Health and Family Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Increase of lepers particularly in Bangalore and other cities in South.] (119)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Scheme for unemployment insurance.] (120)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Situation caused by Unemployment among youth particularly educated youth.] (121)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Defective manner in which revised list of voters are being prepared.] (122)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Pending cases in High Courts, Supreme Court and other lower courts.] (123)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Costly marriages and the evil of dowery.] (124)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to supply of industrial material, fertilizers and seeds to farmers on cheap rates.] (90)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the land-reform laws.] (91)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to decide to fix fair price of the crops produced by the farmers.] (92)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to put an end to the double exploitation of the farmers.] (93)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to provide the prescribed minimum wage to the agricultural labourers.] (94)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove feudalistic atrocities on agricultural labourers and harijans.] (95)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply diesel and kerosene oil to farmers to protect their produce.] (96)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare the whole of Bihar a drought affected area.] (97)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise sugar trade.] (98)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish policy of dual price of sugar.] (99)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check increase in price of sugar upto Rs. 9.] (100)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over the whole sale trade in Foodgrains with a view to bring down prices.] (101)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate quantity of water in time through canals to the Districts of Bihar such as Patna, Gaya, Aurangabad and Bhojpur.] (102)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring about changes in the agreements relating to the Bansagar Project with a view to supply more water to Bihar.] (103)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete the major irrigation schemes in the country.] (104)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend canal facilities with a view to augment irrigation potential in Bihar.] (105)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the public distribution system more effective.] (106)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the rise in prices of essential commodities.] (107)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay 8.33 per cent unconditional bonus to Defence employees.] (176)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to amend the Cantonment Board Act, 1924.] (177)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put an end to the corruption prevailing in the recruitment office of Danapur (Bihar).] (178)

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make in universities free from the influence of R.S.S. and other communal elements.]

(179)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make N.S.S. in Patna University free from the influence of R.S.S.]

(180)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to make the Patna University as a Central University.]

(181)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to accept the reasonable demands of universities, colleges and secondary teachers of Bihar.]

(182)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to accede to the demand to nationalise the non-Government Secondary Schools in Bihar.]

(183)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to pay the arrears of salaries and the regular salaries to the teachers in Patna University.]

(184)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Health and Family Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide medical facilities to remote villages.]

(185)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve the law and order situation in Bihar.]

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"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to safeguard the life and property of harijans and weaker sections in Bihar.]

(187)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to resolve the acute shortage of cooking gas in the country.]

(188)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemical and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the prices of Petroleum items.]

(189)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Atomic Energy be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to establish an Atomic Power Plant in Bihar.]

(190)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Atomic Energy be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to resolve the acute shortage of diesel kerosene, petrol in the country.]

(191)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give 8.33 per cent bonus to the employees of the Posts and Telegraph Department unconditionally.]

(196)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give three promotions to the employees of the Post and Telegraph.] (197)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the miserable financial condition of Patna University.] (198)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to find out satisfactory solution of the students unrest in Patna University.] (199)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to resolve the acute crisis of cooking gas in Patna, Bihar.] (206)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check the arbitrariness, favouritism and corruption resorted by all the five distributors of cooking gas in Patna for supply of gas cylinders.] (207)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check the gas cylinders being sold at Rs. 50 per cylinder in Patna town.] (208)

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):
 I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up an effective machinery at the Centre and in the States to enforce the minimum wages for agricultural workers.] (77)

"That the demand for grant on is account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact a Central Legislation for agricultural workers without any further delay.] (78)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

and Employment be reduced by

[Need to take effective measures to provide protection to the large number of child workers in agriculture against exploitation.] (80)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take measures to protect the interests of migrant workers in agriculture.] (81)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make it obligatory on the part of employers for providing educational facilities to child labour.] (82)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

[Need to provide social security benefits to agricultural workers.] (83)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take measures for providing adequate compensation for agricultural workers for accidents due to thrashers] (84)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more powers to the States without weakening the Centre.] (125)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint a committee of parliament to go into the question of Centre State relations with a view to bring about adequate changes in the existing set up and for strengthening both the Centre and the States.] (126)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Planning be reduced to Re. 1"

[Implementation of plan schemes without caring for people's participation.] (127)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Statistics be reduced to Re. 1"

[Over-centralisation of planning.] (128)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1."

[Attempts for rural reconstruction without bringing

about basic changes in land relations by the effective introduction of land reforms.] (129)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced to Re. 1."

[Rural reconstruction without paying adequate attention to the needs and requirements of the weaker sections in the rural areas.] (130)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to associate rural worker organisations in the formulation and implementation of rural development programmes] (131)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to start meaningful employment schemes in rural areas to provide agricultural workers with employment during the slack season in agriculture.] (132)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate attention being paid to the problems of agricultural workers.] (133)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Rural Reconstruction be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to work out a programme to provide drinking water facilities in all the Indian villages.] (134)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

Demands for Grants on Account etc.

[Failure to increase the share of Indian Shipping in the country's sea-borne foreign trade.] (135)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure adequate work orders for the construction of ships at Cochin shipyard.] (136)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant financial aid to Kerala for the purchase of a dredger for the minor and intermediate ports in Kerala.] (137)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an oil tanker berth at Cochin port.] (138)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make further efforts to trace the missing vessel 'Kairali' belonging to the Kerala Shipping Corporation] (139)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for further development and expansion of the Cochin port.] (140)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more funds for the development of minor ports in Kerala.] (141)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint a committee of experts to study the problems of minor and intermediary ports in the country.] (142)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Electronics be reduced to Re. 1."

[Permission to multinational companies to produce electronic goods in India to the detriment of indigenous electronic industry.] (143)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Electronics be reduced to Re. 1."

[Inadequate attention being paid to the problem of development of indigenous electronics industry.] (144)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a direct passenger flight from Delhi to Trivandrum.] (164)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an aerodrome at Calicut.] (165)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in expanding the aerodrome facilities at Cochin.] (166)

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to improve safety of air travel.] (167)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of adequate passenger facilities at Trivandrum airport.] (168)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more passenger amenities at Cochin airport.] (169)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have a comprehensive survey of Kerala with a view to exploit the scenic beauty of the State for the development of Tourism.] (170)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more encouragement for the promotion of tourism within the country.] (171)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a net work of Janata hotels for promotion of internal tourism.] (172)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote tourism in the back water areas of Kerala by providing boating and other recreational facilities.] (173)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop more sea resorts in the country.] (174)

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more financial aid to Kerala for the promotion of tourism.] (175)

श्री बलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा जो अन्तरिम बजट पेश किया गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस विधेयक में माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो वीकर सैक्शनज के लिये कर-अधिनियम में तीन प्रस्ताव लाये गये हैं—उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। इन प्रस्तावों के द्वारा भारत के करोड़ों आदिवासी, हरिजन और शोषित समाज का सर्वांगीण विकास होगा। इस अधिनियम के तहत यह भी दर्शाया गया है कि राज्य शासन द्वारा या केन्द्र शासन द्वारा कोई ऐसा निकाय या संगठन जो उन संस्थाओं के लिये कार्य करेगा उन के लिये आय-कर विभाग द्वारा आय-कर में छूट दी जायेगी।

मैं आप के माध्यम से यह निवेदन करूँ कि मैं मध्य प्रदेश से चुन कर आया हूँ। इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में इतना भीषण अकाल छाया हुआ है कि ग्रामीण अंचलों में जो लोग रहते हैं वे इस लिये शहरों की ओर या खान प्रतिष्ठानों की ओर भाग कर आ रहे हैं ताकि उन को एक जून की राटी मिल सके। उन को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए राज्यों को जो स्केअरिसिटी-वर्क का काम सौंपा गया है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। इस अवसर पर मैं अपनी राष्ट्र-नैत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ—इस समय बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है—उस ओर भी केन्द्र शासन का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। जो मिनिमम वेज आज मजदूरों को मिलना चाहिये, वह भी उन को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र से चुनकर आया हूँ जिस की ओर मैं विशेष रूप से आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर मध्य प्रदेश का जो स्केअरसिटी-मैनुअल है वह लागू होना चाहिये ताकि मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेज मिल सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिंचाई की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूँ, वह शहडोल का क्षेत्र है और वहाँ के लिये वाणसागर का एक मेजर प्रोजेक्ट खोला गया है लेकिन वह कार्य बहुत दिनों से चल नहीं रहा है। 3 अरब 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का यह प्रोजेक्ट है लेकिन अभी तक कोई सॉल्यूशन का कार्य उस का नहीं हो रहा है और बहुत मन्द गति से यह कार्य चल रहा है। इस प्रोजेक्ट से न केवल पूर्वी मध्य प्रदेश बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को भी बिजली और पानी मिलने वाला है। मैं इस सदन के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि संबंधित मंत्री इस ओर जल्द से जल्द ध्यान दें ताकि यह योजना जल्दी में सफल हो सके।

इस के साथ ही साथ मध्य प्रदेश की जितनी भी मध्यम सिंचाई की योजनाएँ हैं, वे भी केन्द्र द्वारा स्वीकृत होती हैं, शासकीय स्वीकृति, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एप्रुवल केन्द्र की होती है। उन को जल्दी से जल्दी स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए ताकि उन पर काम शीघ्र शुरू किया जा सके।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शहडोल के बिरसिंहपुरपाली स्थान पर एक थरमल पावर प्लान्ट लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। यह प्लान जुहिला नदी पर लगाया जाएगा। इस के लिए वहाँ पर पर्याप्त जमीन है, कोयला है और पानी है। इस का सबेरे हो चुका है। इस का कार्य भी शीघ्र शुरू किया जाए।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूँ यानी शहडोल जिले से, वहाँ पर लगभग 15 कोयले की खानें हैं। जिन लोगों की जमीनें कोयला खानों के लिए ली गई हैं, वे आदिवासी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोग हैं। उन लोगों की जमीन का एक्वीजीशन किया गया है लेकिन उन के

अभी तक पूरा कम्पेंसेशन नहीं मिला है। इसके साथ ही साथ शासन से अनुरोध है कि जिन परिवारों की वह जमीन ली गई है, उन परिवारों के सदस्य चाहे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में रजिस्ट्रेशन कराए या न काए, उन के एक सदस्य को नौकरी दी जाए। ऐसा कहा भी गया था। अभी तक उन को नौकरी नहीं मिली है। इस ओर भी सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह किसी भेदभाव की भावना से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत से औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं जैसे एच.ई.एल., बेलाडीला, भिलाई कोरबा के प्लान्ट हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे प्रदेश के लोगों को इन बड़े-बड़े प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि हमारे प्रदेश के लोगों को उन प्रतिष्ठानों में अधिक से अधिक नौकरी दी जाए और यह निश्चित किया जाए कि जो लोग बाहर से आ कर वहाँ बस गये हैं, उन को कितने परसेन्ट स्थान दिये जाएँ। हमारे यहाँ के लोगों को कितने स्थान दिये जाएँ, इस ओर भी मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

आवागमन के साधनों के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ ग्रामीण अंचलों में सब-प्लान चल रहे हैं, केन्द्र के मध्य प्रदेश में 33 सब-प्लान चल रहे हैं और वहाँ पर आर.ई.सी. स्कीम लागू है। आवागमन के साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आर.ई.सी. की तरह की एक रूरल रोडवेज कापोरेशन बननी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा होना तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा सड़कें वहाँ पर बनेंगी और जब सड़कें बनेंगी, तो आर्थिक विकास भी शीघ्रता से होगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सब-प्लान के तहत काम लिये जाते हैं, उनके लिए मीन्स आफ कम्प्यूनिकेशन के लिए राज्य शासन के ऊपर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। मैं सदन के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सब-प्लान के लिए जो राशि दी जाती है, सड़कों के लिए भी राशि उस में जोड़ी जानी चाहिए।

[श्री दलबीर सिंह]

हमारा पूरा जंगलों से भरा हुआ है लेकिन ग्रामीण अंचलों में आम लोगों को अपने कामों के लिए तो लकड़ी जंगलों से नहीं मिलती है लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं, उन को मिल जाती है। बसोर जाति के लोग वहां पर टोकरी बना कर अपना गुजर-बसर करते हैं, लेकिन उस को बांस नहीं मिलता है।

हमारा मध्य प्रदेश जंगलों से इतना भर-पूर है कि उसका पूरा लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। लेकिन वहां पर जो खदानें खांदी जाती हैं, आफ्टर टोकिंग जंगल को रिप्लान्ट नहीं किया जाता। जंगलों को रिप्लान्ट किया जाना चाहिए ताकि जंगलों का डिफॉरेस्टेशन न हो। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यही निवेदन है कि इस डिफॉरेस्टेशन को रोका जाना चाहिए। जंगलों की उतनी ही मात्रा में कटाई की जाए जितनी की जरूरी हो। जंगलों की अधिक कटाई से भीषण प्राकृतिक प्रभाव पड़ता है। इससे भी हमारे मध्यप्रदेश में अकाल की छाया व्याप्त है। मध्यप्रदेश में इतने सारे जंगल काट दिये गये हैं कि उसका वहां उपज पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। औद्योगिक संस्थानों पर तो अनाप-शनाप खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन वहां के फॉरेस्टेशन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले से चुन कर आया हूँ। वहां पर तीन प्रतिशत सिंचाई के आंकड़े हैं। वहां पर मध्यम वर्गीय प्रोजेक्ट है जिसको राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय प्रशासन को रिकमण्ड कर भेजा है। मैं केन्द्र के सम्बन्धित मंत्री महाशय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे उनकी स्वीकृति जल्दी से जल्दी कर के उनको जल्दी से जल्दी प्रारंभ कराएं।

इसी तरह से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 18 फरवरी के पहले जो मध्यप्रदेश में जनता सरकार थी, उसने 20 हजार मीट्रिक टन चीनी की सप्लाई को नहीं उठाया और उसे लेप्स हो जाने दिया। उसी की वजह से आज वहां शक्कर की कीमत सात या आठ रुपये किलो है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां का जो क्रेटा लेप्स हो गया है, उसको देखते हुए मध्यप्रदेश के लिए केन्द्रीय शासन

ज्यादा से ज्यादा शक्कर का क्रेटा प्रदान करने की स्वीकृति दे ताकि वहां पर शक्कर की प्राइसिज डाउन आ जाएं और वहां के उप-भोक्ताओं को सस्ते दाम पर शक्कर मिल सके।

इतना ही कह कर मैं जो यह अन्तरिम बजट पेश हुआ है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the budget.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the Government and the Finance Minister for presenting a very reasonable and balanced interim budget.

Forty-seven percent of population are below the poverty line and about forty percent of our population are low middle class and middle class people. The vital section of our population in the country has got very low purchasing power. At the same time, we are required to have plans for developmental programmes and thus invest money and bring money in the market. When we invest more, naturally there is a trend of inflation. At the present stage of economy, we all talk in the country, why this inflation, why this price rise and so and so forth. On the one hand, we are faced with the problem of poverty and low purchasing power, on the other hand, we are required to invest more and more so that our socio-economic development plants are meaningfully executed. In such a state of affairs, no better Budget than this could have been presented. I have heard from our friends in the Opposition benches that this Budget is a politically-motivated one. I would like to urge upon them to see the other aspect of the Budget also. This Budget has got mainly two aspects: one is expediency and the other is political. Friends from the

Opposition are trying to stress only the political aspect and to politicalize it, so that they can obtain some propaganda value for their benefit in the ensuing Assembly elections.

There is a difference in the deficit shown for the year 1979-80 and that shown for the next year. The deficit now shown is even less than half of what has been shown for this year. That very clearly shows our strong determination and Government's strong determination to check the price rise which is one of the most burning question in this country. I have seen many of the hon. members, mostly from the Opposition benches, showing so much concern about price rise. But when a Budget which will streamline prices and bring down prices of essential commodities is placed here, they are criticizing it. I would like to make it very clear that the people of India are not fools. They are mature enough and intelligent enough to understand such false propaganda from the opposition benches. This has been proved in the last General, parliamentary Elections. I am sure this is going to be proved in the ensuing Assembly elections too.

Coming to the North Eastern region, I would say that that region has got a plenty of natural resources—water resources, mineral resources, forest resources, agricultural resources etc. But we are still poor in the midst of abundance, because of various reasons. This region has long been neglected. Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Government to draw up pragmatic and meaningful programmes of investment there, for the creation to a proper infra-structure and congenial atmosphere, to develop and exploit all this natural resources, which are the wealth of our nation.

I have been listening with rapt attention—during the last session and during this session also—to the discussions on the agitations in Assam.

4.00 hrs.

Meghalaya and about the agitated mind of the people of north-eastern region. Most of the hon. Members, particularly from the opposite side were talking in a one-sided way and they were considering only the aspects which are there at the moment. But I find that very few of them have not deeply gone into the very roots of such agitations, of such insurgencies in the north-eastern region. I am very happy that the hon. Prime Minister knows about it very well; and the people of north-eastern region are very fortunate that we are having such a Prime Minister. If I may say so, from amongst the leaders, from amongst the national leaders of our country, how many national leaders know about Arunachal Pradesh, know about Meghalaya, know about Nagaland, Assam, Manipur and Tripura. But she is one of the leaders who knows very thoroughly about that region, their sentiments and the feelings of the people of that region. That is why, despite a lot of problems, people are supporting us because they are staunch nationalists. It is high time that we must draw some pragmatic and meaningful programme for this region.

I am grateful to the Government that in the Budget some allocation or some budgetary provision has been made for the development of backward areas. I would like to point out that in the north-eastern region, particularly the backward areas and inside the north-eastern region also, Arunachal Pradesh is one of the most backward areas socially, economically and politically. For such areas, special consideration may be given. I would also like to thank the Railway Minister for providing and for proposing six new railway lines to be constructed in the north-eastern region. If I may say so it is a drop in the ocean according to the enormous needs of that region where there is no proper water way, where there is no air-way; some beginning has been made in this direction.

[Shri P. K. Thungon]

In the year 1973, we had approached the government with the proposal of construction of three railway lines in Arunachal Pradesh. You will be surprised to know that our Economics Pandits said that since there was no industry in Arunachal Pradesh, the railway line there was not economically viable. After that, we approached the government with the proposal of opening a paper mill and we were told that there was no railway line and power to feed the industry with the necessary facilities. Then we approached with a proposal of hydel scheme; it is one of the cheapest, most economic schemes in Arunachal Pradesh. Then we were told: you have no industry to consume power. This vicious circle was going on. I am glad that by providing a new line to Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Nagaland at least at some point this vicious circle has been broken and I expect, this is the expectation of millions of people of the North-eastern region, that something concrete will be done and that some steps will be taken by our present government to ameliorate the conditions in the northeastern region.

I come to my second point. We are grateful to hear from the Railway Minister that the broadgauge line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati is being extended. It should be extended from New Bongaigaon to Tinsukhia on the left bank of Brahmaputra. The broadgauge line should be extended right upto Morkongseleck Pasighat. I do not want to go into details but I must mention one point clearly about the service of trains. There is only one train from New Bongaigaon to Morkongseleck and that is the only train on the northern bank of Assam which feeds Arunachal Pradesh also. That train is named Arunachal Express. The people of Arunachal are feeling depressed either the name should be deleted or the train should be made to run in the proper way because it is always late by not less than six hours; it is a common phenomenon.

The train services are poor. The concerned authorities should look into this also.

I should also like to refer to the fact that a second bridge over Brahmaputra is going to be constructed. I had the privilege of being one of the members of the North-eastern Council and they have unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Government and the Railway Ministry to make this second bridge over Brahmaputra, railway-cum-road bridge. It is going to be only a road bridge, we are told. Experts have said that by investing a mere Rs. 5 crores more, it could be made a railway-cum-road bridge. If you see the Ganga valley there are a number of bridges. But in Arunachal, Assam and other places in the whole of Brahmaputra valley there is only one bridge. If this is the attitude of the government, naturally the mind of the people of the north-eastern region will be agitated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have ample opportunities to speak on the general budget and you can speak at that time.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: I have so many things to say but I should like to conclude now and I request I may be given a chance later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu.

For other parties eleven minutes have been allotted. There are two persons. You may take six or seven minutes. This is the allotment.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I am glad that hon. Finance Minister is here after his interim Budget speech. The Finance Minister has waxed eloquent upon the very strong and resilient economy that his party left for the Janata Party in the year 1977. I have not much time to comment on this aspect as narrated by the Finance Minister but I want to explore what was really the so-called

strong and so-called resilient economy that his party left for the next Government which was ushered in by the people.

During the regime, right from 1969 to 1977 the monopoly houses grew stronger and stronger. If there was any strong economy, that was there to support the monopoly houses of our country. Let us have a few facts. The Birlas in 1969 had their assets to the tune of Rs. 293 crores. That rose to Rs. 1070 crores in the year 1977—during the regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. There was an increase of assets of the order of Rs. 777 crores. This is how the economy was strong. The Tatas had assets in 1969 of Rs. 418 crores. These grew to Rs. 1069 crores, phenomenal increase of Rs. 581 crores. Mafat Lal had Rs. 46 crores in 1969. This rose to Rs. 286 crores an increase of the order of Rs. 240 crores. This is the real implication of the so called strong economy she left in 1977.

Emphasis has been laid on the price rise. Let us examine what happened during the earlier Congress regime. I have got points to suggest that during the period 1962 to 1972, the period of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government, there has been a price rise of the order of 30 per cent. Can he challenge it? Again during the period from 1972 to 1977 the price rise has been of the order of 60 per cent. This is the reality. I may, of course, agree that there has been price rise in subsequent years 1978-79 and 1979-80. There is a trend of price rise even to-day. But my complaint against Shri Venkataraman is that he is faithfully following the foot steps of the Janata Party. He is following the same fiscal and monetary policy which were responsible for the increase in price rise. Shrimati Gandhi followed the same fiscal policy, the same monetary policy. Janata Party also followed the same which Shrimati Gandhi followed. The result has been the unbelievable, alarming price rise. When Mr.

Venkataraman was sitting in the opposition, he was saying that the fiscal and monetary policies ought to be changed if the price rise is to be stopped. But here I find that he has declared in his interim budget speech that he would maintain the same fiscal and monetary policies which he used to condemn on earlier occasions. I know this is the compulsion of becoming a member of the treasury benches! Unfortunately, in his interim budget speech, there is no direction, no indication, as to whether he proposes to effect a complete reversal of the policy pursued by the Congress in the early seventies and by the Janata in 1977, 1978 and 1979. On the other hand, the indication is that he will faithfully follow the fiscal and monetary policies which have so far been formulated.

Another very important impact of the erstwhile so-called resilient and strong economy is that the number of people living below the poverty line has been on the increase. According to some reliable estimate, the number of persons living below the poverty line was 24 in crores in 1966 during Mr. Gandhi's regime and it increased upto 30 crores in 1977. That means, the strong and resilient economy had the impact of making the rich, richer and the poor, poorer! My complaint is that they have not changed that policy. I do not hold Mr. Venkataraman responsible for that, but what I expected of him is that he should indicate a complete reversal of that policy, a complete break-away from the erstwhile process. That has not been done and therefore, his interim budget speech is thoroughly disappointing.

The main casualty of the Finance Minister's interim budget has been the plan as a whole and the planning process. Planning is a potent instrument or tool to bring about social changes and a new social order, which can strive towards social justice and equity. The planning process

is a continuous one, he will agree with me. He himself was a member of the Planning Commission. This continuous perspective planning was first distorted by Mrs. Gandhi's regime and there was a declared plan holiday for three years, namely, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. From that particular point of time, the investment pattern in the infrastructural facilities got heavily distorted. That has resulted in the near collapse of infrastructural facilities, particularly in power generation, cement, transport and coal over which the Finance Minister has lamented. The economy can be salvaged at this stage if there is more investment in the planning in the public sector and the public sector is made a genuine engine of growth. There is no indication of that nature in the interim budget. While there is need for large investment in the central plan outlay, the Finance Minister has come with a marginal increase of only Rs. 558 crores, i.e. from Rs. 6015 crores to Rs. 6573 crores. Unless there is a large scale investment in the Central projects, unless there is a large scale investment in the public sector, unless there is a wider and larger plan size, the near collapse state of economy of which he is very much concerned, cannot be salvaged. Therefore, that indication is lacking in his speech.

The second thing is that the planning tool itself has been broken. There is a Planning Commission, a planning body, a continuous process of dialogue, a continuous process of investigation, a continuous dialogue between the State Governments and the Central Government and the Planning Commission itself. Now, the Planning Commission is no longer there and the Government does not indicate when they want to constitute the Planning Commission. Now, they want to recast the entire Sixth Plan. But my apprehension is that in the name of re-casting the Sixth Five

Year Plan the Government is thinking in terms of declaring a plan holiday. Can he assure the House that there will be no plan holiday when they are going to recast the Plan? When the Plan will be formulated, how the new Plan will get into motion? More so, there is an indication that the planning process is being handed over to the bureaucrats. Now, of late the States' Annual Plans have been finalised but there has been no dialogue with the State Governments, with the State Chief Ministers, thereby the entire planning process is being left at the hands of bureaucrats. Therefore, this is a very great distortion in the process of planning itself which requires to be corrected.

The question of central assistance is very important. You, Sir, were in a Party which also fought for greater financial autonomy for the States. Now every State Government, whether it is Tamil Nadu Government or West Bengal Government or Kerala or any other State Government feel that there should be larger Central assistance to the State Plans. In his Interim Budget speech, there has, of course, been a marginal increase of Rs. 126 crores but this is not adequate to maintain the tempo of development which he wants.

Let us analyse his Budget proposals. For every rupee that the Central Government will collect during 1980-81, 19 paise will come from small savings, provident fund and market borrowings, Excise and non-tax revenues will account for 17 paise each while Customs will contribute 15 paise i.e. Excise and Customs would add together 32 paise in a rupee; Corporation tax will contribute only 7 paise; loan recoveries will contribute 9 paise; external loans and other receipts will add 7 paise; Income-tax 2 paise and other taxes 1 paise. If you have the analysis before you, what you will find is that the major income of the Government is going to be derived from Excise Duty and Customs

Duty which add to the price spiral. Therefore, if the hon. Finance Minister pursues this course, then the deficit will not be confined to Rs. 1250 crores which he has shown but it will go upto Rs. 2000 crores. The reason is that the tax pattern has not been changed. Rather it has been faithfully followed during Mrs. Gandhi's regime as also during the rule of Janata Party and Lok Dal, which is anti-people, pro-monopoly and pro-big houses. Therefore, this Interim Budget is an ominous sign for the future for which the people shall have to remain prepared.

SERI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): Sir, I would like to deal with the form of planning, which I feel is very important for the future of the country. Here I would like to deal with five subjects, viz., irrigation, heavy industries, aluminium and steel, electricity, shipping and defence.

As far as irrigation is concerned, I would like to say India, Pakistan and Bangladesh have got the biggest net of rivers in the world. Brahmaputra is the fourth biggest river in the world. According to my information, at the present moment nearly 90 per cent of the Brahmaputra water is wasted annually in the Bay of Bengal. If that 90 per cent water is utilized, the Calcutta port can be made into one of the best ports in the world and West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu can be made the paddy belt of the whole of Asia. If Brahmaputra is linked with Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Tungabhadra, then upto Kanyakumari the whole eastern belt of India can be made into a paddy-growing area. I am saying this particularly because we have friendly relations with Bangladesh. Therefore I feel that priority should be given to linking Brahmaputra with Ganga and provision for that should be made in the Sixth Plan.

If Brahmaputra is linked with Ganga in Farraka Barrage, then Cal-

cutta port, which has only a depth of 30 feet at present, could be made 100 feet deep, which means we can introduce ships upto 100,000 tonnes. I am saying 100,000 tonnes because in Cochin recently we have built a ship of 88,000 DWT. Such ships can now approach the port of Calcutta. So, Brahmaputra should be linked with Ganga in Farraka Barrage.

Then, we link Farraka Barrage with three projects which have been built in Orissa, namely, the Hirakud, the Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Project and the Salandi Project.

In Andhra Pradesh, we are building Vamsadhara project. As a matter of fact, in 1939 the then Madras Government had a scheme for the Godavari river known as Rampadsagar, under which Godavari was linked with Pennar river and the whole water was to be taken to Madras city and southwards. If Brahmaputra is linked with Ganga and Ganga is linked with Mahanadi upto Vamsadhara, the whole area will be connected. The Rampadsagar scheme was formulated by the then Government of Madras. At that time the scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 200 crores. Then the Nizam Government said that between Rampadsagar and Nagarjunasagar, they would prefer a project in Krishna river, and not in Godavari, because more area of Nizam territory would be submerged by Godavari. That is why Nagarjunasagar project was taken up. Now that the work on Nagarjunasagar project is practically finished, if Rampadsagar project is taken up and if Brahmaputra can be linked up will Rampadsagar and Nagarjunasagar, then the water of Nagarjunasagar can go all the way to Kanya Kumari, which means that from Kanya Kumari to West Bengal there will be a belt of rice producing area.

That is, one-third of the country will be producing foodgrains. This is my idea. I am not an engineer, but I can only give my opinion on the

(Shri P. V. G. Raju)

basis of reading general information which is already available to the general public of India.

Sir, the second point I would like to make is on heavy industry, steel and aluminium. As you know, in Visakhapatnam the idea is that we should have sea-based steel plant. I do not know how many friends are aware that the steel plant is totally linked with water supply. As a matter of fact, if we require to have a first class steel plant there, about 20 lakhs of litres of water per hour are needed. To have 20 lakhs of litres of water per hour, it is not possible to have a steel plant unless we are able to have Godavari water or Brahmaputra water in the Visakhapatnam area, in the steel plant area. And therefore, I would say that the irrigation scheme that I have suggested can be linked basically to and the aluminium plant area and the steel plant in Visakhapatnam. As a matter of fact, the aluminium plant in Visakhapatnam area of between Berhampur and Rajahmundry area requires water facilities and therefore, unless we are able to have an integrated irrigation scheme, we cannot have a heavy industrial scheme.

The third point I would like to make is that of electricity production. As far as I know, in America, in the area called the Florida State, they have produced what is called geo-thermal electrical production or energy out of the sea. How they do is, there is a complete drop of over 6000 feet to the sea bed from the coast and they are able to raise electrical energy by having a tube which lets in mercury and the mercury by the pressure of the sea water goes into a generating unit which produces electrical energy. In this form the geo-thermal electrical energy is created. I feel that between Visakhapatnam port and Berhampur, that is, in Vijayanagaram district and Srikakulam district there

is drop of 5000 to 6000 feet on the sea coast which is, in effect, the drop of the Deccan plateau. Therefore, the geo-thermal energy can be created and if the geo-thermal electric energy is created, then we can have an electrical steel plant at Visakhapatnam. What my friends do not realise is that it is not the question only of agitating for a steel plant in Visakhapatnam. but of what energy we are going to use for the steel plant. The coal in Andhra Pradesh is limited for creating thermal heat for high tempered steel and therefore, unless we are able to import coal from West Bengal or, like the Japanese do, from Australia, I do not think we can have a successful sea-based steel plant at Visakhapatnam, and therefore, my suggestion is that by the production of electrical energy, an electrical steel plant can be set up at Visakhapatnam. This is not something new that I am saying. Even in 1908, Sir, Visvesvaraya, who was then the Diwan of Mysore State, set up an electrical Steel producing unit at Bhadravati and therefore, what I am merely suggesting is that we only implement what Sir Visvesvaraya had already done in Mysore. That is, the steel plant at Visakhapatnam should be of the same type as they are having in Bhadravati in Mysore State.

In Orissa, there is an area called Chilka Lake, which is the biggest water area in the whole of India. Of course, its water is slightly brackish or saltish, but I believe that if we dredge it as they do in Japan, we can establish at 2 lakh tonne deadweight shipbuilding yard there, for which a depth of 200 feet is required. It will become the biggest ship-building area in the Indian sub-continent comprising India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The tonnage produced in Cochin at present is not more than 88,000 which is third class as far as the world is concerned. Japan produces 5 lakh deadweight tonnes. In Chilka Lake it will be possible to produce 2 lakh deadweight tonnes if we deepen it.

The Chilka Lake is being used by the Defence Ministry for Training of Young Naval ratings boys and other personnel is also possible. I do not say that you should divert some funds from defence to civilian production or vice versa. As you know, the Defence budget is about Rs. 3.600 crores and therefore it has something to do with general planning. Chilka Lake can be easily deepened, and it will not cost more than Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 crores, but we can establish a first class ship-building industry there and Naval Centre.

I have taken this opportunity to suggest a planning-cum budget speech because to my way of thinking, the general budget and planning are synonymous.

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तोड़-गढ़) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो 1980-81 का अन्तरिम बजट पेश किया है, वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए वास्तव में इससे ज्यादा सुव्यवस्था बजट नहीं हो सकता था क्योंकि जनता पार्टी और लोक दल का जो 34 महीनों का शासनकाल रहा, उसमें हमें विरासत में एक लडखड़ाती हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था और एक विकृत अर्थतंत्र मिला। ऐसी स्थिति में बड़ी सूझ-बूझ से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो इतना सुन्दर बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसको लिए मैं उनको बधाई देती हूँ।

यह जो बजट है, इससे समाजवाद का नारा बलन्द होता है और वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उससे हमारी जो घोषणा है, हमारे चुनावपत्र में जो घोषणा की गई है, उसका एक प्रतिबिम्ब इसमें दिखाई देता है। हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य है देश में से गरीबी हटाना। आज हम विश्व के मानचित्र पर दृष्टि डालें तो हम पाते हैं कि हमारे देश का स्थान 16 गरीब राष्ट्रों में आता है और इस देश में विश्व की 15 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या रहती है परन्तु विश्व की आय का 1.5 प्रतिशत भाग ही हमारे देश में आ पाता है। अब प्रश्न उठता है कि इस प्रकार की गरीबी इस देश में लम्बे समय से क्यों है। क्या कारण

है जिस की वजह से अभी तक गरीबी दूर नहीं हो पायी? मान्यवर, इसके मुख्य रूप से दो कारण हैं। पहला तो यह है कि हमारी जो सम्पदा है, हमारी जो प्राकृतिक सम्पदा है, उसका ठीक से उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। हमारे देश के कई भाग अभी भी विकास का इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, विकास की दृष्टि से, हमारे देश को दो भागों में बांट दिया जाए तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। एक भाग तो वह है जहां पर कि विकास क्रम तीव्र गति से चला-जैसे कि पंजाब, हरयाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और कर्नाटक आदि प्रदेश। इसके साथ ही दूसरा भाग वह है जहां पर कि विकास का क्रम बहुत निम्न है और यह कहना चाहिए कि वहां विकास बहुत कम हुआ है—जैसे कि बिहार, उड़ीसा, मध्यप्रदेश और राजस्थान प्रदेश।

मान्यवर मैं राजस्थान से चित्तोड़गढ़ आती हूँ। यदि राजस्थान को रत्नगर्भा भूमि कहा जाए तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी क्योंकि वहां की भूमि में बहुत अधिक खनिज सम्पदा है। वहां पर अधिक खनिज सम्पदा होने के बावजूद भी वहां उद्योगों का विकास नहीं हो पाया है। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र चित्तोड़गढ़ में केवल दो सीमेंट केक्ट्रियां हैं जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर में वहां पर किसी प्रकार का विकास नहीं हुआ है। लम्बे समय से यह कहा जा रहा है कि निकट भविष्य में राजस्थान में खाद्य का कारखाना डाला जाएगा जो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का कारखाना होगा। मान्यवर, अभी तक उस ओर कोई गौर नहीं किया गया है।

मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जो कि राजस्थान में चित्तोड़गढ़ का इलाका है, वह प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से और व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से भी इस कारखाने के लिए सर्वोत्तम स्थान है। वहां पर उदयपुर में भंवर कोटड़ा में माइंस हैं जिनमें रॉक फास्फेट का भंडार छिपा है जिसकी कि फर्टिलाइजर के कारखाने में बड़ी आवश्यकता होती है। यदि वहां पर खाद्य का कारखाना लगाया जाता है तो वहां के लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा और वहां की गरीबी की समस्या का समाधान भी हम कर पायेंगे। यह एक ऐसा स्थान है जो जंक्शन होने के कारण कई रेलवे लाइनों से जुड़ा हुआ है। यदि इस

[श्री. निर्मल कुमारी शक्तावत]

क्षेत्र में बड़ी लाइन डाल दी जाए जिसे कि कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ रेलवे लाइन कह सकते हैं तो इससे वहाँ के लोगों को अधिक रोजगार मिलेगा।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश की गरीबी का जो दूसरा कारण है वह यह है कि देश में आज जो कुछ भी हम पैदा करते हैं, उसका सारा का सारा भाग कुछ लोग ही दबा लेते हैं। यह विचित्र विडम्बना है कि हम लोगों ने कई प्लान बनाये, कई योजनाएँ बनायीं लेकिन उनके बाद भी गरीब अधिक गरीब हुआ और अमीर अधिक अमीर हुआ। देश में पाँच प्रतिशत लोग हैं जो कि रोजगार के सभी साधनों पर सांप की तरह कुड़ली मारते बैठे हुए हैं। अतः इन विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिए हमें प्रयत्न करना होगा। इस गरीबी का सबसे अच्छा इलाज बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम है। पिछला हमारा अनुभव हमें इस बात को सिखाता है कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के तहत बहुत तीव्र गति से देश में विकास के काम हुए। इस संदर्भ में मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि नयी परिवर्तित परिस्थितियों में इस बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम को शीघ्रता से लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, गरीबी दूर करने के लिए हमें कर प्रणाली में भी संशोधन करना होगा। उन लोगों पर अधिक कर लगाना पड़ेगा जो कि पूँजीपति हैं, जो बड़े बड़े कारखानों के मालिक हैं। सामान्य व्यक्तियों पर अधिक कर नहीं लगाये जाने चाहिए।

अर्थ व्यवस्था को विकसित करने के लिए, गरीबी को हटाने के लिए भरे दिमाग में एक ही विचार आता है और वह यह है कि हमारी गरीबी को सारी विकास योजनाएँ ग्रामोन्मुखी हों। ग्रामों में यदि हम उनको ले जाएँ तो इससे हमारे देश का कल्याण हो सकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि देश का अमीर प्रतिशत भाग गांवों में निवास करता है। दजट में कृषि विकास बैंकों की स्थापना की बात कही गई है। इस योजना का जो मसौदा पेश किया गया है मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूँ। साथ ही मैं निवेदन है कि जो भूमिहीन

हैं और जो कृषि मजदूर हैं उनके बारे में भी सदियों से कुछ सोचा नहीं गया है। उनके बारे में अब कम से कम कुछ सोचा तो गया है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि ये जो बैंक स्थापित किए जाएंगे और अभी जो राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंक हैं उनका जो प्रोसीजर है वह बहुत कम्प्लिकेटेड नहीं होना चाहिए। आज वह बहुत कम्प्लिकेटेड है। एक किसान जो बैंक में लोन लेने के लिए जाता है, उसको लोन नहीं मिल पाता है। उसको कई चक्र लगाने पड़ते हैं और लगाने के बाद भी और उसकी सारी जिन्दगी यदि यह कहा जाए कि चक्रमय हो जाती है, फिर भी उसको लोन नहीं मिल पाता है, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लोन लेने के प्रोसीजर को सरल किया जाना चाहिए। इससे सामान्य किसान भी ऋण ले सके और अपना गुजारा चला सकेंगे, अपनी रोजी रोटी कमा सकेंगे।

देश में पाँच लाख से भी अधिक गांव हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्यों नहीं सारी योजनाएँ ग्रामोन्मुखी बनायी जाती हैं। कितनी विचित्र और कितनी विडम्बना भरी यह बात है कि हमारे डाक्टर, इंजीनियर, शिक्षक आज बंकार फिर रहे हैं लेकिन गांवों में इन सब का अभाव है। यदि हम विकास योजनाओं को गांवों की ओर मोड़ते हैं तो उस स्थिति में दो प्रकार के लाभ हमको होंगे, पहला तो यह होगा कि गरीबी का कुछ निदान हम ढूँढ सकेंगे और दूसरा यह होगा कि हमारी जन संख्या जो गांवों से नगरों की ओर आ रही है, उसको नगरों की ओर आने से रोका जा सकेगा। नगरीकरण की जो समस्या है यह आज हमारे सामने बहुत ही विकराल रूप में आ कर खड़ी हो गई है। यदि हम अपनी योजनाओं को गांवों की ओर मोड़ते हैं तो सम्भव है कि इस समस्या का भी हम सही समाधान ढूँढ सकें।

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है इस बात की कि अधिक से अधिक सिंचाई के साधनों को जुटाया जाए। जिस क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आती हूँ वह एक रेगिस्तानी और पहाड़ी इलाका है। वहाँ की भूमि सदियों से पानी की प्यासी है। वहाँ पर एक ओर तो तपता तथा बढ़ता हुआ रेगिस्तान है दूसरी ओर सूखे पहाड़ साथ ही।

हर दूसरे वर्ष अकाल पड़ जाता है । इस अकाल का अभी तक किसी प्रकार का स्थायी निदान नहीं खोजा गया है । 1958 में राजस्थान कैनाल बनाने का काम शुरू किया गया था । परन्तु यह काम राज्य सरकार के अधीन है और वही इसको कर रही है । इस कारण से इस काम की गति बहुत ही धीमी है । मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान कैनाल को यदि एक राष्ट्रीय योजना में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाए और इसको पूरा कर दिया जाए तो सम्भव है कि जाने वाली पीढ़ी को अकाल का सामना न करना पड़े । इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

देश का यदि विकास करना है तो विद्युत्-तीकरण की ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना पड़ेगा । आज विद्युत् की जितनी विकट समस्या राजस्थान में है, शायद ही भारत के किसी अन्य प्रान्त में होगी । हमारे यहां रावत-भाटा का जो प्लांट है वह खराब पड़ा हुआ है । इस वजह से किसान लोग जो लहलहाती फसल को देख कर खुश होते हैं आज सूखती हुई फसलों को देख कर आंसू बहा रहे हैं । क्यों नहीं इस प्लांट को जल्दी से ठीक कर दिया जाता है । क्या कारण है इस उपेक्षा का ? जिस की वजह से किसानों को इतनी अधिक परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ।

रावतभाटा में थर्मल पावर प्लांट की योजना है । उसको भी यदि कार्यरूप में परिणत कर दिया जाए तो गांवों के विद्युत्-तीकरण की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है ।

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए तीसरी महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता सड़कों के विकास की है । यह काम भी तीव्र गति से होना चाहिए । जाने वाले बजट में इस काम के वास्ते पर्याप्त प्रावधान होना चाहिए । क्योंकि सड़कों की तुलना शरीर के बाड़ी तंत्र से की जा सकती है । जिस प्रकार शरीर के लिए नाड़ी तंत्र आवश्यक है उसी प्रकार से राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए सड़क का होना आवश्यक है । परन्तु जनता पार्टी के राज्य में राजस्थान में जो सड़कें अकाल राहत में बनी वह केवल सड़क के नाम पर रास्ते में धूल बाल दी गईं । एक ही वर्ष में सड़कों के अवसंयोजन रहे क्यों हैं । इस-लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अकाल राहत के जो भी काम किये जाते हैं उसके बारे में केन्द्र की ओर से यह निदेश होना चाहिए कि ठोस

कार्यक्रम तैयार करने चाहिए जिससे किसी प्रकार की अव्यवस्था न हो ।

आज गांवों में गरीब व्यक्तियों का, किसानों का क्षोषण तीन आदिमियों के द्वारा होता है जिसका उच्चारण पटवारी, पुलिस और प्रपंची सब्दों से होता है । यह लोग जिस प्रकार से ग्रामीणों का क्षोषण कर रहे हैं हमारी सारी योजनाओं को विफल कर देते हैं । किसान को पटवारी लोग किसी न किसी तरह परेशान करते रहते हैं । किसानों को सस्ता न्याय मिले इसकी व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से होनी चाहिये ।

आज देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत विकट है । 2 करोड़ 1 लाख व्यक्ति बेकार हैं । शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या भी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । हमारे विश्व-विद्यालय ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे टक्काल सिक्के बनाती हैं उसी प्रकार से यह विश्व-विद्यालय भी बेरोजगारों को ढाल रहे हैं । शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद विद्यार्थी अनिश्चितता का भविष्य जी रहा है । शिक्षा में परिवर्तन की बात सभी कहते हैं, कई वर्षों में कई प्रकार के आयोग भी बैठायें गये कि शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । परन्तु क्या होना चाहिये, कौन सा परिवर्तन होना चाहिये, इसके बारे में किसी प्रकार का एक नियोजित तरीके से कार्य नहीं किया गया । यदि शिक्षा को व्यवसाय मुखी कर दिया जाये, शिक्षा डिग्री प्राप्त करने की गारन्टी नहीं, बल्कि व्यवसाय प्राप्त करने की गारन्टी बन जाय तो सम्भव है कि हमारे युवकों के सामने जो भविष्य के प्रति एक प्रश्न चिन्ह लगा हुआ है उसको हम हटा सकते हैं । आज हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली 32 साल पहले अंग्रेजों द्वारा छोड़ी गयी शिक्षा प्रणाली जैसे ही है । इसके बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि शिक्षा को राज्य सूची से निकाल कर केन्द्रीय सूची में रख दिया जाये तो एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम होगा । इससे बड़े लाभ होंगे । पहला तो यह कि सारे देश में एक बुनियादी शिक्षा की नींव रखी जाये, एक राष्ट्रधर्मी बच्चे और कर्माटक के शिक्षित बच्चे में किसी प्रकार का अंतर नहीं पाये । दूसरा लाभ यह होगा कि केवल इंदिरा गांधी की ओर भी अधिक बलमा जुट सकेगा । यदि

[प्रो. निर्मल कुमारी शक्तावत]

सभी प्रान्तों में एक सी शिक्षा होगी तो नेशनल इंटरग्रेशन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ेगी।

आज हम स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हैं परन्तु उसका लाभ गांवों के गरीब व्यक्तियों को नहीं मिल पाता है। आज गरीब के लिये बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल उस इमारत की तरह से हैं जिस प्रकार से तीन या पांच स्टार होटल्स, जिनको वह देख तो सकता है लेकिन उनमें प्रवेश नहीं कर सकता है। इसी प्रकार से बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों में गरीब की कोई सुनवाई नहीं है।

विनम्र शब्दों में निवेदन है कि यदि हम नेशनल हेल्थ स्कीम लागू करें तो यह एक बहुत अच्छा कदम होगा, जैसे इंग्लैंड में भी है। यदि हम यहां लागू नहीं कर सकते, हमारे पास इतनी अधिक गुंजाइश नहीं है तो कम-से-कम पार्टली नेशनल हेल्थ स्कीम लागू करनी चाहिये। मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि वह व्यक्ति जो नियोजित परिवार में विश्वास रखते हैं, उनको सरकारी तौर पर स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिये। यहां दवाएं बहुत महंगी हैं। ग्रामीण व्यक्ति को अपनी जिन्दगी की जरूरियात के निस्वत दवाएं बहुत महंगी दिखाई देती हैं, इसीलिये इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और कम-से-कम इस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था को दूर करना चाहिये।

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्या हमारे सामने मुद्रास्फीति की है। आज देश में मुद्रास्फीति क्यों है? यह हमें जनता पार्टी से मिली है विरासत में, क्योंकि जनता पार्टी के राज्य में कई ऐसे गलत काम किये गये... (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे निवेदन करती हूँ कि 30 वर्ष तक इतनी अधिक मुद्रास्फीति नहीं हुई जितनी कि इन 34 महीनों में हुई। उसी का परिणाम है कि आज भी हमें मुद्रास्फीति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

प्रश्न यह है कि मुद्रास्फीति जनता पार्टी के राज्य में क्यों हुई? मैं इसके मुख्य रूप से कारण बताना चाहूंगी। पहला कारण तो यह है कि आपका पिछला बजट दोषपूर्ण था। आपके द्वारा किसी भी प्रकार की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। इसके अलावा आपने स्वर्ण नीलाम कर के देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इतना अधिक विकृत कर

दिया कि आज हमारे सामने मुद्रास्फीति की समस्या बहुत ही विकराल रूप से सामने खड़ी है।

मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहूंगी कि इसके सम्बन्ध में हमें कुछ कदम उठाने चाहिये। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कदम तो यह होगा कि जमाखोरी और तस्करी के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये, उर्जा का अधिक-से-अधिक हल ढूँढना चाहिये। . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 20 minutes. You please conclude now.

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : हमारी सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार होना चाहिये ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ती दर पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं मिल सकें। इसके लिये हमें गांव-गांव में लोकप्रिय दुकानें चलानी चाहिये।

मैं यह उम्मीद करती हूँ कि इस प्रकार से आने वाला जो हमारा बजट होगा, उसमें सरकार मुद्रास्फीति के लिये विशेष प्रकार के कदम उठायेगी और इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने एक व्यवस्थित बजट हमारे सामने रखा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said it was your maiden speech. I now think it is not a maiden speech.

Shri Soundarajan.

SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN (Sivakasi): I rise to speak a few words on the interim budget for 1980-81 on behalf of the All India Anna DMK Party.

It is true that the Congress—I Party has received from the people of India a mandate to implement vigorously programmes for social and economic development. But it should be understood that the mandate is from less than 50 per cent of the eligible voters. Only the vagaries of an out-dated, outmoded and unscientific election procedure support the ill-advised contention that it is a massive mandate and thereby give a licence for the ruling party to go the way it wills, caring little for the

fabric of the society at large. The success at the election is an invitation to the ruling party to take the country forward and together on the way to prosperity, and not to ride rough-shod over other Parties who are equally patriotic and mean well by the country. The success at the election is a glorious chance for the ruling Party to grasp the hand of friendship from other Parties and to evolve the broadest common consensus as to how quickly many of the ills that plague our society can be removed.

15.00 hrs.

This certainly is not the time for mafia-like manipulations to serve the political aggrandisement of our Party. After all what are we working for? To preserve democracy and to assure decent living for the humblest citizen of the country. If so, is this the way to carry on with the reconstruction of the economy? With one fell stroke, nine State Assemblies were dissolved on the pretext that they did not enjoy the confidence of the people and three State Assemblies were allowed to continue on the basis of the most sordid switching over of sides by the elected Members who have betrayed their electorate. What type of democracy are we in for? Can political chicanery go further?

Now, what is the result? The Finance Minister has no time for presenting a regular Budget. In the meantime, let the country sink into the economic morass deeper and deeper. Prices rise with greater speed than ever before. Crimes even in the Capital are increasing. The Minister's duty is done for the present by framing a charge sheet, blaming his predecessors. What the Minister has conveniently forgotten is that cheap accusations do not carry far. It is a problem of pragmatic, truthful and professional management, with ability to implement decisions without fear or favour that can lift the country out of the doldrums.

Statistics cannot lie. The first two years of Janata Government were not that bad as has been depicted. Agricultural production reached an all time high. Industrial production looked up. Many vexing procedures for industrial licensing export and import were simplified. He is a really blind man who cannot see what was really done for the good of the country. Freedom was in the air. There were heart to heart consultations with State Governments on important policy matters on the basis of mutual respect, not on the basis of a Moghul dictating terms to satraps.

After all, State Governments are directly concerned with common man. However much political pundits may differ, our Constitution is fundamentally federal, and the role of the States is as much paramount in their respective spheres as that of the Centre in its sphere. It is, therefore, highly reprehensible that established State Governments which came to power on the strength of popular vote have been summarily removed on the basis of a highly able and controversial provision in the Constitution.

Coming to my own State of Tamilnadu what harm has it done to deserve being put under President's Rule? Here was a Government led by a dynamic revolutionary leader of an illustrious son of India, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR who has set a high standard of integrity and incorruptibility not only for himself but also all the colleagues and officers in the Government. Our State got the reputation of the best administered modern welfare State and the Leader had always got his ears to the ground listening to the urges and aspirations of the weakest sections of the people and implementing progressive measures to raise their lot. It is sad that our Party due to vagaries of election procedure could not get adequate number of seats in Lok Sabha despite getting a massive number of votes. All know that gold price comes under the purview of the

(Shri N. Soundarajan)
Centre. Let me now ask the Finance Minister who, I am sure, fomented such propaganda during election, "What have you done to bring down price of gold for Mangal Sutra." Well, he firmly in the saddle, can conveniently forget all his obligations to bring gold within reach of common man for Mangal Sutra. I am citing all this to show how political manipulation is the motivating factor for the Ruling Party. It has combined with a discredited Party whose leader was thrown out by the then Prime Minister on charges of corruption. A Sarkaria Commission was set up and gave an unmistakable report about the corrupt activities of the Leader of DMK. Perhaps, that very Leader, who has been condemned as corrupt by an impartial commission, is being groomed to lead Tamil Nadu State Government. Can political dishonesty go further? But the people of Tamilnadu are wise and farsighted. The next few months will show whether corruption can get any further lease of life after all. I am referring to all this to show how unwarranted is the Displacement of Tamil Nadu, a State which occupies an important place in the economic map of India and has been carrying on as one of the most progressive Governments in history.

Sir, the Finance Minister's speech does not present any analysis of the causes of economic malaise beyond a charge sheet of the past Government. In this connection, let me point out that developmental measures during three decades have brought out concrete improvements in the country but it is an admitted fact that the benefits of development have not percolated to the weaker sections. This is the real malaise that has kept our country down. There is no question of mismanagement by anybody. It is a question of having a sincere and scientific attitude, with a ruthless determination to weed out evils and to adopt progressive measures in concert with all right thinking men.

Even if some opposition leaders show some recalcitrance, it would add to the Prime Minister if she makes efforts for enlisting their co-operation in diagnosing the real ills of our body politic and devising remedial measures.

Many of the preceding speakers have already referred to the unrestricted rise in the price of sugar, kerosene, diesel etc. which appears to have no regard for a Government elected by a massive mandate. We are still waiting patiently to see how far the projected measures will help to reverse the tide. I trust that effective measures will be taken in time before we are engulfed.

Though this is an interim budget yet I hope that Government will bestow attention on the unremunerative price given to growers of agricultural crops. There has been a long-standing demand to raise the price for paddy to Rs. 125 per quintal. This is not a fanciful demand. It is based on economics because of high cost of inputs. Similarly I advocate raising the prices of chillies to growers to a fixed rate of Rs. 700 per quintal so as to give them an assured price.

I expect Government also to look into the high cost of fertilisers, diesel oil and seeds which are contributing to increase in the cost of production for poor farmers. The crying need is for making available such inputs at reasonable prices.

Now, in this connection, I would also like to invite attention to the urgent need for giving impetus for the industrial development of Tamilnadu, the Central investment in which is comparatively for too little, when the population, size and importance of the State is taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please read the last sentence and complete it.

SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Sir, there is heavy shortage of chlorate which is necessary for manufacturing matches, which is in the cottage in-

dustry. For the information of the hon. Minister, I might say that in my constituency almost all the small scale match industries are likely to be closed down leading to under-employment and unemployment. If sufficient quantity of chlorate is not available indigenously, I would request the Finance Minister who has also been holding the Industry portfolio to import chlorate to give employment to thousands of workers in the Sivakasi area. There is also shortage of wagons to transport the finished products of fireworks, matchworks and lithoworks in the Sivakasi area. The Minister of Finance must see that there is no bottleneck for the transport of finished goods in the Sivakasi area and I would also request the Government to connect Sivakashi with S.T.D.

With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): One point I would like to point out. As it is a budget discussion some of us, independents and small groups should also get our chance

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving chance to everybody. Already I have called Mr. Soundararajan. You should have given your name. If you have given your name you will be called. Now, Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget reflects clearly the Government's attitude of absolute confidence and determination not only to revitalise the whole infrastructure which has been mutilated by the previous Governments, but to revive successfully the pace of progress and growth of our economy as a whole.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

The Budget has laid specific emphasis on the objectivity of the ma-

tion. The objectivity is not merely the economic development of the nation but the social development which is supremely significant to our country which has taken ill with social maladies for centuries together. I am really glad that even at the very outset and in his very first sentence the hon. Finance Minister has laid all his emphasis on the social development of our country which unfortunately the previous government's lost sight of.

I would like to give a clear instance of the impact of the implementation of the 20 point programme which I know personally is in the right direction.

There is a system of bonded labour in this country existing for centuries together subjecting a section of the people of our country to so many social inequalities and treating them as sub-human beings. While implementing this programme, we can clearly feel the impact of this programme, not only the programme but also the distribution of the benefits of the economies to the needy sections of our society.

In this connection, I may also point out that the Government earlier never hesitated to enact any legislations and side by side Government also implemented very systematically and sincerely those legislations so that the objectives could be achieved. In our country, as has been rightly said by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, unless social inequalities are completely removed and functional mobility is brought about among the various people belonging to different classes, it is absolutely meaningless to think in terms of any kind of economic growth in the real sense of the term. Unless there is functional mobility in different kinds of occupation of our society unless the labour force is properly geared up, we will not be able to achieve economic growth. And not only that, whatever achievements we have made through our economic development, will have

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthey]
 to reach the needy persons. Therefore, the sectional aspect of our national life has been properly stressed at the very outset. The present government has realised this supreme significant aspect of our national life and I congratulate the Finance Minister and the Government for laying proper emphasis on the national objectivity.

Secondly, while initiating the discussion on the Budget, Mr. Charan Singh disagreed with the Finance Minister's observation that the economy of the country was stagnant during the non-Congress rule. I agree with the disagreement of Mr. Charan Singh because Mr. Charan Singh was correct in the sense that the economy of the country was not stagnant during the non-Congress rule but it was completely ruined. In a very short span of 33 months of non-Congress rule, the whole base of our healthy economy has been shattered as they have done systematically of their own political base during that period. Our Finance Minister is absolutely correct when he observed "the state of the economy that we have inherited is such that we shall need some more time to assess the damage suffered by the economy and evolve a medium term strategy for revival and restoration of its health". Besides this, Mr. Charan Singh also said that the gross national product was more than the compound rate of 5 per cent during the non-Congress regime and he had claimed that it was never achieved over the last 2 decades. I would like to ask a simple question: what kind of economy they have inherited when they came to power? The performance of the present always reflects the conditions under which the performance has been conducted and he has forgotten this simple truth and is claiming that the 5 per cent growth was entirely his own making. In fact, the Gross National Product has declined during the current year to only about 1 per cent. I would like to

ask a simple question again about the result of this 1 per cent rate: whose legacy is it? Is it not the legacy of the previous non-Congress Governments? How can one lose sight of it? The crisis that grips the vital fields of coal, power, steel, cement and transport sections has taken a grim turn and creates a dismal picture and consequently threatening the whole fibre of our national economy. I would like to ask again who is responsible for creating this dismal situation in this country. Besides, the whole pressure on today's prices would have been much less had the former non-Congress Governments handled the economic situation properly. Are the growing budgetary deficits and the yawning trade gaps not reflecting the inefficient way in which the previous government handled the whole economy? When they had to face the first test in the form of a drought, the previous Government showed utter bankruptcy of its policy and failed miserably to protect the common people. At that time what exactly came to their rescue and that of the poor people in the country was the buffer stock the procurement and public distribution system that the previous Government had built up earlier. That saved the situation. And they cannot deny this fact.

Bssides, rising to the occasion as per our commitment to the people, the present Government is keen to establish an Agriculture Development Bank as an apex institution for meeting the credit needs of our farmers and again reviving the targets of one-third of the total advances from the public sector banks to hitherto neglected sectors of agriculture, village and small scale industries. Apart from this, the public sector banks have agreed to accept the obligation of raising the share of priority sectors in their total lending to 40 per cent in the next five years. This will greatly help in strengthening the productivity base of rural India in meeting the credit needs of rural areas and par-

ticularly those of the landless labourers, small and marginal farmers.

Then, I come to a very important aspect. I profusely congratulate the Government for correctly visualising the need to exempt from income-tax the statutory corporations meant to promote the socio-economic interests of the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This is a very right step in the right direction of bringing down the social inequalities. Unless we bring them in the mainstream of the life of the nation by creating necessary opportunities for them, and by removing all the impediments and handicaps, whatever economic growth we achieve, will be off set by these socio-economic inequalities. This is very correct step for realising the national objective of social development.

I am glad that Shri Charan S ingh has accepted the real reasons for the steep rise in prices and has said that it was the unprecedented drought if not the policy of levying excise duties. And it is clear from his own speech that it is the commulative effect of multifarious factors, besides the inconsistent, unco-related fiscal, monetary and trade policies of the previous Government.

In the end, I would like to make it very clear that our Government is not trying to hide behind the failures of the previous Governments to justify the present state of our national economy. We are taking all necessary steps and these and various guidelines have been clearly indicated in the budget speech of the Finance Minister. We are making an all-out effort to restore the economy and bring about economic progress along with proper distribution of economic benefits to all sections of the people in general and to the most neglected lot of our people in particular.

श्री ठाकुर शिव कुमार सिंह (सण्डवा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बोट आन एकाउन्ट प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता पार्टी और लोक दल की विरासत के रूप में हमें एक बहुत ही पिछड़ी हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था प्राप्त हुई है, जो उन्होंने हमारे लिए और देश के लिए छोड़ी है। इस देश का गरीब आदमी, इस देश का मजदूर और किसान आज भीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की ओर आँखें लगाए हुए हैं और आशान्वित हैं कि उसे कुछ मिलेगा। जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के लोग अपने शासन काल में कहते थे कि हम दस साल राज करेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान में जनता पार्टी को दस साल तक कोई नहीं हटा सकता है। तब ऐसे कान से कारण आ गए कि जनता पार्टी दस साल तो क्या ढाई साल तक नहीं टिक सकी। जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल में हिन्दुस्तान के लोग उनसे परेशान हो गए, हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर उनसे परेशान हो गए, हिन्दुस्तान के किसान उनसे परेशान हो गए, हिन्दुस्तान के कर्मचारी उनसे परेशान हो गए और उसी के कारण उन्होंने हमारी पार्टी को अपना वोट दे कर हमारे ऊपर जो जिम्मेदारी सौंपी है, हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उनकी आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करें। अब काम करने की हमारी बारी है और हम अवश्य करेंगे। मुझे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में पूरा विश्वास है, मुझे हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में पूरा विश्वास है, उन का नेतृत्व एक सक्षम नेतृत्व साबित होगा, भले ही आज उन्होंने पूरा बजट प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है, वोट-आन-एकाउन्ट ही प्रस्तुत किया है, लेकिन आने वाला समय बतलायेगा कि हम ने जो वायदे किये हैं, मजदूरों, किसानों और गरीबों के साथ, वे सारे वायदे पूरा करने के लिए हम सक्षम होंगे। एक शायर ने कहा है—

दर्द करवट बदलने वाला है,

शोला शबनम में ढलनेवाला है,

न सही आज ए जफर,

लेकिन कल जमाना बदलनेवाला है।

जनता पार्टी के राज में हमारे किसानों को उन के परिश्रम का पैसा नहीं मिला। मैं सण्डवा जिले से आता हूँ। सण्डवा, सरपंच में कमास की बहुत अधिक उपज होती है। हमारे क्षेत्र में काँच के

[श्री ठाकुर शिव कुमार सिंह]

सासन में कपास के भाव 550 से 600 रुपये क्विंटल होते थे। लेकिन जनता पार्टी के राज में, जो अपने आप को किसानों की पार्टी कहता थी, नारे लगाती थी कि वह किसानों की पार्टी है, चौधरी चरण सिंह नारे लगाते थे, लेकिन जब जनता ने जनता पार्टी को काम करने का मौका दिया, किसानों ने उन को वोट दिया, तब किसान लुट गये। उन के राज में किसानों की सब से ज्यादा हत्याएँ हुईं। कांग्रेस के राज में किसानों को कपास के जो दाम मिला करते थे, जनता पार्टी के राज में कपास का भाव 200 रुपये से 250 रुपये क्विंटल हो गया। गन्ने का भाव कांग्रेस पार्टी के राज में 12 रुपये, 18 रुपये क्विंटल मिलता था, लेकिन जनता पार्टी के राज में, जो अपने आप को किसानों की पार्टी कहते थे, गन्ने के 6 रुपये क्विंटल भी नहीं मिल सके। आज भी किसानों को गन्ने के मूल्य का काफी रुपया बकाया है। क्या फायदा किया है जनता पार्टी ने किसानों का ? उन को किसानों के वोट लेने का क्या हक है ? मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को फसलों की सपोर्ट प्राइस उंची मिलती रहनी चाहिये। कपास का एक्सपोर्ट किया जाए, जिस से किसानों को उसका उचित भाव मिल सके।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र बुरहानपुर की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बुरहानपुर में इस समय लगभग 15000 पावर-लूम चलती हैं जिन में से अधिकांश अनधिकृत हैं। अधिकृत रूप जिन पावर-लूम की संख्या 7000 के लगभग है। यह समस्या केवल बुरहानपुर की ही नहीं है, बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र की भी है। चैबरमैन साहब, आप स्वयं भी इस बात को जानते हैं कि बुरहानपुर, इचल-करनजी, भिवण्डी, मालगांव में बहुत ज्यादा संख्या में पावर-लूम लगी हुई है। पिछली जनता सरकार ने एक पालिसी निर्धारित की थी कि जो अन-आथोराइज्ड पावर-लूम है वे 112 रुपये प्रति लूम क्वार्टरली सेवी दे कर अधिकृत हो सकती हैं। वे लोग उस नीति के अनुसार बराबर 112 रुपये क्वार्टरली सेवी दिये जा रहे

हैं, तीसरा क्वार्टर निकल चुका है, अगले क्वार्टर का पेमेंट देने की फिर से उन के ऊपर जबाबदारी आ गई है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में पावर-लूम के मालिक तो एक या दो पावर-लूम बँकों से कर्जा लेकर लगाते हैं और बँकों के ब्याज का मीटर लगातार चल रहा है, जिस का वे लोग भुगतान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे अभी तक अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हो पाये हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में उन के ऊपर 112 रुपये क्वार्टर की लेवी लगाना बहुत गलत बात है। मैं आप के माध्यम से कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जनवरी 1981 से उन से लेवी न ली जाय और उन की अन-आथोराइज्ड पावर-लूम को आथोराइज्ड किया जाय।

मेरा खण्डवा जिला वास्तव में इण्डस्ट्रीयली बैकवर्ड जिला घोषित किया जाना चाहिए। वहाँ पर एक नेशनल न्यूजप्रिन्ट एण्ड पेपर मिल, नेपानगर में है, उस से जो आंकड़े शासन तैयार करता है, उन आंकड़ों को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि खण्डवा जिला औद्योगिक रूप से ऊपर उठा हुआ जिला है, परन्तु वास्तव में ऐसी बात नहीं है। मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में दो तहसीलें खण्डवा और हरसूद ऐसी तहसीलें हैं जहाँ उद्योगों की बहुत कमी है। वहाँ कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों, बनों पर आधारित उद्योगों को खोलने की बहुत संभावनाएँ हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप उन संभावनाओं का पता लगायें। मेरे क्षेत्र में गन्ना बहुत पैदा होता है, कपास बहुत पैदा होती है, इस लिये शुगर मिलें डाली जा सकती हैं, स्पिनिंग और वीविंग मिलें डाली जा सकती हैं, पावर-लूम की संख्या बढ़ाई जा सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस क्षेत्र का औद्योगिक विकास करने के लिये जरूर प्रयत्न किया जाय और आने वाले बजट में इस के लिये हमारे केन्द्रीय शासन की ओर से जरूर कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव लाया जाय।

मैंने सुना है कि पेट्रो-कैमिकल कार्पोरेशन मध्य प्रदेश को मिलने वाला है। खण्डवा

जिसा जो हिन्दुस्तान का दिस है, देश के मध्य में केंद्रित है, मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि एक पट्टा-कौमिकल कामप्लैक्स खंडवा जिले खोला जाए।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर मैं माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे जिले में महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश की एक समन्वित अपर ताप्ती प्रोजेक्ट है, जिस से मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में सिंचाई होने वाली है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव जीतने के लिए और मेरा जनता पार्टी पर यह आरोप है कि केवल चुनाव जीतने के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये की एक बड़ी योजना बना दी गई जबकि उस के लिए उतना रुपया प्लान में नहीं रखा गया। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री, मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री और ठाकरे जी को बुला कर 150 करोड़ रुपये की प्रोजेक्ट के लिए भूमि-पूजन करवा दिया गया जबकि उस के लिए बजट में उतना पैसा नहीं रखा गया और केवल 4 करोड़ रुपये ही दिये गये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की पूजा के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं है और लोगों की मांगों के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं है। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए पर्याप्त राशि बजट में रखें जिस से यह योजना चल सके और अधिक से अधिक महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के लोग इससे लाभान्वित हो सकें।

मेरा नगर वह है जहाँ पर ममताज महल ने अन्तिम सांस ली थी और ताजमहल मेरे नगर में नहीं बन सका, फिर भी वह एक ऐतिहासिक स्थल है और वहाँ पर शाहजहाँ, हुमायूँ और दूसरे मुगल साम्राज्य के शासक रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुरातत्व विभाग के जो अवशेष हैं, उन पर हमारे यहाँ के स्थानों के लिए केन्द्रीय शासन की नजर पूरी तरह से नहीं गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए और एक पर्यटन और धार्मिक स्थल के रूप में अक्षरेश्वर, जहाँ इबादत जयार्ति-लिंग है, का विकास किया जाए।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ यद्यपि वह रेल मंत्रालय से संबंधित है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे यहाँ वेगेन्स न मिलने के कारण केले का व्यवसाय करने वाले किसान बहुत परेशान हैं। जलगांव जिले में से भुसावल में वेगेन न मिलने के कारण केला सड़ रहा है और वहाँ के किसानों को दिल्ली केला लाने के लिये वेगेन नहीं मिल रहे हैं जबकि दूसरा व्यवसाय करने वाले लोगों को वेगेन मिल जाते हैं और उन लोगों को वेगेन मिल जाते हैं जो पैसे दे देते हैं। केला एक पेरिशेबल चीज है और दिल्ली लाने के लिये वहाँ के किसानों को वेगेन्स मिलने चाहिए। रेल मंत्रालय उन को वेगेन उपलब्ध कराए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ और उस का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, since yesterday we have been patiently sitting here listening to Members belonging to the present Ruling Party and Members belonging to the previous Ruling Party things were done by them, many Of course, our party holds no brief for the Janata Party and never did, and it is quite true that during the 2½ years of Janata rule, many retrograde things were done by them, many harmful things were done. There is no doubt about that. But from that, if one is to conclude that prior to the Janata Party coming to power there was all done away with within 2½ years, I think anybody who is an economist here—I see some friends on the other side—he will not be prepared to swallow such a facile story. The truth of the matter is that both these sides are suffering from a guilty conscience, because both of them basically have been following the same economic policies with little shades and variations here and there.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

As Mr. Satish Agrawal correctly pointed out—though he was doing it some other intention in mind—this synthetic budget so-called, which has been placed before us actually does nothing but pledges to follow the same ruinous and disastrous path which the Government of Mr. Morarji Desai and Charan Singh followed. I am quite sorry for the hon. Finance Minister because I believe that he has framed this mini-budget, whatever you may call it, under some political constraint. If that had not been there, I am sure he would have come out more openly and frankly with whatever he proposes to do by way of budgetary policies and strategies of which there is no mention in this whole budget or in his speech.

He has referred in his speech about “strong and resilient economy which we had left behind in 1977”. I have no time to quote so many other things. I should remind this House that the consumer price index which was 100 in 1960, had already gone up, by 1977, to 320. Then of course the Janata government came and it went up further. It is not as though something else was happening before they came but it was reversed. It is the same process. Registered unemployed on the live register of the employment exchanges in 1965 was 26.22 lakhs; before March 1977, the year of election, it was 109 lakhs. It got worse subsequently. About land reform, there is not a single word said anywhere. What is their strategy regarding villages about which so much is talked, what is the strategy about agriculture and farmers? Right till the end of 1978 from the beginning of our planning, the total land which had been declared surplus was 44.71 lakh acres out of which actually possession was taken over by government of only 23.31 lakh acres out of which, again, the land actually distributed to the landless was only 15.76 lakh acres.

Another thing that we find, if we compare these figures of rising consumer prices and other things, is the steady growth in the assets and profits

of big business houses; they are never in any difficulty whether it is the Congress government or the Janata government.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Or the Marxist government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Marxist government has not yet come to power at the centre. The paradox in the situation is that within a stagnant economy, with falling rate of growth, so much unemployment and misery and high prices and all the rest of it which we know, the big business houses, Birla, Tatas, Mafatlal, Singhanian, Thapar, ICI, Scindia, Bangoor, Sriram, Kirloskar, ACC Hindustan Lever, Kirloskar, ACC, Hindustan Lever, and Mahendra, Mcnell and Meghor, to mention only leading names, they go on continually increasing their assets and profits. He should have told us whether this has any bearing on the economic crisis in which the country finds itself today... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Your Marxist friends invited big business houses to have mining leases....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request Members not to disturb the speakers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not mind if some people get provoked. The foreign non-banking private capital investment which in June 1948, shortly after independence, amounted to only Rs. 256 crores, in 1965 was Rs. 800 crores, in March 1970 was Rs. 1285 crores. In March 1974 it was 1943 crores and now, of course, is much higher. What I mean to say is, I am only quarreling with this thesis, as though everything was all right upto 1977. Then came these gentlemen for whom I hold no brief whatsoever. We have opposed them from the very beginning and suddenly they have changed everything. So, the real trouble is that both these parties or groups of parties have been basically following a capitalist policy, whatever they may say in words. I expected from Shri

Venkataraman to tell us the strategy that he is thinking of in future. He does not want to spell out the details now because the real Budget will come later. As Shri Agarwal pointed out, since there is no economic survey available, he has also made no economic analysis in his speech at all. There is no analysis. Therefore, we are completely in the dark as to what kind of strategy they want to adopt and in what direction they want to move in future. It is a strange thing—I do not think it is so strange—that the first person to come out publicly welcoming this Budget was the Chairman of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. FICCI is the Headquarters, the high command of the Indian monopoly capital in this country.

Shri Hari Shankar Singhania lost no time in coming out in the press welcoming the Budget just after the Budget was placed here. Why? Just after the Government of Shrimati Gandhi came to power, this FICCI had published 'The Minimum Programme of Economic Action'. That is the title of it. I am sure the Minister is familiar with it. They have made certain demands in the last month. Among those number one is—Removal of hindrances due to 'Government monopoly' (i.e. public sector) and M.R.T.P. Act.

2. Private Sector should be allowed to enter into coal, power generation, steel and so on.

Within a few days I find my friend Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, outside the House, announcing that he will welcome entry of private sector into power generation. I want to say here, this Minister may be now to this House, but he should be aware of one convention that if the Government in its wisdom wants to make any departure in its old policy, i.e. policy decision, it must first be announced here in the House when the House is in session and not outside. This is a violation of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Actually since 1948 no new units, generating units, in the private sector have been permitted. Existing ones have been allowed to expand,

but no new units have been allowed to enter....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why has the lease of Calcutta Electric Supply been renewed by the Leftist Government in West Bengal?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I hope you are not going to speak. Subsequently you will face the same trouble from my people. I hope you would not speak.

I am saying existing units have been allowed to expand both by the Congress Government, left front Government and in the Janata Government but no new units have been allowed to be set up since 1948. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri made a statement outside the House. (*Interruptions*).

I am relating this to the demand made by FICCI just last month. Is it a co-incidence? The demand was—'No Government canalisation of foreign or domestic trade'

'Management of some public sector units should be offered to private sector on long-term contract basis'

'Joint Directors' Boards with final authority'

'Free import of foreign technology'

'50 per cent reduction in corporate taxation' and finally, 'Trade Union agitations must be suppressed with an Iron hand'.

This is the charter of demand with which FICCI has come out. I expect the Minister of the Government of India would have given us some inkling, some indication. I know after one month Shri Singhania is very happy. Perhaps, they were a little nervous thinking that since Janata Government had made some tilt away from the Public Sector, against the Public Sector; I think they did that more towards the Private Sector. Perhaps Mrs. Gandhi's Government would again change the tilt, but even the business of tilt is not forthcoming from his speech or review. Nothing. That is why Mr. Singhania is mightily relieved and has come forward to welcome the whole thing.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I will just mention a few important points, since time is short. The main thing, as everybody knows, which is absolutely undermining our economy is this seemingly uncontrollable inflation and galloping prices. When he replies at least, I would like him to tell us how they now assess this phenomenon. What is the contribution to it of deficit financing year after year, pumping money year after year into the economy in the form of bank credits to the private sector and commercial sector without any effective monitoring of how the money from those credits is actually spent? What is the contribution of the artificial shortages created by hoarders and profiteers? What is the contribution of the inflated inventories built up by the big firms? What is the contribution of the imports which we are having to make at inflated prices? Because, all our attempts and those of under-developed countries to reverse this trend, as you know, have failed at UNCTAD and have failed recently at UNIDO and the developed countries have ganged up together to see that what they sell to us would be sold at exorbitant prices and what they buy from us will be bought at depressed prices. What is the contribution of exports of articles in short supply, including many food articles? What is the cumulative impact of all these things on this seemingly uncontrollable galloping price rise and inflation? How do they intend to combat these things? These are not new. These factors have not been brought into operation by the Janata Government. They were there from the very beginning. They are inherent in an economy of this type. If you will not take measures to change the very structure of the economy, these things will continue.

The Finance Minister received considerable applause at least from that side of the House when he referred to one of the very few concrete things he said, namely, this proposed legislation setting up a National Bank for Rural Development. Very good, but

I would like to know more about this bank. I think as far as poor farmers, small farmers, landless labourers and agricultural labourers are concerned, this bank will be a non-starter. It is meant to be a credit bank. What is the collateral security, which these people can provide, so that they will be able to get any facilities from this bank? That means, this bank will be monopolised by big land-owners and rich farmers only, whereas the statistics show that the number of landless labourers is growing every year. In 1978 it reached 53 million. The concentration of ownership in land is also growing. The statistics are there; if you will permit me, I could quote them. Mr. Mukherjee is very much agitated about the left front government in West Bengal. I agree they do not do very big things, but he must have read in the papers that at least they have brought in legislation to give old age pension to farmers above 60 years. Every farmer above 60 years is going to be given pension from the State. It may be a very small matter and it will not solve all his problems, but it is there. As I was saying, this proposed bank will never be able to provide any credit for this growing army of landless labourers.

He has not said a word about land reform. I did not expect land from the Janata Government. But what about this Congress Government? Has it given up its old pledges?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry you must conclude now. You have mentioned the points.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: I could say quite a few more things. There is no indication of the fiscal and monetary policies that he proposes to pursue. Without spelling out the specific steps he could have indicated many things. So, we want to know: who does he propose to impose the burden on? Crushing burden is coming. This huge deficit is ominous. Once the election in the States are over and once the Congress (I) Party, as it hopes, is

able to win the majority in these States, then surely that back-breaking burden will come on the people.

He has criticised in his speech the Janata Government in Para 20. For what? For reducing certain excise duties. What is the implication of that criticism? I would like him to spell it out. Does it not mean that in the next Budget, the real Budget, the main agency for augmenting his revenues will once again be a whole range of crushing excise duties whose entire burden is borne by the ordinary people, which put up prices again, which stokes the fire of inflation and so we go on round and round in the same circle? He should tell us what do they propose to do. I must say that sooner or later, Mr. Venkataraman, who is a very good man I know but he is working under certain constraints which are inherent in his Department, will have to face the day of reckoning, this Government will have to face the day of reckoning just as the previous Government had to do. And a time will come. I am sure. when the common poor working people of this country who are not now so much interested in this constant changing of Ministries and Governments and defections and counter-defections, will come and say: a plague on both your Houses, neither the Janata nor the Congress. This is not the way to carry the country forward and save it. We must break out of this capitalist vice in which the whole economy has been held.

He has not even said anything whether the public sector will be restored to its old commanding position or he will continue to permit this big monopoly sector to go on eroding the public sector more and more. What is the line of strategy, kindly tell us? Otherwise, there is no question of our supporting this Budget. We reject it lock, stock and barrel.

श्री उत्तम भाई कुब. पटेल (बससार):
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, गरीबों में नयी दृष्टि लाने वाले, तथा चेतना जगाने वाले इस नये बजट का मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ।

देश की आबादी का आधा भाग आज गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जी रहा है, इस प्रकार एक विकराल ज्वालामुखी पर्वत पर हम बैठे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि इस देश में आदिवासी, हरिजन तथा गरीब भूमिहीन खेत मजदूर, बड़ी नाहात में बसते हैं। आपको तथा सारे सदन को यह जान कर बड़ी ताज्जुबी होगी कि, अब भी इस देश में ऐसे गरीब लोग बसते हैं, जो सारे दिन तन तोड़ मेहनत करते हैं, फिर भी उनका अपनी भूख मिटाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन भी प्राप्त नहीं होता। गुजरात में कई क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहाँ, आज भी दो-ढाई या तीन रुपया ही मजदूरी मिलती है। दूसरी ओर करोड़पति लोग बसते हैं। इन दो वर्गों की खाई को हमें निपटनी होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश के गरीब लोगों की हालत पर हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की निगाह पड़ी। उन्होंने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू कर के इस वर्ग के लोगों में नयी चेतना जगाई। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य से जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, और जली हुई ज्योत को उसने बुझा दी। फिर से भारत की जनता ने इंदिरा गांधी पर विश्वास लाकर इस ज्योत को फिर से जलाने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जहाँ से चुनाव जीत कर आया हूँ, वहाँ गुजरात में करीब तीस लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं। भारत में अन्यत्र भी इस प्रकार के गरीब लोग बसते हैं। इन लोगों को रहने के लिए भौखंडी भी नहीं है। इन लोगों को कम-से-कम मकान की सुविधा तो हमें देनी ही होगी।

*The original speech was delivered in Gujarati.

[श्री उत्तम भाई एच. षट्टेल]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक "ट्रायबल्स प्लान" नाम की योजना चल रही है। इस योजना में एक विचित्रता है। एक ओर आदिवासी, हलपीत किसान की भोंपड़ी है। जिसमें बारिश का पानी गिरता है, दूसरी ओर पास ही मुर्गा पालन केन्द्र चल रहा है। जिसमें मुर्गों को रहने के लिए पक्के मकान बनाये हैं। शर्मनाक बात तो यह है कि आदमी को रहने के लिए अच्छी भोंपड़ी भी नहीं है जब की मुर्गों के लिए पक्का मकान बनाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, समुद्र तट पर रहने वाले मछुआरों को आजादी मिलने के तैंतीस वर्ष बीतने के बाद भी पीने के पानी की समस्या है। औरतों को तीन-तीन कि. मी. दूर पानी लेने जाना पड़ता है। आधी रात को लाईन लगानी पड़ती है। कभी कभी तो सारी रात वहीं सोना पड़ता है।

इस कलंक को हमें दूर करना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम द्वारा भूमिहीन आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों को फालतू जमीन मिलने वाली थी। जनता शासन में इन कार्यक्रमों की उपेक्षा की गई अब हमें फिर से इन कार्यक्रमों पर युद्ध के स्तर पर अमल करना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, संत तुलसी ने कहा है :

तुलसी "हाय" गरीब की

कभी न खाली जाय।

मुए ढार के चाप से

लोह भस्म है जाय।

इसलिए इस हाय से हमें बचना होगा। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू करने से ही यह संभव होगा। वरना, इन गरीबों की "हाय" दिल्ली के सिंहासन को भी हिला देगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में छोटी-बड़ी अनेक सिंचाई परियोजनाएं हुई हैं। जिसमें चाहे वह भाबड़ा बांध हो या डकाई बांध, उसके पानी में केवल आदिवासियों और

हरिजनों की भूमि ही डूबी है। हजारों की तादाद में इन लोगों को अपना मकान छोड़ कर अन्यत्र जाना पड़ा है। उसके बाद वे जहां भी गये हैं, उनकी हालत खराब ही रही है वे नयी जगह पर वर्षों के बाद भी स्थिरता प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं। इसलिए हमें इस पर पूर्ण-विचार करना होगा। नर्मदा एवार्ड के हिसाब से इन सबको सहायता मिलनी चाहिए।

नर्मदा परियोजना होने वाली है और भी नई बांध बांध जाएंगे, वहां इन गरीबों को फायदा पहुंचाना होगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि, आज गरीबों के लिए यदि सबसे बड़ी कोई समस्या है तो, महंगाई को है। रोज उपयोग में आने वाली आवश्यक चीजों के भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। गरीब तबके का आदमी इन चीजों को नहीं प्राप्त कर सकता है। इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर कार्य करना होगा। आवश्यकता के अनुसार प्रतिबंधक कानून को कड़ाई से लागू करना होगा। जहां सरकारी अधिकारियों का भी इसमें हाथ हो वहां उन कर्मचारियों से ही कड़ाई से पेश आना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गरीब आदिवासियों और हरिजनों ने अपने जीवन की परवाह किए बिना कांग्रेस पर विश्वास रखा है। मैं इस पर एक छोटा-सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

चुनाव के समय मतदान के दिन, एक चुनाव कार्यकर्ता एक घर पर एक बुढ़िया को मतदान के लिए बुलाने गया। दो-तीन बार जाने पर भी बुढ़िया घर से बाहर नहीं आई। "बाहर क्यों नहीं आती?" यह पूछने पर बुढ़िया ने बताया, "हमारे घर में पहनने का कपड़ा एक ही है, और औरतें तीन हैं। इसलिए बारी बारी से पहन कर सब मत डालने जाती हैं। अब घर की बहुत गई है, उसके आने के बाद वही कपड़ा मैं पहनूंगी और तब मैं वोट डालने जा सकूंगी।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार को इन गरीब लोगों को जिम्मेदारी केवल राज्य सरकारों पर नहीं छोड़नी चाहिए। किन्तु अपने पर सीधी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सुझाव है कि, बजट का चौथा हिस्सा इन गरीबों के विकास के लिए बलश रखना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में एक बात करके मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री जिस कार्यक्रम को लेकर देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहती हैं, उसे ठीक से लागू करने के लिए प्रशासन को जागृत व दूरदर्शी बनाना होगा। इस पर हमें सतत निगरानी रखनी होगी।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I am on a point of order. Just now the Lok Sabha Secretariat has circulated one additional item that is, the Statement by the Minister, Shri Rao Birendra Singh. It is stated that he will make the statement at Six O'clock and today's list of business indicates that at Six O'clock there will be discussion under rule 193. So, let him make the statement before Six O'clock.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): But the statement is only for two or three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In view of this, I think you have no objection now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Two minutes are all right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy may speak.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Honourable Chairman, we have heard today two powerful speeches from the Opposition, one of Mr. Satish Aggarwal, the former Finance Minister, and the other of Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Mr. Aggarwal stated that in the first two years of Janata rule they have effected some development in this country and in the third year they have failed on account of their internal quarrels. I want to know whether these internal quarrels were there on account of the Congress Party or Congress leaders. And it is their fault that they quarrelled themselves and gave relief to this country

and the Congress Party has again come back to rule this country.

In 1971, after the war, the economy of this country was almost destroyed and fortunately Mrs. Gandhi had made this country very prosperous. (*Interruptions.* In 1977 when the Janata Party took over this Government they had two crores tonnes of fodgrains with them. They have got, as accepted by Mr. Aggarwal himself, Rs. 3000 crores worth of foreign exchange reserves and if Mr. Aggarwal has accepted that, it is clear that Mrs. Gandhi has created an infrastructure to build up foreign exchange reserves, and the amount grew from year to year and the foreign exchange reserves have touched the peak of Rs. 6000 crores. It is a fact, but they have wasted that money in so many ways, which was not at all conducive to the development of this country.

Sir, during the Janata Party rule, they have got a magic wand. With that wand they have destroyed all the surpluses. Once the sugar production was 65 lakh tonnes. I said once in Parliament that if all the sugar is thrown into the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, the whole sea will become sweet. This year the production is hardly 38 lakh tonnes. In their three years rule production has gone down by 55 per cent. Is there any Government in the whole world which reduced its production by hundred per cent in three years? This is the Government which has reduced the surpluses.

The other thing is, there was almost no discipline in the country. The students were not going to school and the workers were not working and nobody knows when the people were going on strike. This has become an indisciplined nation. The nation that fought the war successfully has now become an indisciplined nation. Now, fortunately this Government is making efforts to make the country a disciplined one.

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

16.00 hrs.

The Rajasthan Canal is a must. If we do not complete it very early, there is danger of sand advancing upon fertile lands. Both the Congress and the Janata Governments have repeatedly said that sand is not advancing, but the people of that area are saying that it is not so. If that advance is to be stopped, the Rajasthan Canal is a must, and we must complete it on a top priority basis. Even if we have to stop all the other projects for some time, it does not matter. After all, it is very costly, and if sand advances, the fertility of the soil will go.

We have constructed so many huge dams, but unfortunately we are not utilising the water properly. Most of the water is being wasted. In Andhra Pradesh, in the Pochampad project, under command area development, water is being utilised fully. The World Bank team which visited that area has said that the best work is being done in Andhra Pradesh in this project. I want the whole of India to follow it. As a matter of fact, the World Bank team has invited our experts and our Secretary to foreign countries to advise them on the utilisation of water.

On the one hand, prices of industrial goods have been going up during the last two or three years and are still rising while on the other, the prices of agricultural products have been falling. I may cite one example from my State. Turmeric which used to fetch Rs. 600 per quintal has fallen to Rs. 300. Unfortunately, the Janata Government levied an export duty of over Rs. 2,000 per tonne. I requested the Finance Minister to withdraw it. He has written to me to say that it is the Commerce Ministry that is dealing with it. Whether it is the Commerce Ministry or the Finance Ministry or any other Ministry, after all it is the Government of India that is dealt with it. I want this duty to be immediately withdrawn because the turmeric crop is now going to the mandis from the

fields and will be in the hands of the traders soon. If there is removal of the levy later on, that will only benefit the traders and not the farmers. If the present state of affairs continues for some more time, next year you are not going to get any turmeric. What has happened to sugarcane will happen to turmeric.

There was surplus of sugar, but in two years, on account of wrong policies, there is now a deficit. I want that the policy of dual pricing in regard to sugar should be continued for some time more so that production of sugar may increase. I am sure that if this is continued, next year our sugar production will be not less than 50 lakh tonnes, which will be just sufficient for our country.

There are some hoarders and black-marketeers. Of course, there are sufficient laws to deal with them. I request that some of those who indulge in such activities must be arrested without any compunction as was done during the emergency period. After all, during the emergency it was black-marketeers who were arrested. The politicians may say that they were also in jail, but that was because at that time tensions were such that Mrs. Gandhi was forced to declare an emergency, and some people were put behind bars. But now people are asking not for emergency, but some type of Government that works.

Even employees of the Reserve Bank, State Bank of India, Indian Airlines, Air India etc., whose minimum wages are more than Rs. 1,000 are also going on strike. There must be a stop to this. If a man whose income is over Rs. 1,000 goes on strike, he must be dismissed forthwith. We must have no sympathy for him. Even a Member of Parliament is not getting one thousand rupees you know how much trouble we have to take how much we have to spend. Even during non-election periods, we have to visit the places. An ordinary graduate, who secures a job in some bank, immedi-

ately gets a huge amount of money, about Rs. 1,000. That is why I request that this Government should have no mercy for such people who are well-paid but still go on strike.

Industrial production has to go up. Unless and until it goes up by 10 per cent per annum, we will have no way out and there will be no solution to the problems of this country. Moreover from the public sector undertakings, in which we have invested over 15 thousands crores of rupees—unfortunately, we are not getting even three to four hundred crores of rupees per annum from them—we should get 10 per cent i.e. Rs. 1500 crores and all the managers of these undertakings must be very strictly advised in this regard. I hope that during the tenure of the present Finance Minister, who has done yeoman service to Tamil Nadu—now Tamil Nadu is so sound economically that no amount of inefficiency in that State can destroy that base—will create a very good base and thereby earn the appreciation of the people of this country. Thank you.

***SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem):**
 Hon. Mr. Chairman, I rise to welcome the Budget for 1980-81 that has been presented by our Finance Minister. I am grateful to you for giving us this opportunity. It was really unfortunate that for the past fifty months Tamil Nadu and 4.5 crores people had a Government which was unresponsive to the economic growth of the State and also to the primary needs of the people of the State. The natural consequence of this was the creation of atmosphere leading to the dismissal of the State Government. The hon. Member who preceded me referred to the Sarkaria Commission etc. I would like to tell him that the people sitting in glass-houses should not throw stones at others. I agree that it may not be possible to root out corruption entirely from the Administration. But corrup-

tion and malpractices themselves should not become Administration. Medical College admission scandal, lorry-bus permit scandal, Ship purchase scandal, Yrcaud Estate-owner kidnapping case scandal, Taramangalam statue smuggling scandal, worsening law and order situation in the State, the agriculturists agitation and the demonstrations of workers—the Administration which was responsible for all these things has to be dismissed. Now they are accusing others. It is being said that D.M.K. has got more seats with minority votes. I would like to say that after securing 42 per cent of the votes, the AIADMK Government invited the wrath of 58 per cent of the people of Tamil Nadu. The problems of Tamil Nadu during the past 50 months have reached Himalayan heights, as nobody paid attention to resolve them. The Central Government should give special attention to the needs of Tamil Nadu since it is now under the President's rule.

In my area, in Kalrayanmalai a dam should be constructed, which will give irrigation facilities to 15,000 acres. In Yrcaud-Kalrayanmalai-Kollimalai area the people from 5 to 70 years are suffering from serious infectious diseases like venereal disease and leprosy which may spread to adjoining Tiruchirappalli and Salem District. This may endanger the future generation also. Immediate medical facilities should be extended to this area by the Central Government. In Yrcaud-Kalrayanmalai-Pennagaram area, the agriculturists were cultivating land for several years. Recently the Forest Department has taken over all this land and planting plants. I demand that Pattas should be given to these agriculturists. In Salem Town, an overbridge has become an imminent necessity because the people are not able to reach the hospital on the other side of the road; the traffic becomes standstill in peak hours.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

This overbridge must be sanctioned immediately. The poor people living in slums or Mettur MTC area must be given pattas for land for residential purposes. Gandhiji used to say that the civic bodies are the cradles of democracy. But this has been falsified in Tamil Nadu. The Advisory Committees constituted by AIADMK Government are composed of AIADMK sympathisers and committed party men and they have become organs of propaganda for AIADMK Government and party. These advisory committees should be disbanded immediately. The hoarders of essential commodities must be located and arrested. The adulterators who sell stone-dust as cement must be prosecuted forthwith. The waters coming from Harur-Kottapatti hill areas must be harnessed and used for irrigation and drinking purposes. There are restrictions galore in Tamil Nadu in the setting up of industries. All these restrictions should be removed so that industries can come up in Tamil Nadu which alone will generate employment opportunities in the State.

With these few words I conclude my speech, thanking you for the opportunity given to me.

श्री विलीप सिंह भारिया (भा.द.आ.):
सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने खास कर अपने भाषण में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख किया है, उस से हमारे पिछड़े हुए लोगों में, आदिवासी और हरिजनों में, कुछ आशाएं बंधी हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ वह 85 प्रतिशत आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। मेरे क्षेत्र के साथ राजस्थान लगा हुआ है, महाराष्ट्र लगा हुआ है, गुजरात लगा हुआ है—ये तमाम लोग आदिवासी हैं। पिछले चुनाव में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में उन लोगों की आस्था बंधी है।

ठाई साल के बन्दर जो जनता पार्टी का शासन था उनमें इन गरीबों, मजदूरों और आदिवासियों के लिए क्या हुआ। यहां आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं और यहां पर शक्कर, तीन और उद्योग की बातें कही जाती हैं लेकिन मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, वहां के लोग सिर्फ तीन रुपये मजदूरी मांगते हैं अपना पेट भरने के लिए, रोजी-रोजी के लिए रोजगार मांगते हैं। वो भी उनको नहीं मिल रहे हैं। जनता पार्टी के शासन में ये गरीब इतने परेशान रहे कि इन को जो रहने के लिए मकान दिये गये थे उनको भी इन्होंने छोड़ दिया, जो इन के पास जमीन थी, वह भी छोड़ दी। इतने ज्यादा परेशान ये लोग उस समय रहे। अब कांग्रेस के शासन में आने के बाद और माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख किया है, उससे उन लोगों में कुछ आशा का संचार हुआ है और इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आने वाले बजट में वे ऐसे क्रान्तिकारी प्रोग्राम लाए, जिनसे इन लोगों का भला हो सके। आज इस देश में अमीर और गरीब के बीच बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। आज एक गांव का आदमी जब दिल्ली में आता है और यहां की सड़कें देखता है और दिल्ली में बनी हुई बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगों को देखता है, तो कितना बड़ा फर्क वह पाता है। आज गांव में और शहर में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। अगर आप किसी गांव में जाते हैं, तो वहां जा कर आप को इस फर्क का अन्दाज होगा। इस फर्क को मिटाना होगा। आज जो गरीब है, जो आदिवासी है, वहीं आप की रेल की पटरियां बनाता है, रेलों के पुल को बनाता है, मगर उन में सफर करने का जब उस को मौका आता है तो अगर वह सीट पर हुआ बैठा है, तो उसको सीट से उठा दिया जाता है। वह गरीब नीचे जा कर बैठ जाता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि आने वाले बजट में वे क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाए और वह ऐसा बजट हो, जिससे ये गरीब लोग ऊंचे उठ सकें।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री उत्तम भाई पटेल ने जो बात आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए कही है, वह बिल्कुल सही

बात है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहाँ आदिवासी रहते हैं, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जो लोग रहते हैं, ऐसी जगहों पर आप को ऐसे आदिवासी क्षेत्र में अच्छे से अच्छे अधिकारियों को भेजना चाहिए, जो उन को दी गई सहायता का पूरा पूरा उपयोग उनके लिए करें। जो सहायता उनके लिए दी जाती है, वह उन तक पहुँचानी चाहिए। यहाँ पर हमारे सामने आंकड़े जरूर इस बारे में आ जाते हैं कि उनको इतनी सहायता दी गई है लेकिन प्रैक्टिकल जब हम देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि उन का कोई भला नहीं हुआ है। आज 33 साल के बाद भी उनका कितना भला हुआ है। 33 साल पहले वे जहाँ बैठे थे, वही आज भी बैठे हुए हैं। सेंटर की ओर से उन की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना होगा। 33 साल के बाद हमारे जैसे नौजवान कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर इस देश में आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। मैंने रेलवे का बजट देखा है पिछड़े हुए जो क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ पर रेल लाइनों बिछानी होंगी जैसे मेरे क्षेत्र में दोहाद से इन्दौर और छोटा उदयपुर से अलिराजपुर तक लाइन नहीं है। रेलों की सुविधा देनी होगी और जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धन्धे हैं, वे वहाँ पर लगाने होंगे जहाँ पर पिछड़े हुए लोग रहते हैं। उन लोगों की तरफ हमें विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

आज तो हम यह देखते हैं कि इरीगेशन की बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं, तो उनसे बड़े बड़े किसानों को ही लाभ मिलता है। आंकड़े दे दिये जाते हैं कि हमने इतना इरीगेशन का रकबा बढ़ा दिया है लेकिन आप को आदिवासी और दूसरी पिछड़ी जातियों के 2 परसेंट लोग भी नहीं मिलेंगे, जिनको ऐसी योजनाओं से लाभ हुआ हो। हमको सोचना होगा कि हम कैसे इन लोगों को ऊपर उठाएँ। आज जब एक आदिवासी शहर आता है और वह यह देखता है कि एक बटन दबाते ही सारे शहर में रोशनी हो जाती है, तो वह यही सोचता है कि यह सब भगवान की माया है। कहां से यह बिजली आई, उसको नहीं मालूम। इतने पिछड़े हुए और गरीब ये लोग हैं और इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यही निवेदन करूंगा कि इन लोगों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। और पिछड़े हुए आदिवासी क्षेत्र में विद्युत लाइन बिछानी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ वहाँ के दो-तिहाई भाग में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ की जनता गवर्नमेंट ने वहाँ के क्षेत्रों को सुखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया लेकिन वहाँ के मजदूरों को स्केअर-सिटी मेनुअल के अधीन तीन रुपये मजदूरी दी, कहीं तीन रुपये बीस पैसे दी। सभापति महोदय आज के जमाने में तीन रुपये से क्या होता है? इसके बारे में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि जो मजदूर सुबह आठ बजे से शाम छः बजे तक मजदूरी करता है उसको अपना पेट भरने के लिए कितना पैसे चाहिए। मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ानी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। जो हमारे आदिवासी होस्टल हैं जिनमें रहने के लिए आदिवासी गरीबों के बच्चे आते हैं और वहाँ रह कर अपनी पढ़ाई करते हैं। उनको 60 रुपये प्रति मास दिया जाता है। इस साठ रुपये में, इस महंगाई के जमाने में एक बच्चा कैसे अपनी स्ट्यूडेंट लाइफ मेंटेन कर सकता है? उसे किताबें भी खरीदनी होती हैं, पढ़ाई की और भी चीजें खरीदनी होती हैं और उसे खाना भी चाहिए इस बारे में भी हमारे मंत्री जी को सोचना चाहिए, और छात्रवृत्ति बढ़ानी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे कहना तो बहुत कुछ था लेकिन आपने घंटी बजा दी है इस-लिए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने यह बजट पेश किया और मैं उनसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि मैंने जो ये तमाम बातें कहीं हैं उन पर वे विशेष ध्यान दें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): We are asked to vote a Budget meant for fetching votes. Generally, the budget reflects the political will and direction of the government. But this Budget reflects nothing. It is nothing but what I would call a colourless, tasteless and faceless budget presented by a weightless Minister....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Odourless also.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Yes—odourless also.

Sir, the entire budget shows that what the Congress Party means by stability is nothing but a *status quo*. It is nothing but a *status quo* and the Congress and the Janata Party are the birds of the same feather flying together. This is what we were telling earlier also and we are telling now also that there is no fundamental difference between the Janata and the Congress Party. All the capitalists of the country in some sort of collusion and understanding want to rule this country in a capitalist way by presenting a two-party system representing the two wings of the capitalists in the country.

To-day the economic conditions which were presented before us through the Budget and also the other books which we have received present a dismal figure. We are told that our gross national product has decreased by 1 to 2 per cent.. That means that the *per capita* income must have decreased by 5 to 6 per cent. Our industrial production has become stagnant. Agricultural production has decreased by 6 per cent. Our non-Plan expenditure has increased and the plan expenditure has decreased. Everywhere there is a sense of frustration and lack of direction.

We expected with the present Budget after this thumping victory which they were boasting everywhere they would come up with a firm direction. I know they have got no policy and no capacity to present something alternative. But at least some sort of a direction we expected out of this Budget which they were not showing. It will only land us in the same sort of confusion and frustration leading us nowhere.

Now ultimately they have got one thing—the 20 point programme. From the Finance Minister down to everybody tells us that this Budget will lead to the completion of the 20 point programme. But I would

like to ask—with is that 20 point programme? We have the experience of the 20 point programme. That is a traumatic experience. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that the 20 point programme and our 20 months experience of the 20 point programme show that it is nothing but a 20 point bluff to the country. I am exposing this 20 point bluff to the country. What have you done? The 20 point programme professes land reforms. But you could not touch even the fringe of it. In India we are having 400 million acres of cultivated land. On the basis of the 1972 policy they said...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: There is the vast arid land in Rajasthan. You can go there and cultivate it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I will tell you. In India we cultivate 400 million acres of land. Out of that, after the unique survey, they declared only 4.4 million as surplus land. But, hardly one per cent of it is the first class land. Out of that, not even 20 per cent could be recovered and distributed. This was the Land Reform they have done.

What about inflation? You know, Sir, they started their 20-Point Programme with a price index of 307 and it ended with a price index of 317. This is at the 1962 level. This is what you have done under your 20-Point Programme?

Their 20-Point Programme started with the unemployed in the Employment Exchange Register at 8.25 millions and it ended with 9.3 millions unemployed in the Employment Exchange Register. I would like to ask one question. Is it not that they started mortgaging our economy to the foreign capitalists and multi-nationals with their 20-Point Programme? We blame the Janata Party; they only followed their line as

a very obedient disciple. The actual thing started under the garb of their solemn profession of socialistic pattern during the Congress regime. At that time the World Bank people came; American capitalists also came. And the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act was diluted. All ways were open and India's womb was open for all the foreign investments. You would be surprised to know that this is the achievement of their 20-point Programme. I would like to read some portions. They were talking about self-reliance. What their 20-Point Programme did? A number of foreign collaborations were entered into by them. I am now reading from the Statement. At that time what type of self-reliance they followed? Through the 20-Point Programme, 'A hotel is to be set up with the help of foreign know-how; tomato paste is to be made with foreign collaboration. A list of foreign collaboration was approved during the period. It reveals that a number of common and simple items of manufacture are being allowed with the foreign collaboration.' This is the 20-Point Programme which they want to present before us as an ideal one.

Another comment on the 20-Point Programme came in the times of India at that time summarising the achievements of their Twenty Point Programme. What is that?

"Recession in the jute industry. 10 jute mills closed; 31,000 workers unemployed."

In the textile industry, the production of controlled cloth decreased from 82.2 crore to 66.1 crore square meters.

Out of 132 mini-steel plants, 105 were closed. What about their core sector? In their budget, you will find that there is a lot of crocodile tears being shed for the core sector. But, what happened to that sector? Under the 20-Point Programme, there was 1.2 million tonnes of steel. In

India we had very little *per capita* consumption of steel—it is hardly 13 to 14 k. g. Out of that 1.2 million tonnes of steel lying idle, they were not able to utilise it. Now we are passing through coal crisis. You will be surprised to know that under their 20-Point Programme, 14 million tonnes of coal will be lying at the pitmouth. This is their achievement under the 20-Point Programme. We are being told that this is the goal to which they want to lead the nation. It is a horrible thing. I would like to ask these gentlemen to tell us their traumatic experience when they followed the 20-Point Programme. I think many of the earlier Congressmen also had their traumatic experience to tell about the 20-Point Programme. For whom the benefit went. I would like them to tell me; they also must have their traumatic experience to tell about the 20-Point Programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Because this is a 20-Point Programme it will take me a long time even to deal with one point at least.

I may tell you this, Mr. Chairman there is one thing which we have discovered. No force can maintain the present capital base, particularly the social structure and no permutation and combination of forces and types of possibilities imposed on this super-structure can deliver the goods. Whether the Government in one which is run by the Janata Party or the Lok Dal or the Congress, or even the left United Front Government as is the case in West Bengal, it would also fail in meeting the demands of the people. With the United Front Government there is one good thing and that is that they have never said that they will satisfy all the demands of the people. You give some unemployment allowance. You give some old age pension. This will not touch even the fringe of the problem and that is why I wish to draw the atten-

[Shri A. K. ROY]

tion of the Finance Minister to this problem. Either govern or get out. People are no more interested who will become the Finance Minister and such like things and how the Minister should be changed and in Plan Holiday and all sorts of things. But want that our basic problems should be solved. Unemployment problem should be solved. Price rise must be contained. Poverty must be decreased. Corruption must be rooted out. If you have any concrete plan you come out with it. If you don't have any, you go out. It is a simple thing. You must think how to broaden the base of the economy, how to neutralise the poverty of the many by the affluence of the few. You must tell us how you will harness the total labour power and the talents of the country. You must come out with a formula how to change the motivation of the country. What is needed is a remotivation of the entire motivation of the country. How it is to be done, by making what type of change in the structure of the economy, in the society, what is the formula, with all these things you must come out. People are not interested in various types of permutation and combinations. Please see the writing on the wall and act accordingly. That is all that I want to say. Thank you.

*SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, congratulating the hon. Finance Minister for his budget proposals, I would like to make a few suggestions.

The hon. Members who preceded me, especially from the Opposition Benches, referred to certain deficiencies in this budget. I would like to remind them that this is just an interim Budget. I want to apprise the hon. Members that Shri R. Venkataraman was the Minister of Industry in Tamil Nadu for a long period and he started one industry a day in Tamil Nadu. Shri George Fernandes should not forget this fact as it is all on re-

cord. I am sure that Shri R. Venkataraman will deliver the goods as the Finance Minister of the Government of India.

I would now refer to price spiralling of essential commodities. During the recent Elections we assured the people that the prices of essential commodities like sugar, kerosene, cement etc. would be brought down if we were voted to power. Though I belong to the ruling party, I have to point out that now the prices of essential commodities continue to be same as were prevalent before the elections. The primary reason for this is the dual pricing policy we are following. We have allowed the price of Rs. 4.50 per Kg. to the sugar mill owner in free market. It is to be remembered that 65 per cent of sugar output is given to levy sugar sector and 35 cent to free market sugar sector. The price per Kg. of levy sugar is Rs. 2.95. Who is distributing this levy sugar? It is distributed through the Civil Supplies Corporation. I would like to bring the personal notice of the hon. Finance Minister that the salemen of Civil Supplies Corporation dispose of the sugar meant for distribution in rural areas just outside the godown after taking delivery in fancy blackmarket prices. It is not that the professional black-marketeers and hoarders are indulging in this malpractice. It is the salesman of the Civil Supplies Corporation who sells a drum of kerosene at Rs. 100 margin just outside the godown after taking delivery. Can we expect the Civil Supplies Corporation to take stringent penal action against its own employees? The high officials of the State Administration say that it is the problem of Civil Supplies Corporation. I have during the past 15 days brought to the notice of Tahsildar, Dy. Tahsildar, B.D.O. and others the malpractices being indulged in by the salesmen of the Civil Supplies Corporation. They do not have powers to take penal action on them. I demand that these officials must be empowered to arrest these erring salesmen.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

handcuff them and parade them in public so that it acts as a deterrent to others. It is necessary to do so because the Civil Supplies Corporation is not going to take action against its own employees even if they are corrupt.

I have to regretfully bring to the attention of Shri R. Venkataraman that cement permit is given by the Block officials. But the officials do not verify whether the cement permit has been utilised for the purpose for which it was obtained. One buys a cement at Rs. 25 and sells it in the black-market at Rs. 55. That is the order of the day. Kindly depute your senior officials to check whether the cement has been utilised for the purpose for which it was obtained. Deterrent action is very much necessary in view of the fact that public servants are indulging in these nefarious activities.

As I stated earlier, dual pricing is primarily responsible for soaring prices. The sugar millowners are given the price of Rs. 4.50 per kg. but they can sell at any price they like in the free market. The levy sugar priced at Rs. 2.95 per kg goes in the black market, as explained by me, and that is also sold at fancy prices in the free market. This social evil can be curbed if the Government fixes statutory price of Rs. 3.50 per kg. of sugar and penal action should be initiated against those who sell sugar beyond this price. You have Preventive Detention provision, the Essential Commodities Act etc. Unless these legislative sanctions are enforced with vigour and verve, we will not be able to fulfil the assurances given to our countrymen during the elections, with particular reference to bring down the prices of essential commodities.

The predecessor of our Finance Minister assured me that the Government of India would allot 50 per cent of the investment on the development of Chinnamuttom Fishing Harbour project out of the estimated outlay of

Rs. 6 crores. This project would yield an annual foreign exchange earning of Rs. 10 crores, when it starts working. I request Shri R. Venkataraman to allot Rs. 3 crores for Chinnamuttom Fishing Harbour project. Shri R. Venkataraman was a member of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission constituted an official team for studying the utilisation of waters of westflowing rivers. The report must have come by now. If this scheme is implemented then we would be able to bring under cultivation 10 lakh acres of drought afflicted land. The hon. Finance Minister must look into this and do the needful. The nationalised Banks must be directed to implement 20-Point programme Vigorously for the benefit of small men.

With these few words I conclude my speech.

श्री जैनुल बखर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे पहली बार इस माननीय सदन में कुछ कहने का मौका दिया है।

कल मैं माननीय चौधरी साहब का भाषण बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। उन्होंने गांवों की तरक्की के बारे में बातें कहीं, और उनका कहना ठीक भी था कि गांवों की है, लेकिन जब तक आजादी की रोशनी नहीं हो सकी, आजादी के बाद जितनी खुशहाली गांवों में आनी चाहिए थी, उतनी नहीं आ सकी। मुझे महात्मा गांधी का वह वाक्य याद आता है कि अभी तक हम आजादी की रोशनी को शहरों के महलों तक ले आये हैं, लेकिन जब तक आजादी की रोशनी गांवों की झोपड़ियों तक नहीं पहुंचेगी, तब तक इस देश में आजादी नहीं आयेगी।

इसमें दो राय नहीं कि पिछले तीस साल के शासन-काल में कांग्रेस ने गांवों की दशा सुधारने के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये हैं। सब से पहले जमींदारी तोड़ी गई। जमींदारी प्रथा को तोड़ने से जो किसान खेत में हल चलाता था, वह खेत का मालिक बन गया। इसके बाद

[श्री चैनूल बस्तर (भाभीपुर)]

कांग्रेस सरकार ने बैकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, जिसमें बैकों की जो पूंजी बड़े उद्योग-धंधों और व्यापार में लगती थी, उसका कुछ हिस्सा गांवों के किसानों के पास भी पहुंचा और उन्होंने उसकी मदद से बीज, खाद आदि खरीदे, कुएं, ट्यूबवैल आदि सिंचाई के दूसरे साधन हासिल किये।

कांग्रेस ने दुनिया का सब से बड़ा लैंड रिफॉर्म का कानून बनाया, जिसके मुताबिक लाखों लाख एकड़ जमीन बड़े जमीन के मालिकों से ली गई और उसे भूमिहीन किसानों में आबादी और खेती के लिए बांटा गया। सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये गये। बड़ी बड़ी नहरें बनाई गईं। गांव गांव में ट्यूबवैल लगाये गये और बिजली, खाद वगैरह के साधन गांवों तक पहुंचाये गये।

नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश में अकाल पड़ने पर यूरोप के बाजार में भारत के लोगों के लिए जो भीख मांगी जाती थी, वह बन्द हुई और हमारा देश कम से कम इतना गल्ला पैदा करने लगा कि आसानी से पेट भर सके। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गांवों के लिए जितना काम होना चाहिए था, उतना अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। माननीय चौधरी साहब ने ठीक ही कहा है कि आज भी हमारी मां-बहनों को गांवों में शांति के अभाव में मैदानों में जाना पड़ता है। दिन में वे जा नहीं सकती, रात का उन को इंतजार करना पड़ता है। चौधरी साहब तो यह बात बारह साल से कह रहे हैं और मैं 12 साल से उनकी यह बात सुनता आ रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि चौधरी साहब को दो बार उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री बनने का मौका मिला, इस देश का वित्त मंत्री बनने का मौका मिला, इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री बनने का मौका मिला, लेकिन उन्होंने देश के किसी गांव में एक भी शांति नहीं बनाया। अपने गांवों में भी उन्होंने शांति नहीं बनाया। मुझे याद है जब 1971 में वह प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे तो हमने और हमारे कई साथियों ने उनसे

कहा था कि चौधरी साहब, यह बात तो आप बराबर कहते आए हैं, जब आप को मौका मिला है, कृपा करके कुछ शांति तो गांवों में बनवा दीजिए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह जिला परिषद का काम है, मैं इस काम को नहीं कर सकता। तो कहना और बात है करना और बात है। लेकिन अपनी कांग्रेस सरकार से और अपने वित्त मंत्री से मैं यह अनुरोध जरूर करूंगा कि वह ऐसे फंड की व्यवस्था करें, कोई ऐसा फंड निकालें, कहीं से पैसे की व्यवस्था करें जिससे गांवों में कम से कम महिलाओं के लिए शांति बनाए जा सके। हमारे देश की महिलाओं के लिए, हमारे देश की इज्जत के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात होगी और इसके लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अभी तो वह वोट आन एकाउंट का बजट लाए हैं, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आगे के बजट में वह इसका प्रावधान करेंगे।

इसी तरह मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारी पार्टी और हमारी सरकार इस देश में कमजोर लोगों के लिए, इस देश के पिछड़े लोगों के लिए, गरीब और कुचले हुए लोगों के लिए बहुत दिनों से काम करती आई है, अबकी बार मैं उनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह देश के पिछड़े इलाकों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें। इस देश में कितने ही ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके हैं जहां आज की आधुनिक सुविधाओं की बात छोड़ दीजिए, मध्य-युग की सुविधाएं भी नहीं पहुंच पाई हैं। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, गाजीपुर का वह जिला आजादी की लड़ाई में हमेशा आगे रहा है, आजादी के लिए कुर्बानियां देने में वह जिला पूरे देश में अगली पंक्ति में खड़ा था, लेकिन आजादी के बाद जब विकास की योजना शुरू हुई तब वह जिला पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी, सब से पीछे चला गया। वहां एक गांव से दूसरे गांव में जाने के लिए रास्ता नहीं है। बीस बीस और पच्चीस पच्चीस मील के ऐसे रोडवेज हैं जहां कि कोई अस्पताल नहीं है और मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस जिले के हजारों लोग हर साल गांवों से अस्पताल ले जाते हुए सड़क के अभाव के कारण रास्ते में ही मर जाते हैं, अस्पताल नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। वहां दो दो हजार, तीन तीन

हजार के ऐसे गांव हैं जहां आज भी एक प्राइमरी स्कूल नहीं खोला जा सका है। वहां की 75 प्रतिशत आबादी आज भी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे गुजर कर रही है और उस में अधिक संख्या भूमिहीन किसानों की, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और स्माल फार्मर्स की है। यह जिला अपनी गरीबी के कारण सिसक रहा है। उस के दो हिस्से ऐसे हैं कि जिन को अभी तक गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाकर जोड़ा नहीं जा सका और गाजीपुर मुख्यालय तक जाने के लिए उन को कितनी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। नाव से और स्टीमर से वे लोग जाते हैं और प्रत्येक वर्ष चार चार, पांच पांच आदमी गंगा में डूब कर मर जाते हैं। ऐसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण जिले से हम आये हैं और माननीय विस्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहते हैं कि वह कोई ऐसी योजना बनाएं जिससे कि प्रत्येक वर्ष कुछ सबों के कुछ बहुत पिछड़े जिलों को ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश की जाय। चालीस चालीस और पचास पचास हजार की आबादी के हमारे यहां ऐसे गांव हैं। जिनकी गलियों में चले जाइए तो गलियां तो 8 फुट चौड़ी हैं, लेकिन एक फुट का रास्ता शायद ही हो। बाकी सारा पानी से भरा रहता है। गन्दी के निकास की या पानी के निकास की उन गांवों में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसीलिए गांवों में कैसे छोटे मोटे उद्योग धंधे खोले जायें? कैसे पढ़े लिखे लोग उन गांवों में रह सकें? कैसे वे अपना छोटा मोटा कारोबार वहां कर सकें? जब तक गांवों में हर प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं पहुंचाई जायेगी, जब तक वहां अच्छी तरह रहने के लिए सुविधाएं नहीं होंगी तब तक लोग गांवों में उद्योग धंधे नहीं चला सकते चाहे छोटे उद्योग हों, चाहे मामूली उद्योग हों, इसके लिए गांवों को उन्नत करना पड़ेगा। हमारा क्षेत्र पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में है और पूरा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश ही गरीब है। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1962 में हमारे जिले के एक सदस्य श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह गहमरी जो तीसरी लोक सभा में चुनकर आये थे, उन्होंने गाजीपुर जिले के लिए, वहां की गरीबी का एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक नक्शा खींचा था जिससे प्रभावित होकर तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री, पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने प्लानिंग कमीशन से एक स्टडी टीम बनवाई थी जिसे पटेल कमीशन कहा जाता है। उस

कमीशन ने गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया और जौनपुर का सर्वे किया था। उस कमीशन ने 1961 की फीगर्स देते हुए बताया था कि गाजीपुर की पर-कैपिटा इनकम 171 रुपये थी जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश की पर-कैपिटा इनकम 261 रुपये थी और पूरे देश की पर-कैपिटा इनकम 330 रुपये थी। अभी भी अगर सर्वे किया जाये तो गाजीपुर शायद 1961 में 171 रुपये पर-कैपिटा इनकम से बढ़कर 261 रुपये तक पहुंच गया हो लेकिन इससे ऊपर जाने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। पटेल कमीशन ने उस समय छोटे-मोटे उद्योग-धंधों की स्थापना की बात भी कही थी। कमीशन ने शूगर इण्डस्ट्री कायम करने के लिए, डिस्टिलरी कायम करने के लिए, पेपर मिल कायम करने के लिए, केमिकल इण्डस्ट्री कायम करने के लिए, बड़ी बड़ी काटन मिलें कायम करने की तथा हवी इंजीनियरिंग इण्डस्ट्री कायम करने की सिफारिश की थी। पहले कमीशन ने सन 1964 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी।

श्री भारद्वाज राय (घोसी): वह सारी सिफारिशें कोल्ड स्टोरेज में चली गई हैं।

श्री जैनुल बशर : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि पटेल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को वे एक बार पढ़ें और जिन इण्डस्ट्रीज को कायम करने की बात उसमें कही गई है उनको कायम करें। अभी हमारे दोस्त कह रहे थे कि श्री वेक्टरमण जब तमिलनाडू में इण्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने एक राज्य में एक इण्डस्ट्री कायम की थी लेकिन मेरे जिले में वे दो तीन इण्डस्ट्रीज भी कायम कर दें तो मैं और मेरा जिला जीवन भर के लिए उनके आभारी रहेंगे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ सूबा है। इससे ज्यादा गरीब शायद बिहार सूबा ही होगा। बिहार के ऊपर ही उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम होगा। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश को अधिक से अधिक फंड दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। एक तो हमारा सूबा बहुत बड़ा है और दूसरे आबादी बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन उसके हिसाब से फंड नहीं मिलता है। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

हरियाणा को चार लाख मिलते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश को 8 या 12 लाख भी मिल गए तो भी वह काफी नहीं है क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक बनारस डिवीजन से ही पूरा हरियाणा छोटा है। इसलिए जब उत्तर प्रदेश को फंड दिए जायें तो इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाए कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी कितनी है, उत्तर प्रदेश का क्षेत्र कितना है और उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछड़ापन कितना है। जब इन बातों को देख कर ही उत्तर प्रदेश को फंड दिया जायेगा तभी उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ विकास हो सकता है। हम उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग हमेशा दिल्ली में आकर चुप रहते हैं कि कहीं असम के लोग नाराज न हो जायें, कहीं तमिलनाडू के लोग नाराज न हो जायें। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग लखनऊ में आकर भी चुप रहते हैं कि कहीं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के भाई अलग होने की बात न कह दें। लेकिन अब हम कहना चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत इन्तजार कर चुका, अब भी तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, देश की आजादी में हम भी हिस्सा बंटाना चाहते हैं। अब वित्त मंत्री जी तमिलनाडू के हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश की थीं

सभापति महोदय : अब आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री जैनुल बशर : मैं बहुत पिछड़े इलाके से आया हूँ, कृपा करके एक मिनट और दें।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक हम लोकसभा में केवल अपनी संख्या पर ही गर्व कर सकते थे या प्रधान मंत्री पर गर्व कर सकते थे लेकिन अब तो प्रधान मंत्री भी आंध्र प्रदेश की हो गई हैं। इसलिए अब हम कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा उसे मिलना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश इस देश का बहुत बड़ा राज्य है, फंड के एलोकेशन में उत्तर प्रदेश की जरूरत को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए। और उसी के हिसाब से फंड मिलना चाहिए।

मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे कुछ अधिक समय दिया। धन्यवाद।

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र (सलेखपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत ही शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि, इसके पहले हमारे भाई, श्री जैनुल बशर, ने जिस तरह से कहा उसी तरह से मैं भी पहली बार लोक सभा में आया हूँ आपने हमें बोलने का अवसर दिया।

मान्यवर, बहुत सी बातें इसके पूर्व आ चुकी हैं। मैं शुद्ध देहात का रहने वाला हूँ। जब घर से चला और लोक-सभा का सदस्य हुआ, तो सोचा कि मैं गांव की बातें करूंगा। यहां आने पर बड़े-बड़े नेताओं के लैक्चर सुने, चौधरी साहब का ब्यान सुना और अपोजीशन के बड़े-बड़े क्रांतिकारी नेताओं के ब्यान भी सुने और मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि जितने हमारे देश के विरोधी दल के नेता हैं, वे सब गरीबों का नाम बहुत लेते हैं, गांव का नाम जरूर लेते हैं। समाजवाद एक शब्द है, जो कि हर पक्ष द्वारा लिया जाता है और जब पावर में आ जाते हैं तो समाजवाद का मतलब पता नहीं किस तरह से लगाते हैं।

अभी-अभी हमने चौधरी साहब का ब्यान सुना, उसमें हमें ऐसा लगा कि वे अपने आपको बहुत डेमोक्रेटिक कहते हैं, अपने आप को समाज सुधारक कहते हैं और कृषकों के रहनुमा कहलाते हैं। मान्यवर, वह कितने बड़े डेमोक्रेटिक हैं, यह जानकर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ और मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में अगर कोई सबसे बड़ा तानाशाह है तो माननीय चौधरी साहब। हमने उनके क्षेत्रों में जाकर देखा है वे हरिजनों के नाम पर जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनके क्षेत्र में हरिजनों के वोट देने तक का अधिकार नहीं है। इस हाउस के लोग कमीशन के रूप में उनके क्षेत्र में जाकर देखें अगर मेरी बात गलत सिद्ध होगी तो मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। उन क्षेत्रों में किसी भी गरीब के वोट नहीं देने दिया गया, क्या यह प्रजातन्त्र है और इस तरह से वे उनकी रहनुमाई

करना चाहते हैं। इतना ही नहीं मान्य-वर, जिन हरिजनो के नाम पर वे बहुत दुखी हैं, आंसू बहाते हैं और राँव के विकास के लिए आंसू बहाते हैं, मैं किसी भी बदले की भावना से नहीं कहता, यहां आने पर यहां की चकाचौंध को देखकर वे देहात को भूल जाते हैं जबकि देहात के किसानों की गाढी कमाई का हम सब उपभोग कर रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि जितने हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, छोटे हों या बड़े हों, उन सबकी तन-ख्वाहें जरूर बढ़नी चाहिए, उनको सारी सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहिए और शहर में रहने वालों को हर तरह की सुविधा होनी चाहिए। यही नहीं पानी के फव्वारे मनोरंजन के लिए लगने चाहिए, खेलने के लिए मैदान भी अच्छे होने चाहिए, लेकिन देहातों की हालत तो देखिए।

जैसा कि अभी अभी हमारे मित्र ने जो बात कही है, उससे बात को पहले से मैंने भी नोट किया हुआ था सचमुच मे मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस वक्त जनता पार्टी का राज हुआ, चुनाव के समय वे भी गांवों में गए, मैं भी देहात का रहने वाला हूँ, वहां पर उन्होंने कितने सरसब्ज बाग दिखाए कि हमें राजा बना दो, फिर जिसको नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी हम उसको 150 रु. बेरोजगारी भत्ता देंगे और देहात के रहने वाले किसान भाइयों की भाँपड़ियों को महलों का रूप देंगे और दूध की नदियाँ बहा देंगे। ठीक उसके बाद वे जब कुसी पर आए तो इनके सबसे बड़े नेता ने कहा कि नहीं-नहीं चुनाव के समय में जो वायदे किए जाते हैं, वे जरूरी नहीं हैं कि पूरे किए जाएँ।

17.00 घंटे

मुझे तो कुछ कहते हुए संकोच लगता है, क्योंकि वे बड़े लोग हैं, मैं कैसे कुछ कहूँ। लेकिन एक चीज पर मुझे गर्व है-- मुझे अपने कांग्रेस दल पर गर्व है, अपनी नेता पर गर्व है। आज समाजवाद का नाम सब दलों को लोग लेते हैं, लेकिन समाजवाद को चरितार्थ करने की शक्ति अगर किसी में है, तो केवल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं। आप पूर्व का इतिहास देखिए--मैं चलेन्ज करता हूँ। अगर झूठ हो तो विरोधी दल के नेता बतला दें। जिस वक्त श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी वजारत

की कुसी पर आई उन्होंने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, राजा-महाराजाओं के प्रीवी पर्सों को समाप्त किया। हमारे चौधरी साहब का कल यह ब्यान था कि वह बिरला और डालमियां को अधिक सुविधाएं देती हैं, लेकिन हमें वह दिन याद आता है जब करोड़ों रुपया प्रीवी पर्स के रूप में, जो गरीबों के खून-पसीने की कमाई थी, दिया जा रहा था। चौधरी साहब की पाटी ने विह्वल जारी करके अपनी पाटी के सदस्यों को आदेश दिया था कि इसका विरोध करो और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि दोबारा चुनाव हुए। एक तरफ तो वह यह कहते हैं कि मैं पूँजीवाद का विरोध करता हूँ, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जब वोट देना होता है तो राजा-महाराजाओं के पक्ष में वोट देते हैं। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने यह साबित कर दिया कि मैं गरीबों की हिफाजत करूंगी, पूँजीपतियों और राजामहाराजाओं का समर्थन नहीं करूंगी और उसके फलस्वरूप उन्होंने प्रीवी-पर्स को समाप्त किया।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों किया गया? इस लिए कि ये बैंक कैपिटलिस्टों की मदद करते थे, किसानों की मदद नहीं करते थे। उन्होंने नियम बना दिया कि अब किसानों की मदद की जायगी, उनको भी कर्जा दिया जायगा। इतना ही नहीं जो बड़े-बड़े ताल्लूकेदार थे, जो हजारों एकड़ जमीन पर कब्जा किये बैठे थे, उन पर सीलिंग लागू की। जो गरीब गांवों में बसता था, जिस के पास रहने के लिए जमीन नहीं थी, उसको भाँपड़ी बनाने के लिए जगह दी -- ये कदम वास्तव में समाजवादी कदम थे। अब मैं अपने विरोधी दल के नेता से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप की वजारत के समय में जब से चौधरी साहब प्रधान मंत्री बने, उत्तर प्रदेश में आप ने कौन सा काम किया - एक भी ऐसा काम गिना दें, जिस का लाभ गरीबों के घर पहुँचा हो। आप ने ऐसा एक भी काम नहीं किया।

हां, एक काम जरूर किया। मैं भी कभी विद्यार्थी था। भारखण्डे राय जी यहां मौजूद हैं, उन को मालूम होगा, उस समय भौतिक समाजवाद पढ़ाया जाता था, उस में एक विषय था-वर्ग-संघर्ष, मरिब-बमीर का झगड़ा। कुछ दिन तो हम ने

[श्री रामनगीना मिश्र]

भी पढ़ा, लेकिन बाद में देखा कि जो अपने को पक्के समाजवादी कहलाते थे, उन्होंने सोचा कि इस से तो गड़बड़ हो जायेगी, यह देश तो धार्मिक है, इसलिये इस का क्या उपाय किया जाय। उन्होंने सोचा कि वर्ग-संघर्ष के स्थान पर वर्ण-संघर्ष कर दिया जाए, यानी जाति का संघर्ष कर दिया जाए। जाति-संघर्ष शुरू होगा तो उसके सेंट्रीमेंट में जब गरीब लड़ेगा तो पूंजीपति की तरफ उस की नजर नहीं आयगी। आज इस स्थिति को सम्भालने में यदि कोई सक्षम है, तो वह केवल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं - उन्होंने साबित कर दिया है कि हम इस देश को जाति और मजहब के नाम पर ले कर नहीं चलेंगे।

लेकिन इस अवसर पर मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ - जिस की मुझे हार्दिक तकलीफ है। आज हमारे देहात के गरीबों को यदि पीने के लिये शुद्ध पानी मिल जाय और स्त्रियों के तथा बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य लाभ के लिये गांवों में शांतिक्षेत्रों की व्यवस्था कर दें तो आधा समाजवाद आ जायगा। ये दो काम बुनियादी काम हैं जिन की तरफ हमें तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिये। शहरों के फव्वारे बन्द हो जायें तो उन से कोई विशेष तकलीफ नहीं होगी, अगर शहरों में खेलने के लिए अच्छे मैदान न बनें, उनमें सजावट न हो, तो उस से देश को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। लेकिन उस पैसे को बचाकर यदि हम इन कामों पर गांवों में खर्च कर दें तो वह बहुत बड़ी देने होगी।

अब मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने अंचल की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ जिस का मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने भी जिक्र किया है। भारत वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश सब से गरीब प्रदेश है। भारत वर्ष की आबादी का 1/5 भाग उत्तर प्रदेश में है यानी हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की 10 करोड़ से ऊपर आबादी है। अगर सचमुच में देखा जाए, तो सरकार की तरफ से क्या मिलता है क्योंकि हमारे यहां की आबादी 10 करोड़ की है। जितना कम से कम अनुदान है, वार्थिक सहायता है, उतनी दी जाती है जोकि अन्य

प्रदेशों के मुकाबले में नहीं के बराबर है। इस संबंध में मुझे यह पंक्ति याद आ जाती है, घर घर में उजाला है, मेरे घर में अंधेरा। जिस प्रदेश में उजाला न हो, वहां बसने का क्या फायदा। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि भारतवर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश की जन-संख्या को देखते हुए हम को सहायता अवश्य मिलनी चाहिए। आज जब समाजवाद का नाम लिया जा रहा है, तो उस में हम भी हिस्सेदार हैं और हम को भी जीने का हक है। जो अन्य प्रदेशों के लोगों को हक मिल रहा है, वह हमें भी मिलना चाहिए। मैं खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। पूर्वी जिलों में खास तौर से बलिया और देवरिया की स्थिति आप जा कर देखें। विश्व में ऐसा गरीब इलाका शायद ही कोई और हो। वैसे तो भारत ही विश्व में गरीब देश है लेकिन मैं विश्व की बात करता हूँ। आज इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा गरीब देवरिया और बलिया जिले हैं जबकि देश के निर्माण में और देश की आजादी में मंगल पांडे तथा चित्तू पांडेय का नाम सदा अमर रहेगा। कूर्बानी देने में यह जिला सब से आगे रहा है। अभी पटेल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को अगर आप देखें, तो आप पाएंगे कि सलेमपुर में चले जाएं, तो पक्की सड़कों का नाम नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं समुचे जिले में कोई नया उद्योग नहीं खोला गया है। वहां चीनी की मिल है और धान की खेती होती है और वहां पर पेपर मिल अच्छा चल सकता है।

एक बात और इस संबंध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर मजना होता है लेकिन उस के आर्थिक को यकीनी

किसानों को इस अधिकार से वंचित किया हुआ है कि वह अपना गन्ना बिजली द्वारा कोल्हू से नहीं पीर सकता है। अगर उस के पास बिजली है या ट्यूबवेल है। हर जगह स्वतंत्रता तथा मालिक अधिकारों की सहाई है लेकिन वहाँ पर किसानों को अपना गन्ना पीरने की स्वतंत्रता नहीं है। छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की बात हो रही है। तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वहाँ पर किसानों को अपना गन्ना अपने कोल्हू में बिजली द्वारा पीरने की आजादी होनी चाहिए। इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ एक फैक्टरी छितीनी में है। उस पर 2 करोड़ रुपये किसानों का बकाया है। अगर उस को बेच भी दिया जाए, तो 50 लाख रुपये भी नहीं मिलेगा। 52 लाख रुपये मजदूरों का बकाया है। इस तरफ शासन को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस का नतीजा क्या होगा। अगर ऐसी ही स्थिति रहती है, तो 10 लाख के बाद पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के किसानों की कमर टूट जाएगी।

अभी एक कमिटी बनी थी, गुन्डू राव कमिटी बनी थी। उसकी रिपोर्ट मौजूद है और वित्त मंत्री जी को सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश का ही नहीं बल्कि उत्तर भारत के लिये चीनी का जो उद्योग है, वह सब से बड़ा उद्योग है, उस कमिटी की रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रख कर कुछ इस उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में करना चाहिए। अगर इस उद्योग की तरफ नजर नहीं रखी जाएगी, तो यह उद्योग समाप्त हो जाएगा और इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि करोड़ों किसानों पर इस का असर पड़ेगा। आज गन्ना मिलों पर लाखों मजदूर निर्भर हैं, वे असहाय हो जाएंगे और उन के जीवन-यापन की बहुत बड़ी समस्या खड़ी हो जाएगी।

बिहार से बलिया जाने के लिए सरयू नदी पर एक रोड पुल मंजूर हुआ था। पीपे वाला पुल हो गया है। पहले से उस के लिए पुल सर्वेक्षण है लेकिन वह अभी बना नहीं है। हमारे उमर यह एक रियायत होगी अगर वह पुल बन जाए।

इस के अलावा एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। कहने के लिए तो सब कहते हैं कि हम गांवों के लिए सब कुछ कर रहे हैं। आज गांवों में वहाँ के बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं है। शहरों में तो बड़े-बड़े कालेज हैं लेकिन देहातों में आप चले जाएँ, तो वहाँ पर प्राइमरी स्कूलों में जो लड़के पढ़ते हैं, वे पेड के नीचे बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं। अगर छप्पर है तो सीधा आसमान दिखाई देता है। इसलिए एजुकेशन के मामले में भी वित्त मंत्री जी थोड़ी सी नजर रखें और गांवों के अन्दर जो प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं, उन में कम से कम छप्पर तो ऐसे हो जाए, जहाँ गरीबों के बच्चे बैठ कर अच्छी तरह के पढ़ सकें।

मान्यवर, इतना ही नहीं, शहरों में जो लोग महल बनाते हैं उनको कच्चे मिलते हैं, नाना प्रकार की सुविधाएँ मिलती हैं, सीमेंट मिलता है। लेकिन गांवों में जो भोपीडियाँ बनाते हैं, कच्ची दीवार बनाते हैं, जिनके पास इन्हें बनाने के लिए पैसे नहीं होते उन्हें कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती। मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे गांवों के निराश्रित लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने के बारे में इस में राशि का समावेश करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री का जो उन्होंने बजट पेश किया है, उसके लिए बड़ा आभारी हूँ। सचमुच में इस बजट से एक रोशनी मिल रही है इस से हम गरीबों को भी कुछ राहत मिलेगी और आला जो बजट आयेगा उस में गांवों की तरफ पूर्ण-रूपेया ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बजट पेश है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore-South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand up to oppose the Budget Estimates presented by the hon. Finance Minister. I have given a number of cut motions but for want of time, I am taking up only a few of them.

The first item that is very necessary is the question of unemployment. It

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is a matter of concern that unemployment is increasing on a large scale both educated and illiterate. It is depressing to note that even technically qualified persons like engineers and doctors are unemployed. In Karnataka there are persons who have registered their names in Employment Exchanges six to seven years back, have not been given a chance to appear for interview. Assurances by Central and State Government regarding giving employment are only on paper. Everywhere we find an army of unemployed and the situation is becoming grave day by day. No serious thought is given to solve this problem.

There are many issues which are required to be examined, like over population, under production, lack of purposeful job-oriented education and training and the will to get employed. This should be treated as a national issue and fought on war footing.

One of the reasons for unemployment is the effective competition by ladies to get employment. There was a time when if a lady was employed, she was disqualified for marriage. Now, we find that many young men are preferring employed ladies getting good salary. In offices, we find large number of women working. It may be due to economic condition. In this connection, please permit me to say that in Karnataka there is a strong feeling that local people's claim to get job is ignored by the Central Government industries and other establishments in Karnataka. The young men of Karnataka are not given due preference in the matter of employment. I am afraid that if such a procedure is followed, one day or the other the Assam situation may flare up in Karnataka also. So, I would urge upon the Government to see that directives are issued to the Central industries and Central establishments to give preference to the Karnataka people for job

opportunities. Government should take effective steps to solve this burning problem without undue delay.

Coming to education, I am sorry to say that after independence the only step that we have taken is to conduct costly experiments. There is no purposeful job-oriented proposal for our young men to get jobs. While there is quantity, there is lack of quality in education. A large number of schools have come up, a large number of students are taking training but the fact is that they are not getting the real education that is needed.

No serious thought is bestowed on the question of stopping the brain drain from this country. Our young men going abroad to get higher or specialised education prefer to stay in those foreign countries, rather than coming back to India. Government should seriously consider how best people who are intelligent, who are having enough of qualifications, are made to stay here and get suitable employment.

Then I come to the question of prices. In every session we are having discussion on the question of prices. I am sorry to state here that without rhyme or reason for everything the Janata Party is made the target. I may tell the ruling party friends that they can fool some people for some time, but they cannot fool all people for all time. Therefore, instead of criticising others, I would request them to feel their responsibility and see how best the promises they have given to the people are fulfilled.

Of course, the sugar price has been going up. But, so far as rice is concerned, the price was steady for a long time. But, in the last two or three months it has gone up by Rs. 30 to 40 per quintal. The textile prices are going up. Building materials like timber, steel and bricks are very costly. So, the essential requirements of the common man like food, clothing and shelter have become very costly. Therefore, the Central Govern-

ment should take immediate action to see that people are made to live happily in this country.

Of course, this is only a temporary budget, which shows a big deficit. I am sure you will have to bring in a heavy dose of taxation. In Karnataka already the taxes are very heavy. Yet this year they have proposed taxes to the tune of Rs. 50 crores to 60 crores. Because of the big deficit in the Central budget, I am quite sure you are going to impose very heavy tax burden in the coming budget. Therefore, I call upon the people not to be under the illusion that they will be living in heaven immediately because the Indira Gandhi Government has come. People must be very careful to see what is going on in this country.

I am very happy that my good friend, Shri Veerendra Patil has been taken to the Central Cabinet. Though I am in the opposition, I have got some regard for him because he has done very good service as the Chief Minister of our State. I have no doubt that he will acquit himself well as a capable Minister at the Centre also.

Immediate steps should be taken to bring down the sugar price to a lower level. At one time in Bangalore sugar was selling at Rs. 7 or 8 per kilo. Now it has come down a little but still the people will not be able to pay that high price. So, effective steps must be taken to see that essential commodities are made available to the fullest extent and at reasonable prices.

Another important point on which the Government has to take immediate steps is regarding power-cuts. When there is power-cut to the extent of 50 per cent or 60 per cent or even 80 per cent, I am afraid that there will be no industrial development and there will be no economic development of the country and therefore, utmost priority should be given in respect of power and I am sure that the new Government will take all steps to see

that the power generation in the country is increased considerably.

Another thing to which the Finance Minister should pay attention in the inflation that is going on in this country. With the accumulated inflation and the heavy tax burden, I am quite sure that it will be very difficult for any person to live comfortably in this country and in this connection, may I suggest that the Government should take immediate steps to see that they introduce the unemployment insurance scheme so that a large number of young men who are unemployed are benefited to some extent?

Furthermore, with regard to the voters' list that is being prepared, it is in the most shabby way. Last time it was very bad and the present procedure that is adopted that every one is asked to register in the polling booth is not satisfactory and therefore, the voters' list should be revised completely and even if there is a little delay of a few days, it does not matter, but if the correct voters' list is not there, the elections may not be fair and correct. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to see that the Election Commission is directed to ensure that the voters' list is completely revised and brought up to date.

There are a large number of pending cases in the courts and the Government may issue instructions to the Judicial Department and give them necessary assistance to see that all pending cases are disposed of without much difficulty.

The last point is, I urge upon the Government to see that immediate action is taken to prohibit the dowry and reduce the marriage expenses. To please Shri Sanjay Gandhi, overnight in our Karnataka State a 'Marriage Bill' was passed. Though it was passed 5 years ago, it has not yet seen the light of the day. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to help the poor people to see that the marriage expenses are reduced to the barest minimum. Particularly it should be

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considered as a grave offence if dowry is taken.

Since we have got a Budget to be considered in detail shortly, I do not want to prolong my speech and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Honourable Chairman, Sir, at the outset I must congratulate the Finance Minister because he has given the country a clear economic position which is now envisaged. But it is disappointing that yesterday I was present here to listen to the speeches of the Opposition and particularly Mr. Charan Singh, who has ruled the country as the Finance Minister for two-and-a-half years and at the same time as the Prime Minister, and he was boasting of record production of foodgrains in the country during his tenure. It is 126 million tonnes. But he should realise that it was mainly due to the favourable monsoons as also the infrastructure, development of science and technology and irrigation potential which had been created during the regime of Mrs. Gandhi. The production of 126 million tonnes is sufficient for the country, but at the same time in the remotest villages, the poor people always suffered whenever there was a drought. Sugar did not reach them and kerosene was in scarcity. Who was at fault? The situation only helped the blackmarketeers and hoarders and certain sections of the society. But the Government under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi, who took over as Prime Minister only one and a half months ago, has now introduced a proper distribution system so that all essential commodities are reaching the remotest villages and the drought-stricken areas.

It is interesting to find the economic ills of the country analysed in the Report of the Reserve Bank published in 1979. It says:

"The most disturbing feature of the current situation... is the spurt in the prices witnessed in recent months. The fact that articles of common consumption have shown a substantial rise in prices is a matter of special concern, as this tends to trigger a 'snowball' effect, through adverse price expectations, demands for compensatory income rises, hoarding of stocks and the creation and aggravation of scarcities."

Inflation and price rise are the twin symptoms of the deep economic malady of the country. This Report was published during the Janata Party regime and by their economists, not by the Congress people, and it talks about their performance in the previous two and a half years by which they had brought the economy of the country into doldrums.

The internal resources position which had improved in 1976 has since then decreased. Foreign exchange reserves which had increased from Rs. 500 crores in 1975 to about Rs. 3,000 crores in December, 1976, maintained their trend under the successor Government, to go up to Rs. 5000 crores. It is very good, but the infrastructure had been laid by Mrs. Gandhi's Government. Further, imports were allowed indiscriminately and there was a declining trend in exports, with the result that the trade deficit which was Rs. 621 crores in 1977-78 increased to Rs. 1,060 crores in 1978-79. If this trend continues indefinitely, our foreign exchange reserves will be reduced to the minimum. Gold auction has already been referred to by many friends. If there had not been mismanagement of the different sectors by the previous Government, we would not have to face the present situation today.

The previous Government had presented two deficit Budgets, and the present one shows a deficit of Rs. 2,700 crores. They pumped in large sums of money into the economy without adequate goods and services for absorbing them, leading to inevitable inflation.

All these things have been pointed out by my hon. friends. So, I will now give a few suggestions, as was done by some friends of the left also. That is about public sector undertakings. Many people think that public sector undertakings are a nuisance to our country. But it is not. I have seen in Orissa, from 1973 to 1976, we had managed six to seven public sector undertakings which were incurring a cumulative loss of Rs. 22 crores. Within three years, with better management and by keeping the technocrats at the helm of affairs, we could manage to get a substantial increase in the revenue and at the same time earn a profit of Rs. 24 crores. So, it is not correct to say that we should discourage the public sector undertakings and give preference to the private sector. It is on record that during Janata rule, more than two thousand medium and small scale units had gone sick and nobody cared for them. There was a credit squeeze by banks, particularly for the public sector undertakings. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to give more impetus to the public sector undertakings and create employment opportunities to solve the growing unemployment problem. Production of coal, energy, cement and steel had gone down during the last two and a half years due to so many factors, which are best known to everybody. Coal India Limited people, the Railways people and those in other Departments indulged in buck passing—that was the dialogue during 1979 and the country incurred a loss of 180 crores because of Coal India Limited. A few days back, the Energy Minister has replied categorically mentioning the steps which he has taken for increasing the production of coal. We are producing only 100 million tonnes of coal and it is stagnating at that figure for the last three years. The production of coal can be increased only by reverting to the old practice, old is gold, because open-cast mining is a must for coal mining, which could permit exploitation of much more coal, which we can internally consume for power and we can also export more. Some

of my friends were telling that there was a deposit of more than 1.5 million tonnes of coal in a pit-head, but we must remember that it was meant for export. Unless we increase our foreign exchange reserves, the position of our internal resources economy will not improve. We must increase the production of crude and oil, this is quite necessary because in the import of these things, we have to pay a lot of foreign exchange to other countries. So, my suggestion is that we should have a national mineral policy, by which we can bring the country's economy to a stable position. Uptil now, there is no national policy for exploitation and conservation of mineral resources. In other countries like Japan, Canada and Russia, they have a very sound policy by which their economy has been strengthened and developed. We should take long term measures, exploratory measures for oil exploration. I would urge upon the Government to come forward with a time-bound programme as to in how many years, India can be self-sufficient because the Soviet Union once conducted a seismic survey, on shore and off-shore seismic survey, throughout India and they had indicated that the Orissa coast and the Bay of Bengal are floating over oil. After that one firm has been engaged for production-cum-exploratory drilling for oil in Bay of Bengal and Orissa coast and after drilling some wells in the country, they have told that sufficient quantity of oil is there, but the rigs in our country are such that they cannot sustain more than 300 lbs. of pressure. So, I would urge upon the Government that they should make a device indigenously and give importance to the work of technical experts in different faculties so that the mineral exploration, oil exploration and the exploration of different precious minerals which are there throughout India are tapped. Uptill now, we do not know the mineral reserves in our country. Mrs. Indira Gandhi had clearly indicated in 1976 that education should be in the Concurrent List and the type of education should be such that the people should know our ecology and

[Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi]

should know our mineral resources by which we can compete with the developing countries of the world.

My suggestion is that there should be a policy evolved and much more funds should be allocated for exploration, exploitation and conservation of minerals so that we can compete with different developing countries throughout the world.

Lastly I hail from Orissa which is an economically backward State; the per capita income is the lowest. It is Rs. 800 per annum which is less than that of Haryana and Punjab by Rs. 1000 I would request the Finance Minister, when he brings the regular Budget, to see that this type of regional imbalance is checked and that more investment is made for mineral-based industries in Orissa which is called the Ruhr of India in comparison to the whole world.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसमें साफ जाहिर है कि हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बहुत ही कठिन परिस्थितियों से हो कर गुजर रही है। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि हमारे नए वित्त मंत्री इस अर्थ व्यवस्था का एक गतिशील दिशा प्रदान करेंगे।

मैं आज की परिस्थितियों के लिए किसी की तारीफ या निन्दा नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल चौधरी साहब ने जिस ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विगड़ जाने की बात की थी उसको बिछाड़ने में उन का भी कम योगदान नहीं है। सिर्फ एक उदाहरण मैं यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष 15 अगस्त को लाल किले के प्राचीर से जब चौधरी साहब भाषण कर रहे थे उस समय उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं जिस से कि हमारे देश के कुछ मित्र देशों की धक्का लगा।

उस समय जब किमानों को डीजल की आवश्यकता थी, डीजल उन्हें नहीं मिल रहा था ...

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज बहुत मिल रहा है ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : डीजल न मिलने का क्या कारण है उस को सुन लीजिए।

15 अगस्त को लाल किले के प्राचीर पर खड़े होकर भारत के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह ने इस्त्रायल की गांधी की तारीफ करने की बात सोची। नतीजा यह हुआ, इस्त्रायल का नाम लेने से हमारे तमाम मित्र देशों को ठेश लगी और वह जो हमें कूड पेट्रोलियम देते थे उस में उन्होंने कटौती की। जरूरत क्या थी कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री इस्त्रायल की गांधी की बात करते ? क्या हिन्दुस्तान में उस समय इस्त्रायल की गांधी की तारीफ करने की कोई बात थी ? लेकिन उन्होंने बात की और जब सूखा पड़ा डीजल नहीं मिला उस समय किसानों को कितने संकट का सामना करना पड़ा जिस के लिए आप रोज चिल्ला रहे हैं। आप उस को सोचिए कि इस स्थिति को लाने में आप का कितना बड़ा योगदान है और आपके जेताओं का कितना बड़ा योगदान है ? आज जो यह स्थिति आई है इस को सुधारने में कितनी कठिनाइयों का सामना हमारे देश की सरकार को करना पड़ रहा है उस का अंदाजा हम सभी को है।

देश का अर्थ-व्यवस्था और ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए पिछले अनेक वर्षों में तमाम प्रयास किए गए हैं लेकिन आज भी हमारे देश के किमानों की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं है, यह हम सभी लोग जानते हैं। फिर भी तमाम ऐसे उद्योगों के विकास का भी चौधरी साहब विरोध करते रहे जिन के विकास से हमारे देश के किमानों के जीवन में खुशहाली आ सकती है। हमेशा उन्होंने बड़े उद्योगों के विकास का विरोध किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या खाद के कारखाने अगर बनाए जायेंगे तो उससे किमानों का नुकसान होगा ? खाद के कारखानों, जो कि पेट्रोलियम बेस्ड है, नाफथा बेस्ड है, उनके लिए अगर पेट्रोलियम रिफाइनरी नहीं बनाते हैं तो क्या आप खाद के कारखानों को चला सकते हैं ? उन्होंने इस प्रकार के तमाम उद्योगों का कुछ समय तक लगातार विरोध किया और कहा कि बड़े उद्योगों को विकसित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। बाद में जब उनको यह बातें समझाई गईं तो उन्होंने कुछ सुधार किया लेकिन आज भी वे मानसिक तौर पर इसको स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्रीमान्, आज हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी का एक बहुत बड़ा संकट है। बेरोजगारी का यह संकट दिन प्रति दिन गहरा होता जा रहा है। इसकी वजह से हमारे देश की बुरी व्यवस्था, चाहे वह सामाजिक व्यवस्था हो,

राजनीतिक व्यवस्था ही वा आर्थिक व्यवस्था हो, उसके ऊपर बहुत बड़ा प्रहार होने वाला है। अगर बेरोजगारी की समस्या को समाप्त नहीं किया गया तो हमारे देश के नौजवानों में एक बहुत बड़ी निराशा फैलेगी और वह निराशा आगे चल कर इस देश की सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था के लिए एक खतरा बन सकती है। बेरोजगारी के कारण हमारे देश के नौजवान हिंसा के कार्यों में उद्यत होने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए अगर बेरोजगारी को रोका नहीं गया तो एक प्रकार से इस देश में हिंसा के बढ़ने की सम्भावना है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस समय हमारे देश में जो प्रगति हो रही है उसकी बहुत ठेस पहुँचेगी और विकास में रुकावट आयेगी जिससे कि देश की मौजूदा व्यवस्था को क्षति पहुँच सकती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था में जो गति दी, जाये, जो दिशा दी जाए उसमें इस बात का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखें कि बेरोजगारी को अधिक से अधिक सीमा तक समाप्त किया जाय। इस कार्य को करने के लिए आज कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन आज यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि हमारे देश में बहुत से लोग म्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज, कुटीर और छोटे उद्योगों के विकास में काम नहीं करना चाहते, इन उद्योगों को महारा नहीं देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह ऐसी चीज है जिसे आज करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। आज हमकी ट्रेनिंग की शिक्षा व्यवस्था के साथ जोड़ना चाहिए। शिक्षा के माध्यम ही हमको जोड़ना चाहिए। शिक्षा के समय में ही नौजवान छात्रों को यह बात बताई जानी चाहिए कि जब तक वे स्वयं किसी उद्योग का विकास करके काम नहीं करते तब तक इस देश से बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए आज शिक्षा के साथ ही हमको जोड़ना नितान्त आवश्यक है। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस दिशा में कदम उठाएगी।

श्रीमन्, हमारे देश के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में 12 हजार करोड़ से भी अधिक धन लगा हुआ है लेकिन आज दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह है कि उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बहुत से उद्योगों में प्रति वर्ष घाटा होता है। यदि यही प्रक्रिया चलती रही तो हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में कोई सुधार नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर मण्डरेटिकिगज के मैनेजमेण्ट को वहाँ पर होने वाले घाटे के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाए। प्रायः मैनेजमेण्ट तरह तरह के बहाने बना देता है, खास तौर पर लेबर प्रॉब्लम की बात उठाकर कह देता है कि श्रमिकों की बजह से गड़बड़ी हो रही है लेकिन वास्तविकता कुछ और ही होती है। वहाँ पर काम करने वाले बहुत से प्रबन्धक ऐसे होते हैं जो इस बात की परवाह ही नहीं करते कि वहाँ पर लाभ हो रहा है या हानि हो रही है। इसलिए

जब तक उनको इसके लिए सीधे तौर पर जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जायेगा तब तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विकास सम्भव नहीं है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री जी इस की तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे।

आज देश में बढ़ती हुई कीमतें देश की जनता के लिए संकट बन रही हैं। हालांकि यह बात बहुत दिनों से तरह तरह की गड़बड़ियों की वजह से हो रही है और पुरानी सरकार ने इस पर अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया और इस प्रकार से कीमतें बढ़ती रहीं। न केवल इस पर कोई रोक नहीं लगाई गई बल्कि ब्लैकमार्केटीयर्स एवं प्राफिटीयर्स को बढ़ावा मिला। लेकिन अब समय आ गया है जब कि इसके ऊपर कड़ाई के साथ प्रभुत्व लगाया जाना चाहिए। इस बात को ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है कि इस प्रकार के लोग जो समाज में गरीबों का शोषण करना चाहते हैं उन्हें किसी प्रकार की कोई खुली छूट नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। उन्हें पूरी तरह से नियन्त्रण में रखने की आवश्यकता है। जो नया कानून बनाया गया है उसका सख्ती से पालन करने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, अब मैं बुनकरों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उसके लिए मैं आपसे सिर्फ एक मिनट की और इजाजत चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश के बहुत से गरीब लोग हैण्डलूम सेक्टर में लगे हुए हैं और उन्होंने बैंकों से कर्जा लिया हुआ है। मेरा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से विशेष अनुरोध है कि जिन बुनकरों ने 500 या 1000 रुपये कर्ज के रूप में लिया हुआ है अगर उसको माफ कर दिया जाए, तो वे जिनकी अर्थव्यवस्था खराब हो रही है, जो अपना जीवन परेशानी से बमर कर रहे हैं उन्हें राहत मिल सकेगी और यह पूरा अमाउण्ट सिर्फ 10 या 12 करोड़ से ज्यादा का नहीं है। इससे ज्यादा पैसा आप दूसरी मदों में राइट आफ करते हैं। इसलिए बुनकरों की जो स्थिति है, उसको सुधारने के लिए उन्हें जो कर्जा दिया गया है उसको माफ किया जाए, इससे उनकी बेहतरी हो सकती है।

साथ-ही-साथ आज जो हैण्डलूम उद्योग में याने इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, उसकी कीमतें दिन-प्रति-दिन तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उसमें कमी लाने की भी कोशिश करने की आवश्यकता है, नहीं तो तमाम ऐसे गरीब लोगों को जो कि इस उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं, उनके जीवनयापन में बड़ी कठिनाई होगी और उनकी गरीबी बढ़ती जाएगी।

अन्त में, मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में और खासकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के बारे में सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश को अधिक से अधिक धन दिया जाए, ताकि वह पिछड़ा प्रदेश विकास कर सके और हमारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका जो कि बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

इसका है, उसका विकास हो सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्सौर) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, बाखिर आप में मुझे बोलने का टाइम दे ही दिया । मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी पंजाब में है, मैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मेम्बर हूँ । मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी चार जिलों पर म्यूशमिल है, जिनमें जालंधर, कपूरथला, होशियारपुर और गुरदासपुर शामिल हैं । वहां पर एक पुल है जिसको "श्री हरगोविन्दपुर पाम ब्रिज" पुल कहते हैं । इस पुल को शीघ्र बना दिया जाये तो इससे मेरे तमाम जिलों का लिंक हो सकता है और मैं चारों जिलों में आसानी से आ-जा सकता हूँ ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि लुधियाना से चण्डीगढ़ के लिए रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे हो चुका है, लेकिन अभी तक उम पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है और रेलवे बजट में भी मुझे इस लाइन के लिए कोई प्रावोजन दिखाई नहीं दिया । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लाइन को जल्द बनाया जाय ।

हमारे चौधरी साहब ने कल अपनी तकरीर में कहा था कि विलेजर्स को इस बजट में कुछ नहीं मिला है । मैं उन से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वे विलेजर्स जो ज़मींदारी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं अब गांवों में नहीं रहते हैं । जो लड़का पढ़-लिख लेता है, वह तो शहरी में चला जाता है, वहां जा कर बड़े-बड़े कारखाने, व्यापार खोल लेता है । शहर के लोगों में मिल जाता है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन पैदा करता है । गांव की तरफ उस की कोई तबज्जह नहीं रहती ।

As long as millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor who having been educated at their expense and pays not the least heed to them.

मैं चौधरी साहब से पूछता हूँ— आपके पिता के पास पहले कितना धन था और अब आप के पास कितना धन है, ज़रा इसका अन्दाज़ा लगाइये । हरियाणा प्रान्त के चौधरी देवी लाल हैं, पहले उन की ज़मीन में पानी नहीं लगता था, लेकिन अब पानी लगता है, जिस का नतीजा है कि आज वह बावसाह बने हुए हैं । यह किस का काम है ? वह सब कार्य इन्दिरा कांग्रेस ने किया है । एक और बात बतलाता हूँ कि हमारे गरीब हरिजन जो गांवों में रहते थे और जिस मकान पर रहते थे वे उस

तहे ज़मीन के मालिक भी नहीं थे, जबकि ये ज़मींदार गांव की हर चीज के मालिक बने हुए थे । अब कांग्रेस की बेदखल से चरों के मालिक हैं और उसके नीचे की ज़मीन के भी मालिक हैं । यह कांग्रेस की देन है ।

हमारे चौधरी साहब हरिजनों के बड़े खैर-ख्वाह बनते हैं । अगर कोई खैर-ख्वाह था तो वह सर छोटू राम था । जो हरिजनों को रहने के लिए मुरम्बा ज़मीन भी देता था और उन के बच्चों को वजीफ़ा देता था । लेकिन ये क्या कर रहे हैं— उन को मार-मार कर वहां से निकाल रहे हैं और साथ ही उन को वोट भी नहीं देने देते । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय जो इस बात की जांच करे । मैं अपने हरिजन भाइयों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम में बदले की भावना नहीं होगी, तब तक दुनिया में हम को जगह नहीं मिल सकती । हरिजन आज हर चीज को मांग करते हैं, यह भी दे दो, वह भी दे दो, लेकिन इस तरह से कौन देता है, वह तो आप को अपने आप में लेना पड़ेगा । कोई मागने से नहीं देता, हाथ मरोड़ कर लिया जाता है ।

No man can get this right by request. The rights are wrested by unwilling hands.

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से कोई नहीं देगा । जो खुद भूखा है वह हम को क्या देगा । आज हरिजन को उम्मीद की अगर कोई किरण नज़र आती है तो इन्दिरा गांधी में नज़र आती है, क्योंकि वह उन गरीबों का नाम लेनी हैं । ये मी० पी० एम० हरिजनों के हमदर्द बनते हैं । लैड रिफार्म की बात करते हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने भी जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के साथ मिल कर हम को ही मारा, तब फिर आप को इस तरह की बात करने का क्या हक है, आप कैसे इस को जस्टीफ़ाई कर सकते हैं । आप हरिजनों के हमदर्द हैं ।

चौधरी चरण सिंह भी जाटों का यार नहीं हैं । भिण्डर जाट था, लेकिन वह उस के बरखिलाफ़ हो गया, उम को कैद कर दिया, जब कि उस का कोई कुसूर नहीं था । हमारे लिये तो मारे ही दुश्मन हो रहे हैं —मुझे एक बात याद आ रही है—

जाट महासिल, ब्राह्मण शाह,
बनिवा हाकिम, कहर खुदा ।

सब हमारे खिलाफ़ हैं । इसलिए मैं हरिजनों से कहूंगा कि आप झकट्टे हो जायें, हमें आज किसी पर ऐतबार नहीं है, अगर किसी में कोई ऐतबार है तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी में है, जिस के अन्दर हमें उम्मीद की किरण नज़र आती है ।

श्री कृष्ण बल (शिमला) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री साहब ने इस माननीय सदन के अन्दर जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

जहां सारे देश के अन्दर इस बजट के बारे में यह चर्चा चल रही है कि यह बहुत अच्छा बजट है, वहां हमारे अपोजीशन के लोग यह कहते हैं कि इस बजट के अन्दर कुछ इस तरह की बू है कि इस समाज का कोई भला नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। उन्होंने इस बजट को पेश करते वक्त साफ़ तौर से इस बात को कह दिया है कि यह बजट थोड़े अर्थ के लिए है, जो असली बजट है, वह बाद में आयेगा।

जहां तक हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है— हमारे यहां बहुत बड़े नदी और नाले हैं जहां यदि बिजली के बाघ बनाये जायें तो आज जो मुल्क का कोयला खर्च होता है, हम उस दौलत को बचा सकते हैं और साथ ही उन बाधों से जो बिजली पैदा होगी, उस से देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। बिजली के बारे में मैं यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां इस वकन जो प्राजेक्ट चल रहे हैं—जैसे, नाथपा-झाकडी, आन्ध्रा, गिरीवाटा, जब ये पूरे हो जायें तो इन से जो बिजली पैदा होगी उनसे हिमाचल प्रदेश में बहुत भारी उद्योग लगा सकते हैं जिस से सारे देश को लाभ हो सकता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ— हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर पानी का जो विशाल भण्डार है, इस का सही प्रयोग किया जाय और देश की सम्पत्ति को इस काम में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लगाया जाय, ताकि देश के लोगों का लाभ हो सके।

इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां चूने का पत्थर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पाया जाता है। वहां मोमेंट के छोटे छोटे कारखाने बनाए जा सकते हैं। कल भी यहां यह बात चली थी कि देश के अन्दर सीमेंट की कमी है। तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में चूने के भण्डार हैं और वहां पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग लग सकते हैं और उस की तरफ सरकार तबज्जह दे ताकि वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके और बेरोजगारी को आप कम कर सकें। इस में देश का भी भला हो सकता है।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। आज देश की दौलत को बर्बाद किया जा रहा है। हमारे राज्य में दरख्त काटे गये हैं। जब हिमाचल प्रदेश में शान्ता कुमार सरकार थी, तो तमाम दरख्तों को काटने की आज्ञा जमींदारों को दे दी। पांच पांच दरख्त एक एक जमींदार को दे दिये गये और वे जनता पार्टी के नाम से लड़ते रहे, अधिकारियों— ठेकेदारों के नाम पर मिट्टी लेते रहे और उन तमाम दरख्तों को जगाधरी और जमुनानगर को मफ़ाई करते रहे हरियाणा के अन्दर। दरख्तों के काटने का नतीजा यह हुआ कि मिट्टी का कटाव हो रहा है और भाखड़ा डैम के बर्बाद होने का खतरा हो रहा है। इसी तरह से गिरीवाटा के बर्बाद होने का खतरा हो रहा है; वारिस ज्यादा हो रही है और इस से मिट्टी बह रही है। इसलिए मैं यह आर्षना करना चाहूंगा कि देश की जो यह दौलत

बर्बाद हो रही है, उस को बचाने के लिए मंत्री जी विचार करें। यह देश की प्रीपर्टी है और इस को कैसे बचाया जा सकता है, यह सोचने की आवश्यकता है। अब ठाकुर राम लाल जी बहुत के मुख्य मंत्री बन गये हैं। वह प्रशासन ठीक चलाएंगे। पहले जनता पार्टी के जमाने में हथारों क्विटल गेहूं उन्होंने अपने चचेरों की बांट दिया, रिश्तेदारों को बांट दिया। अगर थोड़ा सा गरीबों का भी क्याल रखते तो अच्छा होता। मैं आप को यह भी बताऊँ कि उन के जमाने में रोड़ में देवता की चोरी हो गई और जब इस के बारे में कहा गया, तो वह सरकार बहरी बन कर रह गई और गरीबों की आवाज नहीं सुनी।

एक बात और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वकन सिर्फ़ आर० एस० एस० के लोगों को छोड़ कर, सारे के सारे एसेम्बली के मेम्बर काग्रस (आई) में शामिल हो गये हैं और वहां पर जनता पार्टी नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। इसलिए वह सरकार उलट गई। वहां से कांग्रेस (यू) भी खत्म हो गई है और आज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, जो हमारी रहनुमा हैं, से इस देश को मार्गदर्शन मिल रहा है और वे ही इस देश को ऐसी परिस्थितियों में बचा सकती हैं। आज ये लोग कहते हैं कि लोहा, चीनी और तेल की कमी है और डीजल की कमी है। ये सारी की सारी चीजों की जो कमी है, ये सब जनता पार्टी और लोक दल सरकार की देन है। मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप को यह देखना होगा कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने में जिन जिन को डिपो एलाट किये गये, जिन जिन को कोटा और परमिट दिये गये, पिछले 30,32 महीनों में जिन लोगों को नौकरियों में भर्ती किया गया, रेडियो स्टेशनों पर रखे गये, यह जांच होनी चाहिए, वे मुलाजमीन कौन हैं? मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि उन्होंने आर० एस० एस० के केडर को फीड किया है और इस तरह से सारे देश का बेडा गर्क किया है। जनता पार्टी के राज्य में किमानों को आलू और सेव के दाम भी सही नहीं मिले।

अन्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका स्वागत करना हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow the Finance Minister will reply and no other Member will speak on the Budget.

Now, the hon. Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Rao Birendra Singh, to make a statement.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister is not there. (Interruptions)

श्री जगन्नाथ वीरानी (हथारस) : समाधि नहीं देय जब मंत्री जी टाइम पर नहीं आ सकते, तो बहुत

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

का शासन कैसे चलाएंगे। इस तरह की बात बर्दाश्त नहीं की जा सकती। कल उद्योग मंत्री नहीं बें और आज कृषि मंत्री भी नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी 6 नहीं बजे हैं। अभी टाइम नहीं हुआ है। (व्यवधान) ..

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : यह 70 करोड़ लोगों का देश है। यह देश की हुकूमत कैसे चलेगी, इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और उन से पूछना चाहिए। .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : इन्होंने नोटिस दिया था स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए और स्वयं उपस्थित नहीं हैं। यही हालत रहेगी तो देश कैसे चलेगा।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : यह हाजस का अपमान है और हाऊस इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। कल भी ऐसा ही हुआ था। .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कल उद्योग मंत्री वहीं थे और आज कृषि मंत्री नहीं हैं। न उद्योग चलेगा और न कृषि चलेगी, इस तरह से।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिएगा। मंत्री महोदय को 6 बजे का टाइम दिया गया था लेकिन हमारे सदन का काम दो मिनट पहले ही खत्म हो गया। (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : आपने पापों के लिए सारा का सारा दोष ये जनता पार्टी पर थोप रहे हैं। यह उनकी एफ्रीजियेसी का सबूत है। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप हमें संरक्षण दीजिए। आप लोक सभा के अधिकारों की रक्षा कीजिए। (व्यवधान)

18.00 बजे

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am taking note of what you are saying. Please sit down. I am asking the Chief Whip to see that the Hon'ble Minister comes to the House.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, at 6 O'clock, this House has already

fixed a Discussion under Rule 193. So, I request you to proceed accordingly.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : यह उन्होंने सदन का मजाक बना रखा है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : यह सदन का अपमान है कि इस समय मंत्री जी सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान) :

सभापति महोदय : यह जो मंत्री जी को स्टेटमेंट देना था यह एजेण्डे पर नहीं है। बाव में उनका पत्र आया उनका पत्र आने के बाद उनको कभी भी स्टेटमेंट के लिए टाइम दिया जा सकता है, इसलिए, उन्हें 6 बजे का समय दिया गया। 6 बजे एजेण्डे पर श्री दण्डवते जी का भी मोशन है। अगर किसी मंत्री का कोई लेटर आता है तो उन्हें बीच में टाइम दिया जा सकता है। मेहरबानी करके आप बैठ जाइए। (व्यवधान) ...

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : यह मजाक बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। (व्यवधान) ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a Report of the Business Advisory Committee to be presented to the House.

18.02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): आप कैसे मंत्री हो ? ये नये आगये हैं, इन को पता नहीं है कैसे काम होता है। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are going to discuss a very important matter which has attracted the attention of all of us. I would appreciate if all Members will please participate in the discussions and not raise any other points.

18.08 hrs.

**DISCUSSION RE: ATROCITIES OF
HARIJANS AND ADIVASIS**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, under Rule 193 I rise to raise a discussion on a very important subject, a subject which has affected various parts of the country that is the issue of atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in the country.

I believe, it is a subject, where we must rise above partisan politics. It is an issue on which all sections of the House must feel perturbed and all those who have sensitivity to injustice must legitimately feel deeply distressed, pained, agonised and angered at the happenings that are taking place in the country.

As far as the atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis are concerned, they have both the caste as well as the class aspect. Unfortunately, in our social life, there have been caste aberrations and they are being accentuated by class exploitation and unless we take note of this fact, we will not be able to find a lasting solution to the problem of atrocities that are taking place today in remotest villages and in different corners of the country.

Recently, even after the proclamation of the President's rule, we find that at Pipra, there was a colossal tragedy in which 14 Harijans were killed and those who indulged in these atrocities not being satisfied merely with killing the Harijans, tried to throw them into the burning flames. These are the atrocities that have taken place. Whether the tragedies take place under one Government or the other, whether the Congress Government is responsible or the Jantata Government is responsible, or whether the President's rule is responsible, those of use who are sensitive to injustice in the country and those who have deep humanity, at heart will be deeply perturbed. We should not be concerned with the political set up in the country;

I am least concerned about it. And let us take note of the fact that whatever be the political composition of the Government in the country, whatever may be the nature of the political set up in the country, all those who are concerned with the interest of the Harijans and Adivasis and of the weaker section of the society will be deeply perturbed.

18.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Recently, I and my colleagues had an opportunity to visit pipra village where on 25th February, 1980, the worst type of tragedy had occurred. I do not want to focus the attention of this House only on one particular tragedy, but I want to bring forward certain facts about this tragedy since these are the aspects which are not related to happenings in Pipra alone, but these are the aspects which are related to all the atrocities that have taken place in different parts of the country. On 25th February, 1980, at 10.30 at night, about 500 men armed with lethal weapons, armed with guns and rifles and also who had got all the material for committing arson visited this Pipra village, which is near the capital of Bihar. From 10.30 at night till 3.30 in the early morning, the next day, these 500 hooligans remained there to commit all sorts of atrocities on the Harijans. And you will be shocked and surprised to know that when these 500 goodas were indulging in all sorts of heinous atrocities right from 10.30 at night till 3.30 early morning, no police force arrived at the spot and these atrocities went on unabated. This is the manner in which complete neglect of the police authorities is responsible for the atrocities that have taken place.

Unnecessarily the Naxalities are being brought into the picture. I went on the spot, alongwith my colleagues. We talked to the family members of those who were dead. We talked to the villagers, we talked to the Harijans and they told us and

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

even the police authorities confirmed the Superintendent of Police and the Additional Magistrate confirmed that for 2 years there was no trouble by the Naxalities in that area; and therefore, only to shift the responsibility unnecessarily, the Naxalities were being brought into the picture. But in reality the atrocities are merely a crude expression of casteism and class exploitation at its worst.

We talked to the Harijans, and we asked them was the election anything to do with the happenings? Was there any conflict arising out of the elections? Is there any politics behind it?" The answer, that the Harijans gave, disturbed me; and it will disturb every Member of this House, no matter to which political party he belongs. All the Harijans said, "This has no relation with the elections at all. We the Harijans voted only in the 1952 elections. After that, we have not gone to the polling station at all. We participated only in the 1952 elections." I asked "What happened in 1957, 1962, 1971, 1977 and 1980?" And they gave us a reply: "We never went to the polling booths; but, of course, our votes were cast." They did not refer to any political party. I must admit—party X or Y. But it was a denunciation of the entire political life in this country, and a denunciation each one of us sitting in this sovereign parliament which represents the will of the people. These are the Harijans who candidly admitted that after the 1952 elections they could not go to the polls but that their votes were cast. I asked them: "How do you feel you can be protected? If you are given arms, will you be protected?" One of them replied: "Sir, don't give us arms. Merely giving arms will not protect us at all, because the landlords and their agents are in collusion with the police authorities. They have got all the power at their command, all the money at their command and they can wield influence on the authorities."

You may give us paltry arms; but the landlords and their agents can have an accumulation of more powerful arms; and on the basis of that, they will be able to exploit us."

Then they said, "Instead of arming us, disarming the landlords and their agents will be better and more constructive solution to see that we are protected." And the second answer they gave hurt me the most. They said, "You have come to see our agony. We would like to make a proposal. Keeping in mind the manner in which atrocities are committed on Harijans in different parts of the country, if you can take all the Harijans in the country to some corner of this country and put them in one urban area, and give us military protection, it will be good." Indirectly they were asking us to give them a separate homeland. It was a vote of no confidence against all of us. I do not want to cast aspersions; but if the Harijans in this country feel that they are not safe and that they felt that it is better that all

Harijans are shifted to one corner and protected by the Military. It is a denunciation of all of us. It is a great tragedy. We asked them a number of questions. They said so many questions were coming up but nobody was providing any answer to them. They were not merely living below the poverty line life; but if there was a line for below the poverty line, they were living below that line. The landlords and their agents are constantly attacking them. Unless we are able to solve their problems, nobody will be able to offer them any protection. I am not one of those who feel that merely by the process of class struggle, automatically all their problems can be solved. Ours is a peculiar country where the society oscillates between caste and class. About the evil of casteism let me try to give one instance, to indicate that all problems do not depend merely on the economic status of those who are subjected to humiliations.

I would like to refer to one incident in the life of the late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar with whose institution I was associated for 25 years. The House will be shocked to know that when the late Dr. Ambedkar was in the Viceroy's Executive Council, the Viceroy and his wife requested Dr. Ambedkar: "You come along with us; we want to study the architecture of a prominent temple." Dr. Ambedkar told him, "Do not take me with you. You, have no idea of the type of orthodox society in which we are living." At the instance of the Viceroy and his wife, Dr. Ambedkar however went there; and when he tried to enter the temple—the Viceroy and his wife were allowed to enter but Dr. Ambedkar was told, "You are harijan; you belong to the Scheduled Caste., you can not enter the temple." Thus a social stigma is there. Thus merely by the solution of the economic problems all the problems cannot be solved. No doubt the caste aberration can be diluted and for that problem, the class exploitation must be ended.

If this problem is to be solved, I would like the National Integration Council to be revived and just as the problems of communalism are tackled by the National Integration Council it is better that the National Integration Council also addresses itself to this task. (2) If those who commit atrocities against Harijans and Adivasis, are allowed to go through the usual procedure of enquiry and the normal legal processes, then they will never get a speedy justice; and therefore the Special Courts which are set up, I hope and trust that these cases will be entrusted with the task of dealings with these cases of atrocities against Harijans.

(3) Those who are found guilty of atrocities against the Harijans and Adivasis, not only they should be sent to prison, but I hope that the government will take steps to see that even their property is confiscated. That will act as deterrent. (4) Those who are vic-

timised and who suffered during atrocities, adequate compensation should also be paid to them. (5) Then all the arms in the hands of the landlords and their agents in the afflicted areas should be removed. (6) My last suggestion is that a SC Commission has already recommended that illegal eviction of Harijans and Adivasis from their lands and houses should be made a cognisable offence. I hope this will be accepted and the Commission will be given a statutory status. I also hope that enough arrangement will be made to see that the social reform movement and the class organisation of the toiling masses will be organised and strengthened. I also trust that the Adivasis and the Harijans in this country will organise themselves and tell the orthodoxy in this country in the words of a great leader who said that "it might be in your interest to be our masters, but how is it in our interest to be your slaves." I hope and trust that this message of Abraham Lincoln will be brought home in this country so that Harijans and Adivasis can live in peace.

श्री बालेश्वर राम (रोसेड़ा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, अभी एक दुःखद घटना के बारे में जो इस सदन में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि हमारे प्रो० मधु दडवते जी को आज यह अहसास जरूर हो रहा है, इस घटना को लेकर, कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इसका समाधान होना चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि पिंपरा की घटना जब हुई तो हमारे प्रो० मधु दडवते जी वहां गये थे, लेकिन 1977 में जब सेंटर में जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, श्री चरण सिंह जी गृह मंत्री थे, उस वक्त, अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आप में से किसी ने ... (व्यवधान)

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन समय पिंपरा की यह घटना हुई, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तुरन्त गृह मंत्री श्री जैल सिंह जी को वहां जाने के लिए कहा। हम लोग भी चन्द साही, जो इस सदन में बैठे हैं, वहां गये थे और हमने उस घटना को विस्तारपूर्वक जानने की कोशिश की। दोबारा भी मैं वहां गया था और सारी घटना को जानता हूं। इसीलिए कहता हूं कि आपने जिन भावनाओं को व्यक्त किया है, यह ठीक है कि आज आपको यह अहसास है, मैं आपकी भावना की कद्र करता हूं कि आप समझते हैं कि इस समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिए। बेलची से भोजपुर

[श्री बालेश्वर राम]

तक हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की जो घटनायें हुई हैं, उनकी शुरुआत बेलची से हुई—आपके रेजीम में उनकी शुरुआत हुई। अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि श्रीमती गांधी के शासनकाल में जो 20—पायंट प्रोग्राम लागू किया गया था, सब सूबों में जनता पार्टी की सरकारें कायम होने के बाद उसको खत्म कर दिया गया। एभीकल्टरल लेबरर्ज को जो मिनिमम बेजिज मिलने थे, वे भी समाप्त कर दिये गये। वह सिलसिला आज भी जारी है। उस इलाके में उन लोगों को मुश्किल से एक किलोग्राम कोसै ग्रेन की मजदूरी मिलती है। आपने उस वक्त उनकी मजदूरी बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया? वास्तव में 20—पायंट प्रोग्राम आप लोगों के लिए एक होप्पा बन गया था और इस लिए आपने उसको खत्म कर दिया।

श्रीमती गांधी के शासन-काल में बिहार में हथारों एकड़ जमीन बड़े जमींदारों, भूमिपतियों और क्लार्क्स से ली गई थी और होमस्टेड के रूप में लैंडलेस लेबरर्ज में बांटी गई थी, जो मुख्यतः हरिजन थे। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के समर्थकों ने उन लोगों की सारी जमीन छीन ली। . . . (व्यवधान) मुझे यह कहते हुए फ्रय हासिल है और खुशी हो रही है कि आज जब कि देश ने फिर श्रीमती गांधी को शासन-सूत्र दे दिया है, उन्होंने 20—पायंट प्रोग्राम को लागू करने की घोषणा की है। अगर कोई भी माननीय सदस्य छाती पर हाथ रख कर सोचे, तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि उस प्रोग्राम से सब से ज्यादा वीकर सैक्शन, कमजोर वर्ग के लोग—हरिजन—लाभान्वित हुए थे।

मेरा चार्ज है कि आपके शासन-काल में बेलची की घटना उन लोगों ने की, जो लोक दल के समर्थक थे। जिन लोगों के आप वोट लिया करते थे, उन्होंने बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के लोगों न, उन्हीं कुर्मी जाति के लोगों ने ही बेलची की सारी घटना की और उन्हें चौ० चरण सिंह और कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने भड़काया था। इस घटना के लिए भी लोक दल (कांग्रेस) और जनता पार्टी के समर्थक जिम्मेदार हैं। इसका सबूत यह है कि पिछले इलेक्शन में उन लोगों ने इनके पक्ष में वोट दिये थे। मेरे पास उन पोलिंग स्टेशन और पोलिंग बूथ के सारे रिकार्ड मौजूद हैं।

1977 में देश की जनता ने जो फैसला दिया, हमने उसको माना था, लेकिन बिहार में जिस तरह से रिगिंग की गई और जिस तरह से हरिजनों को वोट देने से रोका गया था, हम सब उसका जानते हैं। 1977 में आपका ही रेजीम था, नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक आपकी ही सरकारें थी। आपने हमारे लोगों को वोट देने से प्रिवेंट किया, उनको वोट नहीं देने दिया। आपके शासन के समय में भी आगरा में कितने ही लोग मारे गये।

आपने डा० अम्बेदकर का नाम लिया। मराठा-बाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ उनका नाम जोड़ने के बारे में लैस्लेटिव एसेम्बली और कौंसिल दोनों ने प्रस्ताव पास किये लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि उस नामकरण को रोकने की कोशिश की गई जब उसके विरोध में हरिजन भाइयों ने आवाज उठाई, तो उनके हथारों घर जला दिये गये। श्री मधु दंडवते उसी प्रान्त से आते हैं। उस वक्त वह कहाँ थे? उस वक्त उनकी आवाज क्यों नहीं उठी थी? उस वक्त उनको बोलना चाहिए था। आज वह क्राकोडाइल टियर्ज, चडियाली आसू, बहा पर पोलिटिकल फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। अभी ज्यादा दिन नहीं हुए हैं। अभी हमारी सरकार ने शासन-सूत्र नहीं संभाला है। प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल में यह घटना हुई है।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि राधिकासिंह, जो इस घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, अपराधी हैं, वह लोक दल और कांग्रेस (अस) का समर्थक है। (व्यवधान) वहाँ से कांग्रेस (अस) और लोक दल का मिशनरी का सदस्य जीत कर आया है, लेकिन आज वहाँ के लोग उस पार्टी के किसी भी आदमी को देखने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हैं। चौ० चरण सिंह और कर्पूरी ठाकुर समूचे बिहार में, और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, जो क्लास हैट्रिड और जातीयता की भावनायें भड़का रहे हैं उसी का परिणाम होता है बेलची, दोहिया और पारसबीघा, विश्रामपुर नैला आदि की घटनायें। आप के शासन काल में जितनी घटनायें हुई हैं, मेरे पास उनकी लिस्ट है। मैं दे सकता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ और पहले भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस दिन जवाब देते हुए बताया था आप को कि जो हरिजनों के ऊपर एट्रामिटीज हुई, 1974 में वह केसेज थे 8860, 1975 में 7781 हुए, 1976 में आकर उस की संख्या 5960 थी लेकिन फिर वह संख्या इन्क्रीज हो गई, 1977 में 10879 हो गई, 1978 में 15059 हो गई और 1979 में 17 हजार तक हरिजनों पर एट्रामिटीज की घटनाएँ हुई हैं। उन की संख्या 1979 में 17 हजार तक पहुँच गई। यह मेरी फिगर्स नहीं हैं। आप ने जो कुछ एजेंसी बनाई हैं और पहले मे कांस्टीच्युशन मेकर्स ने जो एजेंसी बनाई थी शेड्यूलड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की उस ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है जिन को आप लोगों ने और आप की सरकार ने कंसिल किया। यह रिपोर्ट भी आज आप के सामने है। आप देखेंगे कि 1974 में हरिजनों पर एट्रामिटीज के जो केसेज हुए थे उस में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। जिस बात को आप को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए और आप को सोचना चाहिए कि जिस तरह से आप इस का राजनैतिक फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं वह ठीक नहीं है। आप ने कमीशन

एम्पाईट किया। मेड्यूरल कास्ट एंड मेड्यूरल ट्राइब्स का एक इन्स्टीच्यूशन है जो फ्रेमर्स आफ दि कांस्टीच्यूशन ने बनाया था, उसका राजनैतिक फायदा उठाने के लिए आप ने इस्तेमाल किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कांस्टीच्यूशन का अमेन्डमेंट नहीं हुआ तो एक वेरेबल कमीशन बहाल कर दिया और वह अपनी एग्जीक्यूटिव पावर से बहाल किया, उस में सिर्फ जनता पार्टी के तीन आदमियों को रखा। आज वह चेयरमैन और सारे लोग राजनैतिक फायदे के लिए सारी सरकारी मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और जाते हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैं सिर्फ दो चार सुझाव आप के सामने देना चाहूंगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि उस का राजनैतिक फायदा न उठाएं। अगर आप को कमीशन बनाना था तो आप सर्व-दलीय कमीशन बनाते। आज उस के चेयरमैन जो बने हुए हैं वह किसी पार्टी विशेष के सदस्य हैं और राजनैतिक फायदा उन के माध्यम से लिया जाता है। उसी को आप कोट करते हैं। आप को इतनी फिक्र थी तो आप उस को स्टेट्स दिए होते, कांस्टीच्यूशन में प्राविजन किए होते। लेकिन वह आप ने किया नहीं। अगर वह पहला इन्स्टीच्यूशन है तो उस को मजबूत करना चाहिए। जो हमारे फ्रेमर्स आफ दि कांस्टीच्यूशन थे उन्होंने उस इन्स्टीच्यूशन को बनाया है तो उस के माध्यम से हमें काम करना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि अगर उन के कुछ सुझाव आए हैं तो उस को मानना चाहिए।

मैं पिपरा के सम्बन्ध में बताना चाहता हूँ कि 25 की घटना हुई है और 9 तारीख तक सभी जितने उस के अभियुक्त थे उन के ऊपर चार्जशीट सबमिट कर दी गई। इतनी जल्दी किसी भी गवर्नमेंट ने आज तक ऐक्शन नहीं लिया है कि सभी के सभी अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार कर लिए जायें। चार लाख रुपया अभी तक उन को सहायता मंजूर की गई है। मेरा यह कहना है कि एक इंडस्ट्री वहाँ बैठाई जाय या चाहे जमीन खरीद कर उन को दी जाय जिस से कि वे अपनी जीविका-उपाजन कर सकें। यही सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह के जो केसेज हों उन को जांच करने के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स और मोबाइल कोर्ट्स बनाई जायें। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतनी जल्दी ऐक्शन लिया और जल्दी से सारी सिचुएशन कंट्रोल हो गई। जिन लोगों ने बन्दूकें जमा कर के रखी थीं उन के घरों की तलाशी ले कर वह सारी बन्दूकें ले ली गईं और अभियुक्तों को पकड़ कर उनके ऊपर चार्जशीट कर के उन को जेलों में रख दिया गया।

श्री राम बिलास पासबाब (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संविधान की 46 वीं धारा की और सर्व प्रथम आप का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहूंगा जिस में स्पष्ट रूप से यह लिखा हुआ है ;—

Article 46—

The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

अभी बिहार से आए हुए साथी श्री बालेश्वर राम जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। सब से पहले मैं एक बात सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि जब हरिजनों के ऊपर कोई घटना घटे और कमजोर वर्गों के ऊपर कोई घटना घटे तो कभी भी उस को पार्टी इंटरेस्ट के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं लेना चाहिए। मुझे ख्याल है, साठे साहब वहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, स्टीफेन साहब भी बैठे हुए हैं जब बेलची की घटना घटी थी उन्हें याद होगा उस समय विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने कम और ट्रेजरी बेंच जिस में हम लोग थे, हम लोगों ने ज्यादा हंगामा किया था। बेलची से हम लोग हड़ियां लाए थे, होम मिनिस्टर के माथे पर हम ने हड़ी फेंकी थी और उसे खदन के पटल पर रखने की कोशिश की थी। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब हरिजनों पर भ्रष्टाचार की बात चले तो भी कभी उस को पार्टी-स्परिट से नहीं लेना चाहिए। जब पार्टी के दृष्टिकोण से आप लेंगे तो कभी इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। आपने कह दिया कि दण्डवते साहब नहीं गए तो मैं भी कह सकता हूँ कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी वहाँ पर बैठी हुई हैं वे उस समय बेलची में हाथी पर चढ़ कर गई थीं, लेकिन अब क्यों नहीं गईं? (व्यवधान) इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि इसको कभी पार्टी स्परिट से नहीं देखना चाहिए। हमारे साथी ने कहा कि शुरुआत बेलची से हुई है लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इसकी शुरुआत बेलची से नहीं, उसके पहले से—आप बिहार सरकार से रिपोर्ट मंगाकर देख लीजिए—भोजपुर में, जिस समय हमजैसी पीरियड था, उस समय डेढ़ सौ हरिजनों को नक्सलाइट के नाम पर मारा गया था। बिहार सरकार की रिपोर्ट है, उसको आप मंगाकर देख लें हालांकि शुरुआत उससे भी पहले हुई होगी। आपने कह दिया कि वे हमारे समर्थक हैं, लोक दल के समर्थक हैं लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ हत्यारा किसी का समर्थक नहीं होता। अगर समर्थक हैं तो पता लगा लीजिए, लड्डू सिंह, गोढ़न सिंह और ललन सिंह—ये जो तीनों आदमी हैं जो जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी गिरफ्तार हुई थी तब उनके समर्थन में जेल गये थे। आप कहते हैं कि कुर्मी लोगों ने बोट नहीं डालने दिया। आप कहते हैं कि पिछड़े लोगों पर भ्रष्टाचार लोक

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

दल को है और श्री धर्मवीर सिंह वहां से जीत कर आये हैं वे कुर्मी हैं। आप ने राजाराम सिंह को क्यों कैदीबेट बनाया था? आपका भी कैदीबेट कुर्मी ही था। जब कुर्मी कैदीबेट होया, आपके कैदीबेट को भी बोट मिले होंगे और दूसरे उम्मीदवार को भी बोट मिले होंगे। मैंने पता लगाया है कि जिन लोगों ने बन्दूक के लाइसेंस लिए हैं, राइफल के लाइसेंस लिए हैं उनमें 90 परसेंट लोगों की रिकमेंडेशन रामराज सिंह के नाम पर हुई है। वह आप का उम्मीदवार था जिसने बन्दूक और राइफल दिलवाई थीं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब इस तरह की घटना घट तो उसको राजनीतिक कलर नहीं देना चाहिए। किस तरह से इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है, किस तरह से हरिजन आदिवासियों के हितों की रक्षा की जा सकती है उस बात को हमें देखना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष जी, जिस समय मैं ट्रेजरी बेंचेंज में था उस समय मैं ने कहा था कि रोडेशिया में जब जुल्म होता है या दक्षिण अफ्रीका में जब काले लोगों पर जुल्म होता है या अन्य मुल्कों में जब मानवता की हत्या होती है तब हम बहुत धड़ियाली भांसू बहाते है लेकिन आजादी के 32 वर्षों के बाद भी इस देश में हरिजनों को आजादी नहीं है, आदिवासियों को कोई सम्मान नहीं है, यहां पर जब इस तरह की घटनाये होती है तो उनको पार्टी का कलर दे दिया जाता है। आप बिहार की बात छोड़ दीजिए, वम्बई में एक कमेटी है—कमेटी फार प्रोटेक्शन आफ डिमोक्रैटिक राइट्स—उसका बेलिगेशन साउथ गया हुआ था और अभी फर्स्ट मार्च को उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें उसने कहा है कि नालगोंडा, आदिलाबाद और करीम नगर, इन तीनों जिलों में दर्जनों हरिजनों की हत्याये हुई है जिसमें हरिजन मुसलमान भी थे और हरिजन महिलाये भी थी जिनके साथ पलात्कार हुआ है। उस कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही है। (व्यवधान) सही हो या गलत, कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है। वह कमेटी न आप की है न मेरी है। उसने कहा है कि इसमें सरकार और पुलिस, दोनों की मिली भगत है। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हरिजन आदिवासियों की बात चले तो उसको गम्भीरता पूर्वक लेना चाहिए। मैंने सरकार के सामने कक्रीट सुझाव दिए हैं और मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इन पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करें।

मेरा सुझाव है कि सर्व प्रथम जो हरिजन एंटासिटीज का मामला है या जो शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और बीकर सेक्शनस हैं उनके मामले को आप संविधान के कानकरेंट लिस्ट में शामिल करें। इसको आप स्टेट लिस्ट में न रखें। हमारे भूमि सुधार और हृदबन्दी के जो कानून हैं उनको आप संविधान में संशोधन करके संविधान के नवें अनुच्छेद में जोड़ें। जब तक इस देश में जमीन

का मामला सात्व नहीं होगा तब तक हरिजन, आदिवासी और कमजोर वर्गों पर अन्याय बन्द नहीं होगा। हरिजन और कमजोर वर्ग के लोग जहां-जहां बसते हैं वहां आप उनको हथियार से लैस करें लेकिन दण्डवते साहब ने ठीक कहा है कि जब तक पेट में अन्न नहीं होगा तब तक हथियार भी कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे। मैं आप को सरकारी नौकरी के कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी में दो चार परसेन्ट हरिजन भी नहीं पाए हैं। डा० अम्बेदेकर ने कहा था कि दस वर्ष तक आप आरक्षण दीजिए और दस वर्ष के बाद आरक्षण की आवश्यकता न रहे। क्योंकि उन्होंने सोचा था कि दस माल नें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स ओसियली, इकोनोमिकली, ऐजुकेशनली सभी स्तरों पर बराबर आ जायेंगे। लेकिन 32 साल के बाद भी वे जहां के तहां हैं। आप जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में आरक्षण दीजिए, चाहे सरकारी नौकरी हो या गैर सरकारी नौकरी हो, चाहे कोटा हो, परमिट हो, लाइसेंस हो जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में उनको आरक्षण दीजिए। आप पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाइए और उस पंचवर्षीय के तहत ऐसे कार्यक्रम चलाइए कि पांच साल के बाद कोई हरिजन ऐसा नहीं रहेगा जिस हरिजन परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को या तो सरकारी नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी या एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा। आप अपनी सरकार को कहिए कि प्रत्येक डिपार्टमेंट एक सेल खोले और वह पता लगाएगा कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बहाली हो रही है या नहीं। कहां से योग्य उम्मीदवार आयेगा जब कि उनके लिए लिख दिया जाता है कि—

If the candidates belonging to SC & ST are not available, the seats will be treated as un-reserved.

यह बात लिख कर सारी चोजों को खत्म दिया जाता है। मैं आप से फिर यही कहूंगा कि आप प्रत्येक डिपार्टमेंट में एक सेल बनाइए।

आज मन्दिर का पूजारी कौन होता है ? वही मन्दिर का पूजारी होता है जो ब्राह्मण होता है। आप क्या नहीं एक रिलीजियस इन्स्टीट्यूशन चलाते है कि जो लड़का पढ़ेगा, चाहे वह हरिजन हो या ब्राह्मण हो, जो उसकी डिग्री ले लेगा, वही मन्दिर का पूजारी बनेगा। चारों पुरी में चारों शंकराचार्य बैठे हुए है। ये लोग वहां से एक फरमान जारी करने हैं कि वह अछूत है। ये चारों शंकराचार्य देश में जातपात को फैला करके देश को तोड़ना चाहते है। आप उन चारों शंकराचार्यों का गिरफ्तार करके जेल में बन्द कर दीजिए।

आप ने एक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशन बना दिया है उसकी रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पांच साल के बाद आती है और तब उसके बाद हाउस में उस पर बहस चलती है। मैं आप से मांग करता हूं कि आयोग

जब अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे तो उसके साथ ऐकमन टेकन रिपोर्ट भी सबमिट करे। हरिजनों के भ्रष्टाचारों के प्रति कमीशन जो सिफारिशें करता है, उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है, इसकी सूचना हमें मिलनी चाहिए। जहां कहीं भी सडयूल्ड कास्ट और सडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के प्रति घटना घटे आप उसके लिए एक स्पेशल पुलिस स्टेशन बनाइए, दो-चार-पांच अलग से पुलिस स्टेशन बनाइए, जो उस केस के बारे में तुरन्त तहकीकात करे, उस केस को दर्ज कराए और उस पर कार्यवाही करे। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि नीति बना देने से काम नहीं होता है, नीति के साथ साथ नीयत भी चाहिए, इरादा भी चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ यदि आप इन इरादों के साथ काम करेंगे तो निकट भविष्य में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, कमजोर वर्गों के साथ जो आज भ्रष्टाचार हो रहे हैं, व कम हो सकेंगे। यदि इसको आप पार्टी स्पिरिट से लेने रहेंगे तो इस समस्या का निदान नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI R. R. Bhole (Bombay South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think there is any quarrel on the question that there is a discrimination between man and man in our country. This is there because everybody knows of the caste system. The philosophy of the caste system which, unfortunately, still exists, is that a man considers the other as inferior. It is this philosophy which, unfortunately, is still in existence and is practised, is creating trouble everywhere even after a period of 30 years after Independence in our country; because one man does not treat the other man like man and because he accepts this system of caste distinction, he treats him as a slave. Therefore, all these atrocious crimes are committed against their own brethren. I will give some figures which are known to us. In Bihar, the atrocious crimes in the year 1977 were 560. In the year 1978 it was 1,911 and in 1979 it was 1,824, these figures are till October. Coming to Madhya Pradesh, the atrocities against Scheduled Castes in 1977 was 2,736, in 1978 it was 3,240 and in 1979 it rose to 3,866. In UP it was 4,019 in 1977, 5,660 in 1978 and 4,102 in 1979. For want of time, I

do not propose to give figures for other States, but the figures which I gave clearly show that the championship in the perpetration of crime against Scheduled Castes and the poor people goes to UP. Next comes Madhya Pradesh and Bihar is in the same line. States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and others are following in the footsteps of these States, but not to that extent.

I want also to bring to the notice of the House that orthodoxy and Commission of atrocious crimes against the Scheduled Castes and weaker sections are more in the north than in the south. The reason is very clear. There was a movement of rebellion, of revolt by the weaker sections against the caste system in the South under the leadership of Mahatma Phule, Dr. Amedkar, Sahu Chatterpati Maharaj, Ramaswamy Naicker and other social leaders. In the north, unfortunately, this movement did not come. No leader started the movement. Probably, it was not allowed to come. That is the reason why in North India there is more orthodoxy, there is more toryism social toryism, more conservatism. When I travelled in Bihar, Haryana and other northern States, I found in some States actual slavery. The zamindars treat their agricultural labour and some Scheduled Caste and backward classes as if they are slaves. If they raise their head, their heads are broken. This is the condition even today of poor agricultural labourers, and much more of the Scheduled Castes.

I do not propose to take more time but I would certainly like to suggest some remedies which might be considered by the Government. These atrocious crimes are committed mostly in the far-off villages. Therefore, roads and communication systems from those villages must be built as quickly as possible. There must be collective fines on the *Mukhyias* and *Patels*, of the villages who are many times responsible for instigating others to commit these crimes against the poorer

[Shri R. R. Bhole]

and helpless classes. There must be rehabilitation in big groups so that they can defend themselves. Of course the first and foremost, is that there should be economic and educational development of the Scheduled Caste and the poorer classes, and it should be speeded up as early as possible. We are, of course, on that road because of our programmes. Unless and until the level of these poorer classes is raised, the country's level cannot be raised. I am sure our Government, through the 20-point programme will try to remedy this evil which has been existing for thousands of years and disintegrating our great country.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of shame that after 32 years of Independence this type of atrocities are going on. The whole country should hang its head in shame after the cold-blooded murder that was organised by the criminal kulaks in Bihar.

Sir, there are landlords and zamindars in the Pipra village. The country is ashamed of the incident in Pipra.

When the Janata Party was in power in the month of May, 1977, there was some incident in Belchi where Harijans were killed. There a powerful community organised an attack on the weaker sections of the society. The powerful community in the rural areas also organised their forces to kill the weaker sections of the society in Dharrampura, Jathadda, Begusarai, Bihar-shariff, Vishrampur, Bajitpur, Parasbigha and then in Pipra. We are now discussing Pipra.

Sir, the fact is that the Janata Party is now blaming the Congress(I) Party for these incidents and the Congress(I) is blaming the Janata Party for the incident of 1977. But my point is, in the year 1968 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was in power, in the village

Keelvenmani in Tamil Nadu, 43 Harijans were burnt alive. This was the position, and now in the Pipra village the same incident happened. (*Interruptions*). These incidents should not be considered from the political angle. The point is that the zamindars, the kulaks, take shelter under the ruling Party for organising atrocities on the Harijans and weaker sections of society. Who are the Harijans? Who are the Scheduled Castes? Mostly they are agricultural labourers. The poor peasantry and agricultural labourers are ill-treated by the zamindars and jotdars and the ruling Party, whether it is the Congress(I) or the Janata Party.....(*Interruptions*). In the case of West Bengal this type of happenings will not take place. (*Interruptions*). The people of West Bengal are above casteism.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): What about the Marichjhapi incident?

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: The ruling party includes those zamindars, because in the villages they are the pillars, and the ruling party has to get money from them for the elections.

The agricultural labourers produce foodgrains, but they do not get two square meals a day. They produce the raw materials essential for industries, but they cannot consume the final product.

In Pipra village, the agricultural labourers were getting one share of *sattu* and one share of *kesari* as wages. Under the Act, Rs. 5 has been fixed as minimum wages, but that is not given by the village landlords.

It is not only in Bihar where these atrocities are going on. Most parts of the country are suffering in this manner. My suggestion is that the land ceiling laws should be implemented and the land above the ceiling should be distributed among the agricultural labourers and the poor peasantry.

The right to work should be accepted as a fundamental right. If that is done, the agricultural labourers will not be depending upon the village money-lenders, the jotedars and the kulaks. The names of those who are responsible for the atrocities should be publicised and the steps taken by the Government should be made known to the people.

श्री बूटा सिंह (रोपड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हरिजनों के ऊपर जो अत्याचार की घटना होने की इस सदन में चर्चा हुई, यह मसला बहुत ही गम्भीर है और महत्वपूर्ण मसला है। इस में अनेकों किसानों की जानें गयी और उनके घर जलाये गये। उन के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया गया जो आजकल के जमाने में बहुत ही असम्भव है और इस पर जितना भी दुःख व्यक्त किया जाए थोड़ा है।

मिस्टर स्पेकर ने कुछ तथ्य दिये और यह कह कर दिये कि वह पार्टीबाजी से ऊपर उठ कर इस पर चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं। परन्तु उसके तुरन्त बाद ही लोक सभा के कुछ सदस्यों ने ऐसी-ऐसी बातें पेश की कि बड़े दुःख से कहना पड़ता है कि इस मसले को राजनीतिक रंग देने की चेष्टा की गयी। (व्यवधान) कहा गया कि राष्ट्रपति शासन के लागू होते ही लोगों के ऊपर, हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार बढ़ने शुरू हो गये। जैसे जस्टिस भोले ने अभी कहा बिहार में इन अत्याचारों का बढ़ना तब शुरू हुआ जब कांग्रेस की हकूमत खत्म हुई और जनता पार्टी की हकूमत आई। इनकी हकूमत आने के बाद यह संख्या दुगुनी नहीं बल्कि चार गुना बढ़ी। बिहार का ही मैं उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ। 1977 के पहले इन अत्याचारों की संख्या 560 थी लेकिन जनता पार्टी की हकूमत आते ही यह संख्या बढ़ कर 1911 हो गयी यानी दो हजार के करीब हो गयी। 1979 में यह और भी बढ़ गई। मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के साथ साथ इस प्रकार के और इस मनोवृत्ति के राजनीतिज्ञ सत्ता में आगे आए जिन्होंने गावों का जो हमारा सामाजिक स्ट्रक्चर है, जो हमारा समाज का ढांचा है उसको जातीयता की भावना से और फिरकापरस्ती की भावना से भर दिया। फिर ये अत्याचार शुरू हुए। पिंपरा कांड को ही आप लें। इस में भी यदि आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि इस में एक ऐसा भ्रम काम करता हुआ आपको नजर आएगा जो कि एक राजनीतिक दल से सम्बन्ध रखता है, जिसका उल्लेख हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े अखबारों में भी हुआ है। टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया ने इस दुःखभरी घटना का जिक्र

करते हुए स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा है कि इसकी सारी की सारी जिम्मेवारी किसान संरक्षण संघ के ऊपर जाती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ माननीय सदस्यों से कि यह जो किसान संरक्षण संघ है यह किस पार्टी के साथ सम्बन्ध रखता है, क्या यह लोक दल का दूसरा नाम नहीं है ? (इंटरपोज)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

श्री बूटा सिंह : इससे भी अधिक बातें बिहार असेम्बली में उस वक्त के मुख्य मंत्री के सामने लोक दल के सदस्यों ने कही थी। बिहार के इस क्षेत्र में भोजपुर, पटना, नासंदा, गया, रोहतास आते हैं और इस बेल्ट में वाकायदा और विधिवत ढंग से डाकुओं और असामाजिक तत्वों को पैसा देकर रखा जाता है ताकि वे गरीब वर्गों और खास कर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के ऊपर अत्याचार करते रहें। वहां के बड़े बड़े जमींदार और कुलक लोग ऐसे हत्यारों को पालते हैं, उनको हथियार देते हैं और उनसे इस प्रकार के अत्याचार करवाते हैं। इसके पीछे किस राजनीतिक दल का हाथ है यह तो अब जो जांच होगी और जब वह बाहर आएगी उससे ही पता चलेगा परन्तु आप देखें कि इस घटना के बाद हमारे देश के गृह मंत्री वहां पहुंचे और तुरन्त घटना स्थल पर जा कर वहां जो राज्य अधिकारी थे उनको इवट्टा किया और वह पहले गृह मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने उनको स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह कहा— "You may pack up and go if you cannot do your job efficiently."

19.00 hrs.

जानी जी के जाने के तुरन्त बाद वहां के शासन ने, वहां के राज्यपाल ने आदेश जारी किए और जिन कदमों को उठान की जरूरत थी उठाए। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी और खास कर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ऐसे जितने भी अत्याचारों के मामले होते हैं उनमें स्वयं दिल-चस्पी ले कर इनका खुद समाधान करती हैं। अभी बिहार सरकार की तरफ से जो कदम उठाये गये हैं ऐसे कदम पहले किसी भी सरकार ने नहीं उठाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नारायणपुर में क्या हुआ, वहां की सरकार ने क्या किया ? इसी तरह बेलची में क्या हुआ ? उस वक्त की बिहार सरकार ने क्या किया ? . . .

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागडौ (हिसार): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक क्लरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ। वह कृपा करके यह बता दें क्या किसी सरकार ने, पहली सरकार ने अगर हरिजनों पर जुल्म किया हो तो क्या आप जस्टीफाई करेंगे आज के जुल्म को। . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री बृदा सिंह: अध्यक्ष, मैं बता रहा था कि बिहार सरकार ने कुछ कदम उठाये हैं। बिहार सरकार ने तुरन्त गृह मंत्री जी को यात्रा के बाद यह कदम उठाये :

Armed force with Magistrate was deputed in village Pipra.

Static police pickets were stationed in villages Kalyanchak, Parthu, Sabhajpur, Upraul-Bhabhaul and Allauddinchak.

Mobile police parties with police officers and magistrates were deputed in the rest of the area.

A proposal for the cancellation of a large number of arms licences in the area is under the consideration of the District Administration.

Apart from the above steps, the Government of Bihar have taken up for immediate consideration the following measures for the general tightening up of law and order in the State:—

Quartering of additional police force in disturbed areas and wherever necessary providing compensation to the affected families at the cost of the inhabitants of the area under Section 15 of the Police Act.

Promulgation of an Ordinance for collective fine or collective tax as well as for making Mukhiyas and other responsible for collective security of the village, specially Harijans and other weaker sections of the society.

Earmarking of special courts. I want to highlight this point. The Gov-

ernment of India has taken a very bold step for earmarking of special courts for expeditious disposal of criminal cases of this nature in consultation with the High Court of Judicature at Patna.

These are the immediate steps that have been taken by the Government of India.

यह पहली बार है कि इस प्रकार के घटनास्थल पर देश के गृह मंत्री महोदय स्वयं गये प्रधान मंत्री के आदेशानुसार, और उन्होंने जा कर कोशिश की है कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को सहूलियत दी जाये।

मैं एक बात में माननीय राम विलास पासवान का समर्थन करता हूँ कि मसला इतना गम्भीर है और मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि अब यह मामला हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचारों का इतना गम्भीर हो चुका है कि अब इसको राज्यों के ऊपर छोड़ना बहुत मुश्किल है। अब तो हरिजनों को संरक्षण देने के लिए, इनको प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं इस महकमे को अपने हाथ में ले और कोई इस प्रकार की मशीनरी या फोर्स इवाल्फ करे और खास कर के जिलाधिकारियों और पुलिस अधिकारियों को पर्सनली रेस्पॉसिबिल ठहराया जाय और उनके कैरेक्टर रोल में लिखा जाय। यदि किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के इलाके में ऐसी घटना बार-बार होती है, तो उसको तुरन्त सेवा से मुक्त किया जाये, नौकरी से बर्खास्त किया जाये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक इसका असर समूचे देश पर होने वाला नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर अपने माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करूँगा कि यह मानवता और गरीबी के ऊपर अत्याचार हुए हैं, इससे राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने की कोशिश मत कीजिए और इस समस्या को मानवता के नाम पर ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा हल करने की कोशिश कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: With the pleasure of the House, the time for the discussion is extended by half an hour Mr. Nagaratnam.

श्री मनीराम दानवी : जनता सरकार में 4
बटे इस पर बहुत हुई थी ।

*SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the atrocities being perpetuated in our country even after 32 years of independence.

At the very outset I would categorically say that, even if cases are instituted in law courts, against the offenders, the Harijan victims do not ultimately get justice. This has become common knowledge in our country. The hon. Members who preceded me stated that the landlords are primarily responsible for the continuing atrocities on Harijans. But I would like to ask of them how the affluent farmers belonging to upper castes do not indulge in such inhuman acts against the agricultural labour belonging to low classes.

When Janata Government was there at the Centre, in Villupuram 13 harijans were murdered in day light. In his speech, Shri Madhu Dandevate emphasised the need for establishing special courts for trying the culprits. I want to know why he did not advocate such a step at the time of Villupuram atrocities when he was a responsible Cabinet Minister in the Janata Government. The dead body of a Harijan by name Bango Arumugham was being taken to the cremation ground and when it was going in Anna Salai, the procession led by the AIADMK Chief Minister, Shri MGR was about to pass by that way. The bullent workers of AIADMK prevented the dead body of the harijan being carried in Annasalai. The dead body was dragged on the road by these workers. This is the fate meted out even to the dead bodies of Harijans.

Even after handing over the pattas of land to the Harijans, the Harijans are not allowed to till the land. The people interested in that land go to the court and get a stay order. I would request the Central Government to for-

mulate legislative proposals debaring the reference to Courts by individuals of such cases where the pattas have been given to the Harijans. Unless such a legislative sanction is there the Harijans will never be able to till the land given to them. Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and such other national leaders not only fought for the independence of the nation but also for the welfare of oppressed classes in the country. In Tamil Nadu, in the footsteps of Periar and Arignar Anna, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi is committed to the well being of Harijans and other oppressed classes. A Harijan can become an IAS Collector, can become a high Police official and also can become a Member of Parliament. But even after 32 years of independence he cannot become a temple priest. Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi during his tenure of office as Chief Minister enacted a law which enabled the Harijans to become temple priests. But the Supreme Court annulled this law. It is not enough to have a law for curbing the atrocities on Harijans. Such a law must become a practical tool in day to day life. I demand that special courts must be established in each district for expeditious disposal of cases involving atrocities on Harijans.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार के अपराध राष्ट्र के लिए कलंक हैं, और यह कलंक तभी मिट सकता है, जब हम यहाँ शोषण-विहीन समाज की स्थापना करें। अगर वर्तमान आर्थिक विषमता कायम रहेगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसी और भी घटनाएँ हो सकती हैं।

भाज सारा समाज शोषण और दमन पर टिका हुआ है। कहा जाता है कि लोगों को ज़िन्दा जला दिया गया। लेकिन भाज हमारे देश में करोड़ों लोग ज़िन्दा होते हुए भी ग़ोरब से जीना नहीं जानते हैं। हम उनको ज़िन्दा मानते हैं, यह हमारे लिए कलंक की बात है। वे ज़िन्दा नहीं हैं, वे किसी तरह ज़िन्दगी के दिन काट रहे हैं। उनके पास जाने के लिए अनाश नहीं है। भाज गांवों में जो भयंकर गरीबी है, उसका ज़िम्मेदार सारा राष्ट्र है, शासन चाहे कोई भी हो। जब तक शोषण-विहीन और जाति-विहीन समाज कायम नहीं होगा, भूमि सुधार कानून और सीलिंग एक्ट की मजबूती के साथ साथ

[श्री मुक्त बन्धुगण]

नहीं किया जायेगा, कुटुंब मीनार पर बैठने वाले लोगों को जमीन पर नहीं लाया जायेगा और निचले लोगों को ऊपर नहीं उठाया जायेगा जब तक ये सारी घटनाएं होती रहेंगी और सारे राष्ट्र को 'शर्म' से अपना सिर झुकाना पड़ेगा,

पिपरा की घटना के बारे में मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है :

"बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार फरवरी, 1980 में पिपरा में हुई भयानक घटना के पीछे कारणों के बारे में एक निश्चित परिणाम पर अभी पहुंचना है।"

सरकार की इनवेस्टीगेशन मशीनरी अभी तक इस घटना के कारणों का पता नहीं लगा सकी है। जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इन लोगों का बालान किन संकलन के मातहत किया गया, उन्होंने क्या एडासिटीज की थीं, कितने लोग एक्सकांड कर गये हैं और ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं, सरकार की ओर से जवाब दिया गया है कि इस पर विचार हो रहा है। ऐसे धिसे-पिटे जवानों से न भारत के प्रधान मंत्री को संतोष मिलेगा और न हम लोगों को। देश को संतोष तब मिलेगा, जब इस देश में गरीब गौरव से जिन्दा रह सकेगा। अगर 25 फरवरी को घटना होती है और 12 मार्च को यह जवाब दिया जाता है कि फलां फलां मेजरज घंवर कनसिडरेशन हैं, तो यह बहुत खेद की बात है। मैं इस बारे में और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं।

इन घटनाओं को राजनैतिक या [पार्टी की दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहिए। ऐसी घटनाओं पर राष्ट्र को शर्म से सिर झुकाना पड़ता है। इसलिए हमें गरीबी को मिटाना चाहिए, सीलिंग एक्ट और 20-पायंड प्रोग्राम को सख्ती से लागू करना चाहिए और ऊपर के लोगों को नीचे और निचले लोगों को ऊपर लाना चाहिए, वना देश में और खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
India has been one of the foremost champions in the world of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

It was Gandhiji, during the years he spent in that country, who first evolved the idea of a passive non-violent satyagraha which he recommended to the coloured peoples of South Africa to fight against the racial injustice which

was being perpetrated on them and which regrettably continue to be perpetrated to-day. I think this is a matter of shame for all of us that while we hold high the banner of anti-apartheid in United Nations and we are respected for that, here, in our own country, this is the private brand of Apartheid which we are tolerating day after day. I am really very much grieved, Sir, that the party angle is sought to be injected into this. We were having enough of it a little while ago on the budget—this party and that party trading accusations against each other. Here, people are being killed; their houses are being burnt; their women were being dishonoured; their children at Pipra were torn from the arms of their mothers and thrown into the flames. We are arguing here; in whose regime it has happened more and in whose regime it has happened less.

I am grieved because I think the people who have got this kind of attitude to this problem will never be serious in tackling it.

Just now after coming here and before the discussion began, I received a message from Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav, a sitting Member here, who has been elected to this House from Nalanda in Bihar—the message has just now come—that in his constituency, in village Madanpur, Thana Ikander Sarai, the house of a Harijan worker of his, who worked for him in his elections, Shri Kishori Ram, Khar by caste, has been set on fire. I have here many names but I do not want to read them the names of those culprits or alleged culprits who are supposed to have done this. It is said here that this is a sort of their taking revenge because this man had worked for our comrade here. They have stopped them from taking drinking water from the well. This kind of thing is going on all the time. I went to Pipra. My party directed me to go there for the simple reason that one house in which 9 people—the members of a family—were but-

chered; that family belongs to two brothers. They lived together. One of them by name Krishna—there are two families—they are all chamars and mochis—was a member of our party. The other brother happened to be away from Pipra village on that night—he was in another village. So, naturally, I went there to meet them, to see them. I do not want to recount all those things which many friends have said. But, two things I will say. Somebody has mentioned a little while ago that they had decided that they would not go to vote because the booth to which they had to go was situated in a place about a kilo-metre away from Pipra; they would have to cross over the lands and the fields of those landlords. The booth is also situated in the village of those landlords. They told us:

‘हम क्या पागल हैं, हम पागल हुए हैं कि हम वहाँ वोट देने जाएंगे ? इस से बेहतर हम ने ठीक किया कि हम में से कोई नहीं जायगा वोट देने ।’

I had asked them: ‘Perhaps, you do not know what is being propagated in newspapers outside about the incident here.’ One of the things I have said is—this is in order to see what their reactions would be—that it is being published in the press that this is an area of great Naxalite activity and there are Naxalite dens here. Is that true to your knowledge? what they said, Sir, is this. They said, it is all false....

MR. SPEAKER: That point has been made.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If Naxalites had been here such a thing would not have happened. What is the implication of this remark? Here there are people who have no land, who are oppressed by the landlords, who are not paid their due wages, who are not protected by the police, who are not able to go and vote. Where does the simple logic of this lead them to? Can you blame them? Can you accuse them?

What is their future? What is it that they look forward to? Therefore, all I will say is this: we cannot just by making a few speeches in this House change the whole of this caste ridden Hindu Society. We have inherited it from thousands of years, from the days of Manu. It is not going to be changed without deep-going social revolution in this country; it is certainly not just round the corner; I don't know how many years it will take. But just now it is the duty of this Parliament, it is the duty of the State, to take practical steps to see that these millions of harijan brothers and sisters of ours are given adequate protection. The main question is the question of land. You cannot get round it. The basic question is the question of land. The struggle is taking place on this issue and all the governments upto now despite all the good laws they have passed on paper and statements they have made, have failed to see that the surplus land of the landlords is taken over and really distributed among these poor harijans and landless people. It is not being done. The figures are there; it can be shown. So unless this problem is solved we will have this trouble with us for years to come.

Sir, I conclude by quoting the words of Dr. Ambedkar with which I do not totally agree because it is a bit of an over-simplification. He said:

“The Romans had their slaves; the Spartans their helots, the British their villeins, the Americans their Negroes and the Germans their Jews. So the Hindus have their Untouchables.”

I hope this is not actually the framework within which we should place this issue. Because, in that case, it will be difficult for us to hold up our heads before the whole world and civilised humanity. But at least we must understand, Sir, that what we say in this House and what we do after that is something which

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

should not provoke these Harijan millions to feel that we are only shedding crocodile tears for them and making speeches while the same barbarous behaviour goes on down below. So let us at least try to transcend party loyalty in this matter at least and let us resolve to get forward and wipe out this scourge from our country. And if Krishna mochi had died in that burnt hut (*Interruptions*) his family had been killed, massacred, women, children and all, then, I say, if that has at least led to this subject being brought sharply to lime-light in this country and has precipitated this debate today in Parliament, then, their martyrdom has not been in vain. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am entirely in agreement with these friends who said that issue should be discussed above party lines and no politics should be injected into it. The hon. Member who started the debate, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, has made some suggestions and I am really thankful to him for making some good and constructive suggestions and discussing the issue with all seriousness. Sir, many of the suggestions which he has made are under the active consideration of the Government. I wanted to deal with it point by point if you kindly permit me and give sufficient time. I would like to tell this august House about the action which the Government wants to take in this regard.

While we are discussing this issue above party lines, it requires to be discussed from all angles, and if you want to know the real genesis of it, then, certain comparisons are also necessary. And when we do that, it should not be taken that we are criticising a particular political party. But at the same time, I may tell you

and this august body that it is the political will of the political party which works in these cases. And if there is a political will, then everything can be done in this direction. Sir, Prof. Madhu Dandavate mentioned that the people in Pipra told him that after 1952 they had not exercised their franchise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They voted only in 1952.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: They have not voted from 1957 onwards. From 1957 onwards some feudal elements and some landlords formed a party, namely, the Swatantra Party. That was in 1962. But it was conceived in 1957 and these feudal elements which had spread over the country, particularly in the northern part of the country, did not allow these Harijans to vote, not only in the northern part of India but elsewhere also. But as has been pointed by him, these atrocities had been done. It is obvious that due to socio-economic factors, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are in a particular region, in a vulnerable situation. Some of them are agricultural labourers, others depend on share-crops; some of them engaged in small farming, fishing and other low income occupations like weaving and leather work. They own very small assets. Almost all of them are below the poverty line. Just now a survey has revealed the 66 per cent of the bonded labourers of the country belongs to the Scheduled Castes. This is the situation prevailing in so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. The Government is very vigilant about it and from the beginning the Government started taking some action in that direction. I should point out to this House that the 20-point Programme was started with that motive. The tribal sub-plans were started only for the welfare of the tribals and for their overall development. The tribal sub-plan is there and some other plan for the Scheduled Castes

is also thought over and that is also started in almost all the States. That is the Sub-component Plan.

Sir, we have started reviewing of the work done by the State Governments. In this regard we had the first meeting in Gujarat. We had reviewed the work done by the Gujarat Government. In this connection, certain directions are given. I and the concerned officers were there. We had given them certain directions in this respect and we are going to have a second meeting in Maharashtra. Likewise we are going step by step and we are going to review the work done in this direction.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister is deeply interested in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that the economic backwardness prevalent among these people could be removed. It is she who suggested when this incident took place that the Home Minister should personally visit that place. The Home Minister and myself visited Pipra. The Home Minister had given strict instructions to the State officials to investigate the crimes committed and file the charge-sheet as early as possible. It will be interesting to know that though the executive orders are there that the charge-sheet should be filed within 14 days, in almost all the cases it is not done. But in this case the charge-sheet is filed within 12 days, that is, before the time-limit fixed by the executive orders.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : बेलची में भी हुआ था ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
I am coming to Belchi.

(Interruptions).

Sir, for the benefit of my friend, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, and others, I would like to give the information in regard to Belchi. Belchi incident took place on 27th May, 1977

and the charge-sheet was filed after 33 days (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions please. You cannot speak without my permission. He is stating certain facts. Why can't you take them?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am stating certain facts as they are. I do not want to twist them.

Just for the information and benefit of the hon. Members, I may state that the chargesheet in the Belchi case was filed on 30th June, 1977 after 33 days; the case was committed to sessions on 17th December, 1977 and the hearing started in the court of Additional Sessions Judge on 5th February, 1980. All the culprits in this case have been released on bail.

So far as the Pipra is concerned, we had discussions with the Bihar Government and the Home Minister advised the Governor, the Advisers and the officers to approach the High Court to earmark a special judge to try this case. The State Government moved the High Court accordingly and the High Court has agreed to earmark a sub-judge for hearing the Pipra case on day-to-day basis. The State Government expects that the trial would be over within two months.

Now, compare both these incidents. In the Belchi case, while the trial has not yet completed, in the Pipra case because of the intervention of the Prime Minister at the right time, the case is expected to be finished within two months; and all the culprits will be brought to book.

As I said, it is the political will of the political parties that plays a very important part in these matters. I can assure the House that on our part, on the part of my Party there is a political will to protect the poor, to protect the downtrodden and to

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are speaking on behalf of the Government and not the Party.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Yes, on behalf of the Government, but there is my party behind it. I cannot forget that also.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate has made many suggestions and I would now deal with them one by one. Firstly, he has said about the revival of the National Council. It is under the consideration of the Government already and the Government will take a decision within a very short time.

So far as setting up of special courts to such cases is concerned, we have already issued the guidelines to the States and as I pointed out, for the Pipra case, a sub-judge has already been earmarked. So, we are proceeding in that direction.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate has made three or four other suggestions in this regard. I may inform him that I am also of the same thinking and most of these suggestions were already discussed by us in the Ministry, and we are considering these suggestions very actively.

Sir, this is a very sad incident which took place. The Government has taken all precautions and care to see that in future no such incident occurs in the country. I may assure the House that the Government is quite vigilant about it; particularly, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are committed to ensure protection of the poor people of this country. And, in any case, this will be done. I am thankful to the hon. Members for bringing this discussion before the House. Before I sit down, I will again request all the hon. Members of this House to keep the discussion above party lines.

MR. SPEAKER: We can extend the time, with permission of the House, I

think the House agrees with me that we can extend it till 8.15.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barh): Sir, I rise to speak with a sense of great shame, because nothing that can happen hereafter, nothing which is said in this House and no action which is taken hereafter, can take away the shame that hangs on me, as the representative of the constituency, and all of us, as Indians. I also speak with agony, pain and also a deep foreboding. I speak with agony and pain, because I had warned the State Government, the highest authorities in the State Government amply and in advance, that things were not all right, that tensions were brewing in that area and that anything might happen. It did happen. Why did it happen when they had ample and advance notice?

Only yesterday, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Makwana said in Rajya Sabha that the Central Intelligence also informed the State Police that tension was brewing in the area, and that something might happen. If, as someone who is aware of the happenings in that area I had informed the State Government, if the Central Intelligence authorities had informed the State Government, then it was not a case just of a prejudice turning into mad violence. Please believe me: it was not just a case of prejudice turning into mad violence. There is a background. I do not want to indulge in partisan politics in such affairs. For people like me who believe in a compassionate society, nothing can be more tragic and worse. But things have been brewing in that area.

Some people used my name in the debate. It was suggested that maybe, some of the people who supported me or supported my campaign were the organizers or were behind this dastardly action. I leave it to you. Mr. Speaker, to name a Committee of the House. I would welcome it, and

would like it to go into it and find out who are the persons responsible. Legal action can never bring out facts as a Committee of the House can. I would myself welcome it. But again, when I say this, I do not say it in a partisan manner. It is upto the leaders of the House and to you, Sir.

When I said that I had warned the State Government, there was a reason for me to do so. In the last 2 months before this incident took place, a peculiar kind of situation had developed in this area. I will not bring in the name of Naxalites. I know Naxalites are no longer operating in that area; but they did operate there. It is some degenerated form of a group whose slogans are taken up by criminals. Pipri is a famine-declared area for the last 6 or 7 months. There cannot be any question of a wage dispute there. There cannot be any question of labour dispute in a famine area—neither the agricultural labour is having to gain anything nor the farmer is having to gain anything. Every Member from Bihar knows; that it is a famine area. Nothing has grown over there. So, what was happening in the last two months is that a gang of 200 or 300 people move from village to village and demands—not asked for arms—from the farmers that they should be given a particular quantity of grains. They took 100 maunds of grains from one village and 25 maunds of grains from another village; and in a week they served actual notice to hundreds of people asking grains to be deposited with this gang. Who are these people? The State police

should have known, the Central Intelligence should have known. I think they knew it, but still no action was taken. My friend, Shri Buta Singh had referred to Gram Raksha Samiti. I can tell him that it is completely a non-political organisation. People who are involved in it are not interested in political parties, but they did create this organisation. And when the organisation was created, within two months, both the President and the Secretary were killed. Their threat was pressed in the usual extremist fashion. They are not Naxalites; they are some degenerated political criminals group. When I say this I have this unfortunate duty of giving all the hard facts of the hard background of the matter over which this incident took place. I am ashamed of what is happening and I would urge upon the Government even now to do its best to find out the culprit and give him exemplary punishment, but please also spare the innocents; do not harass the innocents, because then the tension will continue in the area. The need of the time is to end the tension and create peaceful conditions. Thank you.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I share the feelings of anguish of all the hon. Members. We all realise that a debate is necessary for us to vent some of these feelings. But this does not necessarily lead to any solution. As soon as I heard of the tragedy in Pipra I asked the Home Minister to go and he was able to take certain initial steps which gave some reassurance to the people. How effective they have

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

been one can only tell in the long run? We are here as responsible Indian citizens who are proud of our country. Therefore it is all the more our responsibility to cleanse our society of those blots, shameful blots which can only, as hon. Members themselves said, cause shame to us and deprive us of our own self-respect.

I have decided to reactivate the National Integration Council. It is not a solution; it is merely a tool. It is the responsibility of the Government to assure our Harijans and tribal brothers and sisters of full protection. Also the guilty must and should be punished. This is not a new problem. As many have pointed out, it goes back to thousands of years; it is not easy to pull out those old roots. The causes are largely economic but into them are woven traditional social attitudes. Whereas it is government's responsibility to protect its citizens, it is the responsibility of all of us here, not only as Members of Parliament but as thinking, responsible Indian citizens to work towards the ending of casteism and communalism which are kinds of poisons which urge people to barbaric acts, lead them to forget that they are human beings and that others also are human like them, and have a right to live, to earn and to love and to work. This is something that cannot be removed merely by government decision or government action. It has to be a people's movement. Mahatma Gandhi tried to make it so. In our independence struggle,

we did not fight merely for political independence; we did this but part of the struggle was against economic injustice, against social humiliation of all Indians, especially of Harijans, Adivasis and the very weakest who had no voice, and who had no organisation. Today's situation is not the same, it has vastly changed; mainly it is this change which is part of the trouble, part of the cause of the trouble itself. As soon as they started reasserting their right; as soon as they wanted to stand straight with their heads up, a shower of atrocities and harassment descended on them. We are experiencing this also as a nation because this is the attitude of some of the developed nations towards us. They say how dare these poor people, who were cowed down, who listened to us, how dare they stand up and assert their rights? That is something that we have to deal with as a national problem. I know that. When politicians are talking, politics comes in, no matter how much one tries to avoid it. I certainly do not want to lay the blame on anybody. What is past is past. But we cannot remove the past; we have to be aware of the past. But now let us try to see how we can put our heads together and how we can create a right atmosphere. This is not something we can do just sitting here or sitting in the Integration Council. It has to be done at the local level. If a group of people have to be protected, basically it is the neighbours who are going to protect them. It should be our task as Members of Parliament from these areas, from every area because all of

us have Harijans and may be tribals in our constituencies, to see how to create that atmosphere, where people will not behave so barbarically, however much their feelings are aroused, even if they feel there is a cause for revenge. One wrong is committed, immediately the aggrieved feel that they must retaliate. The only solution is, apart from taking all possible administrative and other measures for protection as well as for punishment of the guilty, if we create an atmosphere that this is wrong, that it is not done in Indian society and will not be accepted by society. This is no short term solution. Much as I would like to say that I think such incidents are not going to happen again, I cannot honestly say that. We can only say that we shall try our very utmost, our very best to prevent such things from happening and I hope that in this effort we shall have the full co-operation of all sections of the people.

19.49 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PRICE AND PROCUREMENT POLICY FOR WHEAT AND GRAM FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Sir, I rise to make a statement on the price and procurement policy for wheat and gram for the 1980-81 marketing season.... (Interruptions).I apologise for my inability to make this statement earlier at the fixed time.

The Government have had under consideration the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission and have taken the following decisions in regard to the price and procurement policy for wheat and gram for the 1980-81 rabi marketing season:—

- (i) The support price of wheat will be Rs. 117 per quintal and that of gram Rs. 145 per quintal;
- (ii) The issue price of wheat from the Central pool will be maintained at the present level of Rs. 130 per quintal;
- (iii) Free movement of grains throughout the country will continue, the whole country continuing to be treated as a single zone for this purpose; and
- (iv) As procurement will be by way of affording price support, there will be no formal targets of quantities to be procured.

2. Government will ensure that price support operations are backed by adequate purchase arrangements in the field. However, this is a matter in which the primary responsibility rests on the State Governments. All efforts will be made to help the State Governments and the public agencies in removing any bottlenecks and in setting up an extensive network of purchase centres in areas where procurement takes place.

The Lak Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 14, 1980/Phalguna 24 1901 (Saka).